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# ARKANSAS WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983

# HEARINGS
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON
PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
UNITED STATES SENATE
NINETY-EIGHTH CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION
ON
S. 2125
A BILL ENTITLED THE "ARKANSAS WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983"

LITTLE ROCK, AR, FEBRUARY 15, 1984
WASHINGTON, DC, APRIL 6, 1984

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# ARKANSAS WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1984

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER,
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES,
*Little Rock, AR.*

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, on the campus of the University of Arkansas, Little Rock, AR, Hon. Dale Bumpers presiding.

Present: Senator Bumpers.

Also present: Tony Bevinetto, professional staff member; and Thomas B. Williams, professional staff member for the minority.

## OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. DALE BUMPERS, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF ARKANSAS

Senator BUMPERS. The subcommittee will come to order.

First of all, I want to say most all of you know that Senator Pryor's mother suffered a very untimely death. The funeral is today, and regrettably Senator Pryor won't be able to join us. I'm not sure whether he'll submit a statement or not. Any member of his staff is certainly welcome to present it either orally or to submit it for the record.

Second, let me say that we have about 130 witnesses here today. I've been in the Senate 9 years and I have never sat in on, let alone conduct, a hearing involving that many witnesses. So we've had to adopt some rather stringent rules that I would personally rather not adopt. In the interest of getting through with the hearings today, because of time limitations, we are asking all of the witnesses to appear in panels and to confine their statements to 3 minutes with this understanding, if the five or six people on a panel would like to delegate one person on the panel to use all the time or to allocate the time in some other way that will be perfectly agreeable with me.

Third, we are going to conduct this hearing like a baseball game. We will have a panel in the box and another one on deck. I hope all of you have copies of the witness list and will find the panel that you have been placed on. These seats right here in front of us that are duly marked will be available for those who are going to be on the next panel. If those of you who are, as I say, on deck will come down and take those seats when the preceding panel is testifying, that will expedite one group of witnesses leaving and another group coming on.

Today we are going to receive testimony in S. 2125, a bill which Senator Pryor and I have introduced to designate certain lands in

Arkansas' National forests as wilderness areas. I'm pleased to see the interest in this issue from the citizens of our State. The number of witnesses certainly indicates there is great interest.

A copy of these hearings will be published by the committee in approximately 3 months. If you'd like a copy, please put your name on the labels provided at the table in the lobby. The staff will pick those up and the hearing record will automatically be sent to you as soon as it is available.

The hearing record will remain open until March 2. You may submit statements to my office here in Little Rock or to the subcommittee office in Washington.

The bill we are considering today designates, the 10 areas for wilderness that were recommended by the Arkansas Parks Department, plus one additional area included in the Arkansas Conservation Coalition Proposal. These 11 areas represent less than 5 percent of Arkansas National Forest lands and less than 1 percent of the State's total land area. Preserving these 117,000 acres will protect some of the State's most significant natural areas, and will provide exceptional recreational opportunities while leaving nearly all the national forests open to multiple uses other than wilderness.

The specific areas included are fairly well known, and I will not reiterate their names or their acreages. They are highly deserving of recognition. Besides having exceptional wilderness attributes, they present few management conflicts. The boundaries drawn for the areas have excluded all private lands, as well as all cemeteries and reserved minerals. The small amount of private land that lies within the boundaries of the proposed areas is accessible by existing roads and those roads may remain open.

Although a major part of the acreage has been leased for mineral development, no exploration or development has occurred on any of the leases, at the time the bill was introduced, none was expected, but I know John Gray is going to give different testimony today.

Finally, because the areas are generally small and scattered throughout the national forest, they will be easily accessible to many recreational users.

Mine and Senator Pryor's legislation addresses a problem which has arisen in nearly every State for which RARE II wilderness recommendations are still pending; that is, the uncertain availability of national forest lands for nonwilderness uses, the prospects for a third roadless area review, or RARE III.

Recently the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals in California ruled that the national Rare II environmental impact statement was inadequate on several counts, and enjoined any development activities on the 47 acres in California that the Forest Service has recommended for nonwilderness.

The effect of this decision on other Forest Service regions is unclear, but the Forest Service has taken steps toward yet another expensive roadless area review. This reevaluation has already begun in Arkansas.

The legislation we have proposed declares that the RARE II environmental impact statement is legally sufficient for Arkansas and declares that the Forest Service need not consider wilderness as a multiple use option before initiating its next round of forest managment plans.

This standard release language is identical to that approved by the Congress in wilderness bills for several other States, including Colorado, New Mexico, and Alaska.

While the witnesses that will appear today may disagree about specific areas that should be designated, everyone, I believe, will agree that release language is necessary to end the uncertainty about the status of national forest lands in Arkansas.

I want to emphasize further that our proposal does not represent a final decision about wilderness additions in Arkansas. Today's hearing may indicate that certain areas or portions of areas would be better managed for other uses. For example, I understand that the Poteau Mountain, or Belle Starr, area is heavily used by local citizens for hunting and other activities requiring vehicle access. The citizens have worked with conservation groups and other interested parties to develop a compromise proposal for that area. I have included their compromise language for that area in my proposal, and I will consider any other changes in the bill necessary to meet the concerns of local residents while protecting these important areas.

Another matter which will be addressed in today's hearing is the possible effect of these wilderness additions on the timber industry in Arkansas, a very vital industry to our economy, and especially the impact on school districts that depend heavily on timber receipts from the national forests.

The data I've been able to obtain indicate that taking these 11 areas out of timber production will have only a negligible effect on the industry and timber receipts, but other data may be available. We want to review all the information we can find.

The prospect of condemning privately owned land for wilderness has frequently been raised in Arkansas, and I want to emphasize that this proposal should not require or even permit the condemnation of a single acre of private land. The bill directs that the proposed wilderness areas will be managed in accordance with the 1964 Wilderness Act which provides no authority for condemnation. Access to the few private holdings associated with these areas will be maintained. I'm confident the effect of the wilderness designations made by the bill will have no appreciable effect on any private landowner.

Giving some of our national forest lands statutory protection as wilderness allows us at least to keep our options open for their use and enjoyment. In Arkansas, we are fortunate to have the ability to preserve 117,000 acres with outstanding wilderness attributes at so little real cost. The 11 areas our bill will include in the National Wilderness Preservation System are the most scenic and pristine of the areas originally selected for the Forest Service for their high wilderness potential. If we don't act to protect the best 5 percent of our undeveloped land, we or our children or grandchildren will almost certainly regret our failure to do so.

Today our first witness is Congressman Ed Bethune, who has a bill in the House similar to the Bumpers/Pryor bill introduced in the Senate. We are certainly honored to have Congressman Bethune with us as our first witness.

Congressman Bethune, let me say that I would welcome you sitting at the table with me after you've concluded your testimony during any or all of today's hearing.

[The text of S. 2125 follows:]

II

98TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

# S. 2125

Entitled the "Arkansas Wilderness Act of 1983".

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

NOVEMBER 17 (legislative day, NOVEMBER 14), 1983

Mr. BUMPERS (for himself and Mr. PRYOR) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

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# A BILL

Entitled the "Arkansas Wilderness Act of 1983".

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That this Act may be cited as the "Arkansas Wilderness Act of 1983".

SEC. 2. (a) The Congress finds that—

(1) many areas of undeveloped national forest system lands in the State of Arkansas possess outstanding natural characteristics which give them high values as wilderness and will, if properly preserved, contribute as an enduring resource of wilderness for the benefit of the American people;

(2) the Department of Agriculture's second roadless area review and evaluation (RARE II) of national forest system lands in the State of Arkansas and the related congressional review of such lands have identified areas which, on the basis of their land-form, ecosystem, associated wildlife, and location, will help to fulfill the national forest system's share of a quality National Wilderness Preservation System; and

(3) the Department of Agriculture's second roadless area review and evaluation of national forest system lands in the State of Arkansas and the related congressional review of such lands have also identified areas which do not possess outstanding wilderness attributes or which possess outstanding energy, mineral, timber, grazing, dispersed recreation, and other values and which should not now be designated as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System but should be available for nonwilderness multiple uses under the land management planning process and other applicable laws.

(b) The purposes of this Act are to—

(1) designate certain national forest system lands in the State of Arkansas as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System, in order to promote, perpetuate, and preserve the wilderness character of

the land, protect watersheds and wildlife habitat, preserve scenic and historic resources, and promote scientific research, primitive recreation, solitude, physical and mental challenge, and inspiration for the benefit of all the American people, to a greater extent than is possible in the absence of wilderness designation; and

(2) insure that certain other national forest system lands in the State of Arkansas be available for nonwilderness multiple uses.

SEC. 4. In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act, the following lands in the State of Arkansas are hereby designated as wilderness and, therefore, as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(a) certain lands in the Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas, which comprise approximately ten thousand nine hundred and sixty-two acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Black Fork Mountain Wilderness—Proposed", dated November 1983, and which shall be known as the Black Fork Mountain Wilderness;

(b) certain lands in the Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas, which comprise approximately six thousand four hundred and seventy acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Dry Creek Wilderness—Proposed", dated November 1983, and which shall be known as the Dry Creek Wilderness;

(c) certain lands in the Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas, which comprise approximately fourteen thousand five hundred and twenty-four acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Belle Starr Caves Wilderness—Proposed", dated November 1983, and which shall be known as the Belle Starr Caves Wilderness;

(d) certain lands in the Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas, which comprise approximately ten thousand seven hundred and thirty-five acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Flatside Wilderness—Proposed", dated November 1983, and which shall be known as the Flatside Wilderness;

(e) certain lands in the Ouachita National Forest, Arkansas, which comprise approximately three hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Upper Kiamichi River Wilderness—Proposed", dated November 1983, and which shall be known as the Upper Kiamichi River Wilderness;

(f) certain lands in the Ozark-Saint Francis National Forest which comprise approximately one thousand five hundred and four acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Upper Buffalo Addition—Proposed", dated November 1983, and which are hereby incorporated in and shall be deemed to be a part of the

Upper Buffalo Wilderness as designated by Public Law 93-622;

(g) certain lands in the Ozark-Saint Francis National Forest which comprise approximately fifteen thousand one hundred and seventy-seven acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Hurricane Creek Wilderness—Proposed", dated November 1983, and which shall be known as the Hurricane Creek Wilderness;

(h) certain lands in the Ozark-Saint Francis National Forest, Arkansas, which comprise approximately eleven thousand eight hundred and twenty-two acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Richland Creek Wilderness—Proposed", dated November 1983, and which shall be known as the Richland Creek Wilderness;

(i) certain lands in the Ozark-Saint Francis National Forest, Arkansas, which comprise approximately ten thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Penhook Wilderness—Proposed", dated November 1983, and which shall be known as the Penhook Wilderness;

(j) certain lands in the Ozark-Saint Francis National Forest, Arkansas, which comprise approximately eighteen thousand two hundred and ninety-two acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "East Fork Wilderness—Proposed", dated November 1983, and which shall be known as the East Fork Wilderness;

(k) certain lands in the Ozark-Saint Francis National Forest, Arkansas, which comprise approximately sixteen thousand nine hundred and fifty-six acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Leatherwood Wilderness—Proposed", dated November 1983, and which shall be known as the Leatherwood Wilderness;

SEC. 4. (a) The Congress finds that—

(1) the Department of Agriculture has completed the second roadless area review and evaluation program (RARE II); and

(2) the Congress has made its own review and examination of national forest system roadless areas in the State of Arkansas and of the environmental impacts associated with alternative allocations of such areas.

(b) On the basis of such review, the Congress hereby determines and directs that—

(1) without passing on the question of the legal and factual sufficiency of the RARE II Final Environmental Statement (dated January 1979) with respect to national forest system lands in States other than Arkansas, such statement shall not be subject to judicial

review with respect to national forest system lands in the State of Arkansas;

(2) with respect to the national forest system lands in the State of Arkansas which were reviewed by the Department of Agriculture in the second roadless area review and evaluation (RARE II), except those lands designated as wilderness in section 3 of this Act, that review and evaluation shall be deemed for the purpose of the initial land management plans required for such lands by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976 to be an adequate consideration of the suitability of such lands for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System and the Department of Agriculture shall not be required to review the wilderness option prior to the revision of the initial plans and in no case prior to the date established by law for completion of the initial planning cycle;

(3) areas in the State of Arkansas reviewed in such Final Environmental Statement and not designated as wilderness or for wilderness study by this Act or remaining in further planning upon enactment of this Act need not be managed for the purpose of pro-

tecting their suitability for wilderness designation pending revision of the initial plans; and

(4) unless expressly authorized by Congress the Department of Agriculture shall not conduct any further statewide roadless area review and evaluation of national forest system lands in the State of Arkansas for the purpose of determining their suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

SEC. 5. As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file maps and legal descriptions of each wilderness area designated by this Act with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate, and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives, and each map and legal description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided, however,* That correction of clerical and typographical errors in such legal descriptions shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief, United States Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

SEC. 6. Subject to valid existing rights, each wilderness area designated by this Act shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 892) governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that, with respect to any area designated in this Act, any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act of 1964 shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act.

## STATEMENT OF HON. ED BETHUNE, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF ARKANSAS

Mr. **Bethune**. Thank you, Senator.

First, I would like to congratulate you for holding these hearings. And at the outset, I would like to say that I fully support S. 2125, your wilderness bill, which is almost identical to H.R. 2915, which I have introduced in the House of Representatives. I believe your bill reflects a few of the compromises and takes into account some of the information that we've developed since I introduced my Arkansas wilderness bill last spring. Upon my return to Washington, I plan to introduce an identical version of S. 2125 in the House of Representatives.

Throughout the past year, I've tried to stress the great need for wilderness designation and I believe this hearing, certainly with the diverse nature of the witnesses who will appear here should add to that effort, because I have become acutely aware of the fact that there is a diminishing quantity of land in Arkansas that's even suitable for designation. It's pretty hard to go out there and find lands now that would qualify for wilderness designation under the state of laws as it is today.

I, too, agree that these 11 areas represent the wilderness quality that we're looking for, and I believe that the hearing today will point out that we're going to get a comprehensive wilderness bill for the State of Arkansas because the people want it. I'm satisfied of that based on the feedback that I've received. And the message that I hear from the thousands of people that call me and write me and send in petitions is that we ought to set aside part of our State's natural heritage and preserve it before it's too late. I think they understand that, if we do not set aside wilderness areas, that we could diminish that remaining amount of land, and then it would be too late to come back; and that our grandchildren may one day ask us, "Why is it that you all used to run ads and go around saying that Arkansas is natural?" It would be pretty hard to find lands in our State if the trend were to continue as it has.

I'd make another point, and I will close on this point, because I want to establish a pattern which will be helpful to the panel today by being as brief as possible. There has been a lot written lately about the changing nature of the American economy, and John Naisbett's book has impressed me very much when he points out that there is a movement from the North and to the South and to the West; and that we are passing from the industrial economy into an informational society where high tech idea generation industries of that sort will be the cutting edge for the next 100 years. I agree very much with that assessment.

One of the points that he develops is what he calls the high tech, high touch trade off. I think it's an interesting thesis. He says that as we move out of the old patterns and the old ways of life into the age of high tech, that there is a corresponding need among people for a high touch experience. In other words, as our lives are complicated by bureaucracy, by computers, and by things that are rather strange to us now and new, that we really need a corresponding high touch experience. It's a spiritual experience, if you will, and these have to remain level with one another.

And I think that this explains why, when people are considering moving their business to the South and to the West, that they are not interested in the old criteria of whether, for instance, in the case of Pittsburgh and the steel mills, the site selection was based there on the fact that they had river transportation, coal and iron ore that were all in a relatively close proximity, one with the other. In the case today, people select sites based on whether there is an entrepreneural opportunity and a quality of life, because the nature of the new businesses and new industries is just different and doesn't require so much of the old criteria that we had in the case of steel industries and heavy industries.

And so I think this is important for us here in Arkansas because we are in the path of growth. And certainly we should act now to set aside these areas so that, as people look at Arkansas, they'll agree with us, Arkansas is a natural; and we can prove it about these areas that we set aside.

Again, I want to thank you for conducting these hearings, and I will submit for the record a statement and some material that I have relative to the alleged impact on the timber industry and the other businesses which I think will put to bed what I have referred to as specious contentions.

Senator **Bumpers**. Thank you very much, Congressman Bethune. As I say, I would welcome you sitting with me during the remainder of the hearings, or during any part that you can stay for. It's very gratifying to me that we have so many people demonstrating an interest in testifying today. I personally think this is democracy at its best, where people who often feel alienated and disenfranchised from Washington have an opportunity to testify. Hearings like this should be held anytime something impacts Arkansas alone. I just wish we had more time to hold hearings like this.

In New England, of course, local governments operate through what they call the "Town Hall Meeting" where people assemble at the town hall. Each person who is a citizen of any community has a right to vote and their vote counts on the decision. While we have not reached that point here I do think this is an exhilarating time for all of us where we have an opportunity to come together and reconcile differences. I want to personally thank each person who has signed up to testify.

At one time we considered cutting off the witness list because it looked like it was going to get out of hand, but I thought that would be the worst thing we could do. So we left it open so that anybody who had 1 minute's worth of ideas on this would you have an opportunity to express them.

Gentlemen and Mrs. Cabe, you may proceed in any order that you have agreed upon. Gloria, would like to go first?

## STATEMENT OF HON. GLORIA CABE, MEMBER, ARKANSAS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Ms. **Cabe**. I'm Gloria Cabe, a member of the Arkansas House of Representatives, and representing a part of Little Rock and Pulaski County.

First of all, I want to thank you, Senator Bumpers and Senator Pryor, for sponsoring a strong wilderness bill and for holding this hearing here in Little Rock.

As a member of the legislature, I am acutely aware that tourism is a major industry for us in Arkansas, and that it's very important in our State's economy. And one very important aspect of attracting tourists to Arkansas is our natural beauty, including our streams for fishing, wet lands for duck hunting, the woods for deer hunting and certainly the mountains for hiking and camping.

Weilderness areas, then, are an integral part of our outdoor recreational system. You are probably aware of a recent report of the Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism that reveals that wilderness related activities have already made surprisingly large contributions to our State's economy—$6½ million for 1982—and revenues are projected to increase to $19.7 million if these 11 areas are added to the wilderness resources of our State.

But as a member of the Little Rock Pulaski County delegation to the legislature, I feel it's essential to have a prime wilderness area close to a major urban area as this one, so I'm particularly interested in the inclusion of Flatside Pinnacle. It's not only important to us in Little Rock as a place for solitary recluse from sort of a hectic city life, but it's also very important, I think, as an educational tool for our school children; to teach them about the natural world and their physical environment.

As a private citizen, I'd like to add that I enjoy, myself, wild and scenic areas and have taken a number of trips out west to visit some of our national parks and wilderness areas in our national forest. We are truly fortunate in Arkansas to have these remaining wilderness areas available, and we simply cannot affort to lose them. They must be preserved not only for our enjoyment and education, but for my two children's children, and certainly for future generations to have a quiet place in the woods, a place to view nature in its natural state, a place to compare the effects of man's alterations to the land with undisturbed areas.

One concern which you may hear voiced from time to time is the fear of a negative economic impact on the funding of some school districts. Let me assure you that as one who has worked long and hard in a recent legislative session to insure improved funding for education, that I don't take this concern lightly. However, I have been convinced that revenues for school districts will not be diminished greatly by these wilderness—by designating these areas as wilderness.

In the first place, the receipts from timber sales in national forests are divided among local districts and local governments on the basis of the percentage of total forest land located in the jurisdiction not only on the amount of timber harvested in that jurisdiction. So it really doesn't matter, then, if the area is designated as wilderness.

Therefore, if timber sales and timber harvests remain the same and if harvest losses are made up by cutting in other parts of the national forests, local governments will continue to give the same dollar amount and, of course, the same proportion of those timber receipts.

In addition, as you mentioned earlier, the proportion of national forest land in Arkansas designated as wilderness is very small, and these areas are primarily rugged areas and they truly aren't suitable for much harvesting of timber in comparison to the amounts in other parts of national forest that could be cut.

So in closing, I simply would urge the Public Land Committee to support your bill, Senator Bumpers. And, again, I, too, want to thank you and say how, as a member of another legislative body, it's very satisfying to me to see you making it possible for so many Arkansans to have the opportunity to have to speak to you directly on something as important as this issue.

Senator BUMPERS. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Cabe follows:]

## WILDERNESS STATEMENT

I AM GLORIA CABE, MEMBER OF THE ARKANSAS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, REPRESENTING A PART OF LITTLE ROCK AND PULASKI COUNTY.

SENATOR BUMPERS THANK YOU FOR SPONSORING A STRONG WILDERNESS BILL AND FOR HOLDING THIS HEARING IN LITTLE ROCK.

(1) AS MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE, I KNOW THAT TOURISM IS A MAJOR INDUSTRY IN ARKANSAS AND THAT IT IS IMPORTANT TO OUR STATE'S ECONOMY. ONE IMPORTANT ASPECT OF ATTRACTING TOURISTS TO ARKANSAS IS OUR NATURAL BEAUTY INCLUDING STREAMS FOR FISHING, WETLANDS FOR DUCK HUNTING, WOODS FOR DEER HUNTING, MOUNTAINS FOR HIKING AND CAMPING. WILDERNESS AREAS ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF OUR OUTDOOR RECREATION SYSTEM. A RECENT REPORT OF THE ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF PARKS & TOURISM REVEALS THAT WILDERNESS RELATED ACTIVITIES HAVE ALREADY MADE SURPRISINGLY LARGE CONTRIBUTION TO OUR STATE'S ECONOMY - $6.5 MILLION FOR 1982 AND REVENUES ARE PROJECTED TO INCREASE TO $19.7 MILLION IF THESE 11 AREAS ARE ADDED TO THE WILDERNESS RESOURCES OF OUR STATE.

(2) AS A MEMBER OF LITTLE ROCK PULASKI COUNTY DELEGATION TO THE LEGISLATURE, I FEEL THAT IT IS ESSENTIAL TO HAVE PRIME WILDERNESS AREAS CLOSE TO MAJOR URBAN AREAS AND I AM PARTICULARLY INTERESTED IN THE INCLUSION OF FLATSIDE

PINNACLE NEAR LAKE SYLVIA. IT IS IMPORTANT FOR THE LITTLE ROCK AREA NOT ONLY AS A SOLITARY RECLUSE FROM HECTIC CITY LIFE BUT ALSO AS AN EDUCATIONAL TOOL FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN TO TEACH THEM ABOUT THE NATURAL WORLD AND THEIR PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT.

(3) AS A PRIVATE CITIZEN, I ENJOY WILD AND SCENIC AREAS AND HAVE TAKEN TRIPS OUT WEST TO VISIT MANY OF OUR NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDERNESS AREAS OF OUR NATIONAL FOREST. WE ARE FORTUNATE TO HAVE THESE REMAINING WILDERNESS AREAS IN ARKANSAS AND WE CANNOT AFFORD TO LOSE THEM. THEY MUST BE PRESERVED NOT ONLY FOR OUR ENJOYMENT AND EDUCATION BUT FOR MY TWO CHILDREN"S CHILDREN AND FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS TO HAVE A PLACE OF QUIET SOLITUDE IN THE WOODS, A PLACE TO VIEW NATURE IN ITS NATURAL STATE AND A PLACE TO COMPARE THE EFFECTS OF MAN'S ALTERATIONS TO THE LAND WITH UNDISTURBED AREAS.

(4) ONE CONCERN YOU MAY HEAR VOICED FROM TIME TO TIME IS THE FEAR OF A NEGATIVE ECONOMIC EFFECT ON THE FUNDING OF SOME SCHOOL DISTRICTS. LET ME ASSURE YOU THAT AS ONE WHO WORKED LONG AND HARD IN A RECENT LEGISLATIVE SESSION TO INSURE IMPROVED FUNDING SOURCES FOR EDUCATION THAT I DON'T TAKE THIS CONCERN LIGHTLY. HOWEVER, I HAVE BEEN CONVINCED THAT REVENUES FOR SCHOOL DISTRICTS WILL NOT BE DIMINISHED BY WILDERNESS DESIGNATION FOR THESE AREAS. IN THE FIRST PLACE THE RECEIPTS FROM TIMBER SALES IN NATIONAL FOREST ARE DIVIDED AMONG LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ON THE BASIS OF THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL

NATIONAL FOREST LAND LOCATED WITHIN THE JURISDICTION (NOT ONLY ON AMOUNT OF TIMBER HARVESTED IN JURISDICTION). IT DOESN'T MATTER IF THE AREA IS DESIGNATED AS WILDERNESS. THEREFORE, IF TIMBER SALES AND TIMBER HARVEST REMAIN THE SAME AND HARVEST LOSSES ARE MADE UP BY CUTTING IN OTHER PARTS OF THE NATIONAL FOREST, LOCAL GOVERNMENTS WILL CONTINUE TO GET THE SAME DOLLAR AMOUNT AND THE SAME PROPORTION OF TIMBER RECEIPTS. IN ADDITION, THE PROPORTION OF NATIONAL FOREST LAND IN ARKANSAS DESIGNATED AS WILDERNESS IS VERY SMALL (ONLY 6%) AND THESE AREAS ARE PRIMARILY RUGGED AREAS NOT SUITABLE FOR MUCH HARVESTING OF TIMBER IN COMPARISON TO THE AMOUNT IN OTHER PARTS OF NATIONAL FORESTS THAT COULD BE CUT.

I STRONGLY URGE THE PUBLIC LAND COMMITTEE TO SUPPORT SENATOR BUMPER'S BILL AND AGAIN, THANK YOU SENATOR BUMPERS FOR MAKING IT POSSIBLE FOR SO MANY ARKANSANS TO HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO SPEAK TO YOU DIRECTLY REGARDING THIS IMPORTANT ISSUE.

## STATEMENT OF HON. DON VENHAUS, PULASKI COUNTY JUDGE, LITTLE ROCK, AR

Judge VENHAUS. Thank you, sir. Senator Bumpers, Congressman Bethune, ladies, and gentleman, I think my first thought is to echo Ms. Cabe's remarks. I greatly appreciate your efforts in making this hearing possible. And I would want to express may gratitude to a system of Government that makes this a routine and usual way of deciding important public issues rather than an exception.

I'm Don Venhaus. I reside in Little Rock, AK, Pulaski County. I am the Pulaski County judge. I appear here today as a private individual and not as a representative of the people of Pulaski County.

My remarks will be very, very brief. You will hear much learned testimony today, of which I have little to add. But I do want to focus attention on a couple of points.

No. 1, as Congressman Bethune pointed out, we are part of a changing society and those changes in the next 10 years, will bring potentially great opportunities to Arkansas. Whether, in fact, those changes are beneficial to us will be a product largely of the kinds of decisions that are made public with the public issues on matters such as this wilderness proposal.

We are unique, I think, in many respects; certainly with respect to our wilderness, our wilderness opportunities, our enormous natural beauty. But we also have some attributes that are unique in terms of our location.

We, in Arkansas, are ringed by metropolitan areas. And given the enormous changes that are taking place in this country, particularly in the southern half, we are in a very strategic position to take maximum advantage of that location. We have, for example, to the north, Springfield, Kansas City, St. Louis; we have to the east, Memphis; we have to the southeast, Jackson, Mississippi; we have to the south, Shreveport; to the southwest, Austin and Dallas; to the west, Oklahoma City, and to the northwest, Tulsa. We have, as a matter of fact, within an easy day's drive within 3 or 4 miles, a major portion of the population concentration of the southern portion of this country.

Those metropolitan areas, at the present time, use Arkansas, visit Arkansas, come to Arkansas, contribute very substantially to our economy. I think we can expect this practice to increase in the future. These areas are going to grow. In many respects, we will compete with these areas economically, and perhaps in other areas, also. But we have the opportunity to issue an open invitation to those growing areas, those vital areas, to come to Arkansas and to share a part of our unique wilderness and outdoor experience.

In doing so, I have more than hospitality in mind. As Ms. Cabe pointed out previously, it is a significant factor in our economy right now. In the future, I suspect Arkansas will have, relative to these metropolitan areas, a situation and an opportunity for them that can be found in no other place.

I think it represent—the setting aside of these wilderness areas represents not only investment in the future of asthetic value and recreational value, but I think it constitutes for a sound economic investment for the future of our State.

I would also want to point out that, because of the numbers of people that we can reasonably expect to be coming to Arkansas to be utilizing our wilderness, we need the kinds of protection that wilderness designation carries with them, because as we all know, the outdoors is very fragile.

It takes very little to destroy those essential qualities that make it most valuable, so we need to afford that kind of opportunity to our neighbors in all directions. But we also need to protect our valuable resource so that we may have it in years and years to come.

With that, I would conclude and say simply that I strongly urge the adoption of the legislation. I'm delighted that Congressman Bethune is going to produce companion legislation in the future. Again, I appreciate the opportunity very much to appear before you.

Senator **Bumpers**. Judge Venhaus, thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Judge Venhaus follows:]

## PERSONAL STATEMENT BY DON VENHAUS

My name is Don Venhaus, I reside in Little Rock. I am the judge of Pulaski County, but I make this statement as a citizen and taxpayer of the state, not as a representative of the people of Pulaski County.

Much has been said about the inherit virture of wilderness and the spiritual and the esthetic values associated with wilderness preservation. I share such sentiments in nearly all their various forms of expression; but I want to focus attention today on economic issues as they relate to this particular proposal. Such issues in my judgement have been overlooked and/or undervalued.

The next ten years will be a period of cataclysmic change in this country. These forces of change will bear enormous opportunity for our state. Whether they will be opportunities gained or lost will depend in large measure on decisions we make today, on matters such as this wilderness proposal.

Arkansas is in a unique position to take maximum advantage of the economic, social and cultural changes of the future. Our unique resources of open space and wildlife can in the future be one of our major economic assets. Our state is "ringed" by large metropolitan aras. To the north are Kansas City, Springfield and St. Louis, to the east Memphis, to the southeast Jackson, to the south Shreveport, to the southwest Austin and Dallas, to the west Oklahoma City and to the northwest Tulsa. Within a five hundred mile radius of central Arkansas, or an easy day's drive, we have one of the major population concentrations in the southern half of the United States. While we must compete in many areas with these nearby metropolitan areas, we can and should welcome their visitation to Arkansas and encourage them to share our unique natural resources.

It is more than idle speculation that people from these nearby metropolitan areas will come to Arkansas to share our natural beauty and outdoor experience. The records of the Dept. of Parks and Tourism will reflect that there is substantial usage from the areas noted at present and in recent years past. We can expect these trends to continue in the future, particularly so if we have the presence of mind and the foresight to preserve that which is uniquely Arkansas, in it's natural state.

To summarize, the setting aside of wilderness, the preservation of that which is uniquely outdoor Arkansas, is not just an investment for the future for a esthetic and recreational values; it is rather a sound economic investment for the future of the state. Quality wilderness will be in increasingly short supply. Arkansas has the opportunity to share it's matchless wilderness and to benefit handsomely by doing so. I urge the adoption of the wilderness proposal.

## STATEMENT OF HON. JON FITCH, MEMBER, ARKANSAS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. FITCH. I am Representative Jon Fitch and I represent district 17 which is comprised of Madison, Johnson, Franklin, and Crawford Counties, parts of each of those counties. I, too, want to thank you for the opportunity that you have provided for people to discuss with you firsthand their feelings on this particular issue. I'm speaking in opposition to this bill on behalf of a vast majority of my constituents who could not be here.

I attended many meetings last year where people expressed their opposition to Representatives Bethune and Anthony's wilderness area bills. I am sure you can recall letters and petitions from people in my area who contacted you in opposition to these bills. We all hoped that the bills would be scaled down, or hopefully the idea of wilderness areas in Arkansas would be terminated.

Unfortunately, your bill does just the opposite of what we hoped. Senate bill 2125 would set aside roughly 117,000 acres compared to Representative Anthony's bill, which designates approximately 45,000.

Many people who will speak before you today will discuss their specific reasons for opposing wilderness areas. I realize time is limited and I will limit my remarks to a few points which concern me.

Today national forest lands are managed. People have access to them for the same purposes that they would of wilderness areas, plus a valuable renewable natural resource can be harvested. This resource, quite simply, is trees. If an area is designated "wilderness", no trees will ever, as far as I can see, be harvested. The trees which die will be left to rot and attract insects which could damage or kill other trees, and it seems such a great waste to me. We must also remember that, according to statistics, one out of every five Arkansans work in a forestry related occuption. And I assure you in the area I represent, it is much higher than this.

According to the data that I have access to, there is presently 142 million acres designated or under study as wilderness areas across this country. This works out to more than half an acre for every man, woman and child in the United States. Then, when you consider that only 1 percent of the Americans will backpack in wilderness areas, the 117,000 acres it designates in your bill seems simply not in the best interest of the people of the State of Arkansas.

I have also a concern that property owners, which you helped ease that a little bit, who are bordering the designated areas will lose easy control or access to their properties because of roads being closed. Hopefully, this isn't the case. I certainly hope this is an unwarranted fear. If even one person would fall into this type of situation, I think it would be unconscionable.

I am sure that others here today will discuss other concerns that I share. So with respect to time, I wiil conclude by saying that I hope you will consider opposition to this bill and not proceed with this wilderness legislation simply because a slim minority are pushing for more wilderness areas. I urge you to consider a scaledown version of Representative Anthony's bill. And on behalf of my constituents and yours, I appreciate this opportunity to speak to you today. Thank you.

Senator **Bumpers**. Thank you, Jon.

## STATEMENT OF HON. BILL SHERMAN, MEMBER, ARKANSAS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. **Sherman**. Senator Bumpers, Congressman Bethune, thank you very much for this opportunity to appear here today and express my support for your bill, Senate bill 2125. I also serve on the Arkansas Legislature from District 60, I am in the private practice of law in Little Rock.

I have admired greatly the work which has been done in recent years by the conservation groups in this State and focused attention on our natural areas. I have written previously of my support for your bill and Congressman Bethune's bill.

My family and I have long enjoyed the outdoor recreational experience which Arkansas affords to its citizens and those who visit our State. Our two existing wilderness areas in our national forest lands are certainly a vital part of the recreational opportunities in this State. The 10 additional areas proposed by the regulation, plus the 1,500 acre expansion in the upper Buffalo River Wilderness Area, will not only, in my view, greatly enhance Arkansas' recreational opportunities and experiences; it will also provide a diversity which few of the surrounding States can offer to its citizens.

It seems particularly important to me the area which is known as Flatside in the Ouachita National Forest be set aside as a wilderness. As you know, it lies within a very short drive from Little Rock, a heavily populated area, hundreds of thousands of people. And with the rapid growth of our Central Arkansas metropolitan area, many of the natural areas which we knew as children have been lost.

Flatside will be accessible, as it already is used, to a great extent. It would be really sad if this area so close to Little Rock is subjected to further intensive development. If that occurs, the natural qualities of this important area will be lost to us.

Thank you very much, again, for this opportunity to make a statement, and I support the legislation that you've offered. I hope it will be enacted soon.

Senator **Bumpers**. Representative Sherman, Representative Fitch, Judge Venhaus, Representative Cabe, thank you very much for coming this morning.

Let me say while we are shifting gears here to those of you who have prepared statements—some of you have spoken rather extemporaneously covering most of everything you have included in your statements, but your formal statements will be inserted in the record. Anybody who would like to summarize their statements should feel free to do so because their full statement will be made a part of the record.

## STATEMENT OF MYRA JONES, LITTLE ROCK, AR

Ms. **Jones**. Good morning. Congressman Bethune, Senator Bumpers, good morning. Ladies and gentleman, my name is Myra Jones and I am a resident of the city of Little Rock. I'd like to make just a few brief remarks in support of the Arkansas Wilderness bill, S. 2125.

You know me and know that I've been very active in the city government during the past 7 years, and currently I serve as vicemayor of the city of Little Rock. I have been a member of the board of directors of the city of Little Rock for 7 years. I presently have been a member of the Board of Directors of the Greater Little Rock Chamber of Commerce and I'm currently a candidate for the Arkansas House of Representatives.

During the 7 years, I've been very active on city board and especially concerned with our city's growth policies and land use issues. I am very interested in subdivision control, land use control and the ordinances that we've put in place dealing with growth positive to our city.

The needs of Greater Little Rock are such that we greatly depend on our national forest to provide a wide diversity of recreational activities and opportunities for our citizens. As you know, our national forests are closely located to those that live in central Arkansas, and particularly in the Greater Little Rock area.

The proposed wilderness areas to be established in these national forests simply assure that the diversity of recreation will continue to serve, not only our citizens, but also to strengthen our tourist economy, which is extremely important, not only to the entire State of Arkansas, but especially to the central portion of Arkansas.

Additionally, our quality of life in central Arkansas is greatly dependent upon those recreational opportunities and we are constantly competing with cities in nearby States for the industries to strengthen our State's economy. Clearly, the setting aside of these proposed 11 areas of our national forest so that they'll be preserved and left as they are is a very important decision, not only for the people of Arkansas, but particularly for those who live in the Greater Little Rock area who now enjoy these recreational opportunities at all times during the year.

To us, the area known as Flatside is of particular importance. It is extremely accessible to those residents of central Arkansas. And we in Arkansas like to think of ourselves as being the natural State. As you recall, we say "Little Rock, naturally" and we say "Arkansas is a natural". Indeed, these proposed wilderness areas represent some of the best of the natural beauty which we have in the State of Arkansas.

I think it's encumbant upon us to leave these areas as they are, not only for our enjoyment, but also for the enjoyment of the future generations and future citizens of this area. It seems to me that it is just basically good business to do this, that we preserve these areas. We believe it is in the public interest that we do so.

I certainly thank you for permitting me to make a statement in support of Senate bill 2125.

## STATEMENT OF HAROLD GRIMMETT, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, ARKANSAS NATURAL HERITAGE COMMISSION

Mr. Grimmett. Thank you, Senator Bumpers, Congressman Bethune. The purpose of the Arkansas National Heritage Commission is to preserve, for the benefit of present and future generations, examples of our State's remaining biological heritage, the species and communities of plants and animals that make this State unique. We pursue this mission primarily by establishing State natural areas, areas in which particularly significant examples of the State's national heritage may be recognized and preserved. These areas, in a very real sense, then become protective living museums, outdoor classrooms and laboratories.

The commission's enabling legislation, Act 112 of 1873, also assigns a number of collateral activities and responsibilities calculated to enhance the effectiveness of our own efforts. For example, the law directs the commission to advise the Departments of Agriculture and Interior and other agencies of the Federal Government concerning areas eligible for treatment under Federal criteria as wilderness areas. Though "natural area" and "wilderness" are not interchangeable terms, such designated lands do sometimes share certain characteristics. Particularly in Arkansas, wilderness is related in a very direct and important way to the preservation of natural diversity.

Since most of the remaining natural lands in the Ouachita and Ozark regions is owned by the U.S. Forest Service, wilderness designation alone can assure that substantial or significant remenants of these two major geographic regions of the State will be preserved for the future.

In response to its mandate, the Natural Heritage Commission has evaluated the many areas proposed for wilderness designation. Basing its judgment upon extensive field research by its own staff of botanists and zoologists, as well as on data collected from other sources, the commission has developed a list of 11 areas which meet Federal criteria for eligibility, and that list coincides with the 11 areas proposed for wilderness designation in Senate bill 2125. In 1982, the National Heritage Commission adopted a resolution requesting Congress to take action as soon as possible to enact appropriate wilderness legislation.

I believe Senate bill 2125 is such legislation and request, on behalf of the commission, that this committee endorse and its members actively support S. 2125. Thank you.

Senator BUMPERS. Harold, thank you very much.

## STATEMENT OF STEVE WILSON, DIRECTOR, ARKANSAS GAME & FISH COMMISSION

Mr. WILSON. Senator Bumpers, Congressman Bethune, I'm Steve Wilson, Director of the Arkansas Game & Fish Commission, and I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you and express the views of the Arkansas Game & Fish Commission.

The Arkansas Game & Fish Commission recognized the need for preservation of representative tracks of wilderness within the State and has continually regarded wilderness designation to be legitimate and compatible with sound management of our State's fish and wildlife resources. Wilderness areas are valuable, natural land resources from a research standpont, for a multitude of consumptive and non-consumptive public uses, for fish and wildlife management, and as Aldo Leopold put it, and I quote, "* * * as museum pieces for the edification of those who may one day see, feel or study the origins of their cultural inheritance."

The commission's initial support of wilderness areas in Arkansas was the result of active participation during the 1978 roadless area review evaluation process, RARE II. Our comments at that time were developed through coordination with the U.S. Forest Service in the exchange with firsthand information on specific areas resulting in an accurate inventory of each wilderness study area in the State.

Among the other wilderness values, a basic premise for our support of the wilderness concept was to secure a balance of habitat types, including a well distributed, old growth component which is valuable wildlife habitat, a valuable habitat diversity feature in an intensively managed forest scheme. Wilderness designation will improve the wildlife habitat value and provide an alternative hunting experience.

Proposed legislation concerning two wilderness bills—the Anthony bill and the Bethune bill—has prompted much controversy with regard to the wilderness issue in Arkansas. Our staff biologists recently outlined and informed the commission of the main features and major differences of these bills, as well as previous agency participation and position regarding this matter.

The commission, during the RARE II participation, took the position in support of wilderness designation that was intermediate in acreage between the two House bills. To adopt a similar position and to best serve the agency's interest with respect to fish, wildlife and environment resources, the Arkansas Game & Fish Commission, at its October 1983 regular session, took action in support of a future bill which would be, in effect, a compromise between the current Anthony bill and the recent Bumpers/Pryor bill 2125.

The Arkansas Game & Fish Commission is an active member of the International Association of Fish & Wildlife Agencies, along with the other 49 States, the Canadian Provinces, and several foreign nations. In recent months, the International Association has completed preparation of general fish and wildlife management guidelines that will insure conservation of fish and wildlife resources within the wilderness areas in a uniform consistent manner. We urge the subcommittee to recognize the International Fish and Wildlife Management guideline as they apply to wilderness areas in general, and ask that the guidelines be addressed in the committee report for the Arkansas wilderness bill.

We appreciate the Senate Public Lands Subcommittee's cooperation with these wilderness field hearings and we shall look forward to our continued participation to the development of a bill that will expedite wilderness designation in Arkansas. Thank you.

Senator BUMPERS. Steven, thank you very much.

[An attachment to Mr. Wilson's prepared statement follows:]

## FISH AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

According to the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, an organization whose voting membership consists mainly of state fish and wildlife agencies having legal and managerial responsibility for most of the wild living resources of the United States, Canada and Mexico, nearly every fish and wildlife agency in states having designated wilderness and/or wilderness study areas has experienced some difficulty with the federal administrative agencies' interpretations of the Wilderness Act of 1964 relative to fish and wildlife conservation. The difficulties encountered have varied regionally and among federal administrative personnel. State agencies find that activities permitted in one region or in one wilderness are prohibited in others.

Cognizant committees of Congress have responded to some of these concerns, mainly in report language, but these responses have been piecemeal rather than orderly and comprehensive. Fish and wildlife are important elements of wilderness. So it is essential that Congress set forth guidelines and policies for managing fish and wildlife in wilderness for lands administered by the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. This guidance is needed, because, despite the federal government's ownership of the lands involved, the ownership and legal responsibility to protect and manage most fish and wildlife occurring in wilderness is vested in the states. This responsibility is discharged by the legally constituted fish and wildlife agencies in the various states. Thus, there is need for continual coordination and cooperative efforts between the state fish and wildlife agencies and the federal land agencies to ensure that state agencies can properly conserve fish and wildlife resources in wilderness and wilderness study areas. And at the same time, other wilderness values must be maintained.

In striking contrast to this problem is the way House and Senate committees in 1980 clarified policy regarding livestock grazing in national forest wilderness areas. House Report No. 96-617 contains an orderly, point-by-point listing of guidelines and policies, which subsequently were included by reference in Section 108 of the Colorado Wilderness Act (Conference Report No. 96-1521). The availability of grazing guidelines and policies in a single document has been of considerable assistance to the agency administering wilderness and to grazing permittees.

No such document exists with respect to fish and wildlife. The Committees instead have responded to individual questions on an issue-by-issue basis, the result being that such policy guidance that does exist is scattered in narrative form through several documents, lacks order, and is incomplete.

In apparent recognition of this, House Report No. 98-40, pertaining to the "California Wilderness Act of 1983," contains a lengthy discussion of fish and wildlife management in wilderness. The Committee has been advised by state agencies responsible for fish and wildlife that the suggested policy guidance in this document, while a step in the right direction, omits mention of certain important elements of professional fish and wildlife management. Therefore, through their International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, the states have suggested that Congress set forth, at one place, policy guidance for the management of fish and wildlife in wilderness areas and wilderness study areas administered by the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

As an over-all preface to the statement of the committee's policy on this subject, it is the Committee's intention that fish and wildlife management activities in wilderness will be planned and undertaken in conformance with the "minimum necessary" requirement of Section 4(c) of the Wilderness Act. The guiding principles of that section are that permitted activities will be temporary in nature, will leave no permanent marks, and will employ the minimum tool necessary to accomplish the task at hand.

As general policy, lands within the National Wilderness System shall be managed to allow ecological succession, including fire and infestations of insects, to operate freely insofar as they do not endanger significant resources outside such area. Fish and wildlife conservation should be directed toward maintenance of species identified in wilderness management plans and with special emphasis on species indigenous to the areas, and on the preservation of those classified as endangered or threatened under the provisions of the Endangered Species act of 1973 or by the state in which the area is situated.

It is the intention of the Committee that these guidelines and policies be considered in the overall context of the purposes and direction of the Wilderness Act of 1964 and this Act, and that they be promptly, fully and diligently implemented and made available to Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management personnel at all levels, to appropriate state fish and wildlife agencies, and to other appropriate individuals and parties:

1. Fish and Wildlife Research and Management Surveys

Research on fish and wildlife, their habitats and the recreational users of these resources is a legitimate activity in wilderness and study areas. Methods which temporarily infringe on the wilderness character may be used provided the information sought is essential for conservation of the species and alternative methods or locations are not available.

Helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft may be used to conduct approved fish and wildlife research activities in wilderness and study areas. Aircraft shall be used in a manner to minimize disturbance of other users, including humans and wildlife.

All fish and wildlife studies conducted within and over wilderness and study areas shall be conducted within the basic concept of preserving the natural character of the areas. Aerial counts and observations of wildlife shall be permissible for conservation of wilderness wildlife resources. Capturing and marking of animals, radio telemetry, and temporary installations, such as shelters for cameras and scientific apparatus, enclosures and exclosures, essential for wildlife research and conservation shall be permitted.

2. Facility development and habitat alteration

There are situations where facility development and habitat alterations may be necessary for the continued existence or welfare of fish and wildlife living on or adjacent to wilderness or study areas. This is particularly true in the case of wildlife species adversely impacted through the activities of man in such areas.

Flow maintenance dams, water developments, water diversion devices, ditches and associated structures and other fish and wildlife habitat developments necessary for fish and wildlife conservation and in existence prior to designation of a wilderness or study area may be permitted to remain in existence and be operated and maintained. The use of equipment should be based on the "minimum necessary" requirements of Section 4(c) of the Wilderness Act.

Clearing of debris which impedes the migratory movements of fish on critical spawning streams shall be permitted.

Maintenance of existing water supplies is an accepted practice in most wilderness areas and development of additional water supplies is permitted, but only when essential to wildlife survival. The use of mechanical equipment by management agencies in this context is permissible, but should be the "minimum necessary" as required by Section 4(c) of the Wilderness Act.

3. Endangered and threatened species

The importance of wilderness and study areas in providing habitat for endangered and threatened species of wildlife, as identified by federal and state governments, is recognized.

4. Angling, Hunting and Trapping

Angling, hunting and trapping are legitimate wilderness and study area activities subject to state and applicable federal laws and regulations.

5. Population sampling

Scientific sampling of fish and wildlife populations is an essential procedure in the maintenance of balanced populations in wilderness and study areas.

6. Chemical treatment

Chemical treatment may be necessary to prepare waters for the reestablishment of species identified in resource plans, to establish endangered or threatened species, or to correct undesirable conditions resulting from the influence of man.

7. Spawn taking

The collection of fish spawn shall be permitted from wilderness and study areas when alternative sources are nonexistent or unreliable or where spawn taking was an established practice prior to the area being officially designated.

8. Fish planting and transplanting

Planting or transplanting of fish may be conducted by the state agency, using means appropriate for wilderness or study areas, when any one of the following criteria is met: (a) to reestablish or maintain a species identified in the resource plan, (b) to restore an endangered or threatened species, or (c) to maintain or enhance recreational values as identified in the wilderness management plan.

Barren lakes and streams may be considered for stocking after it has been mutually agreed that there will be no appreciable loss of scientific values or adverse effects on wilderness resources.

Numbers, size and species of fish and time of planting will be determined by the state wildlife agency.

9. Aerial fish planting

Aerial planting of fish shall be permitted in wilderness and study areas where this was an established practice before the area was classified as a wilderness or study area, or where other practical means are not available.

10. Transplanting wildlife

Removal, reintroduction or supplemental transplants of terrestrial wildlife species in wilderness or study areas shall be permitted if: (a) the status of a threatened or endangered species would be enhanced; (b) the population of a native species eliminated or reduced by acts of man would be restored or enhanced; (c) other significant wilderness or study area values would not be impaired. Motorized methods may be permitted if they are necessary to accomplish a transplant and otherwise meet the "minimum necessary" requirements of Section 4(c) of the Wilderness Act.

11. Control of problem animals

Control of problem wildlife in wilderness and study areas may be necessary to reduce depredations on and conflicts with other wildlife and domestic livestock, to remove animals creating a public nuisance related to human interests, and to prevent transmission of diseases or parasites affecting other wildlife or humans.

12. Restoring essential food plants

When restoring essential food plants after disturbance, such as wildfire, only native species are permitted.

13. Prescribed or controlled burning

Prescribed or controlled burning, designed to maintain natural burn and regrowth cycles favorable to wildlife, is an acceptable and often a necessary management task in some wilderness areas.

Prescribed burning or allowing wildfires to burn under controlled conditions should be permitted only when: (1) the activity is designed to replace or to stimulate vegetative response in those areas where wildfire had been an essential ingredient in the maintenance of the wilderness character of an area but where past strict wildfire control measures had interfered with natural, evolutionary processes; and (2) the program is designed to maintain wildlife diversity in an area, with priority emphasis on habitat requirements for rare or endangered wildlife species.

14. Control of visitors

Many wildlife species are sensitive to human encroachments on their ranges. Bighorn sheep, elk, grizzly bear, mountain goat, some migratory and resident birds and other wilderness wildlife species cannot tolerate excessive human intrusions, particularly during certain seasons of the year.

Wilderness managers should identify those specific areas within a wilderness which are essential to the continuance of sound native wildlife populations and meet the specific needs of individual wildlife species by initiating visitor use controls, particularly during those periods of the year in which wildlife's needs are the most critical.

15. Use of aircraft, motor boats or motor vehicles

Section 4(c) of the Wilderness Act permits the use of motorized equipment in wilderness if such use is found "necessary to meet minimum requirements for the administration of the area for the purposes of this Act." This language is viewed as permitting the occasional, temporary use by Federal and State officials of motor vehicles, helicopters, aircraft and the like, in furtherance of the purposes of a specific wilderness area. This language means that any such use should be occasional and temporary (example: transporting animals that have been trapped in a temporary enclosure to a release point outside the wilderness); that no roads should be built to accommodate vehicles; and that such use must be determined by wilderness managers to be the minimum necessary to accomplish the task.

## STATEMENT OF RICHARD W. DAVIES, ARKANSAS STATE PARKS AND TOURISM

Mr. DAVIES. Senator Bumpers, my name is Richard Davies. I'm director of State parks. I make the statement on behalf of the entire department of parks and tourism and our director, Jo Luck Wilson. We appreciate the opportunity to be here today.

As I remember from your days as Governor, our department has several responsibilities, one of which is to be an advocate and watchdog for the State's total recreational system. We feel that when something needs to be said about this, we need to say it; and today is one of those occasions.

What we are trying to do is insure the people in this State will continue to have opportunities for all kinds of recreational pursuits, fishing, picnicking, sailing, and countless other recreational needs. Like all these other needs, a desire for wilderness recreation is a legitimate one. To be sure, it's not for everybody, but what form of recreation is?

We do know that wilderness recreation is becoming more popular. Forest Service figures for the 1965–82 period readily illustrate this. While campground use in the entire National Forest System increased by 14 percent and the total recreational use of the national forests went up by 46 percent, wilderness visitation rose by 149 percent.

We are also seeing strong evidence of increased interest of wilderness-type experiences here in Arkansas. Our office received hundreds of inquiries for information on hiking, backpacking, and wilderness opportunities, and every backpacking course we've offered at Pinnacle Mountain State Park has had a waiting list. Yet, we don't want to give an impression that backpackers will be the only ones visiting and enjoying these areas. It's simply not true.

The definitive Forest Service study on wilderness management states that most wilderness visits are short; many small- or medium-sized wildernesses are predominately day-use areas. In other words, many people will come to the edge of the wilderness area, perhaps camp on the edge and go in for day hikes or day activities.

What kind of visitors can we expect at these areas? To believe that they will be young, athletic, wealthy, leisured, and big city dudes is a myth, says the Forest Service. And while wilderness visitors may be younger than the general population, stuides have found that all age groups are fairly well represented. In fact, wildereness areas seem to be good spots for family outings. Several studies have found that children account for better than one-fourth of all visitors.

Wilderness recreation is complex, and planning for it is no easy matter, either. Let's compare it to the planning we normally do. When our State parks reach saturation levels, we prepare plans to expand the system, to add on to an existing park or even propose a new area. But with wilderness, we will never have these second and third chances to make up any shortages. Our planning must be good and it must look well beyond the period most of us are usually dealing with.

Trying to determine how much of Arkansas' National Forest lands should be placed in the wilderness system is difficult. We do know that existing acreage is entirely insufficient, the interest in wilderness recreation is increasing and that the State's population is projected to rise dramatically. These facts can be interpreted only one way. We will be needing more wilderness areas here in Arkansas, and what we set aside should be generous.

Another matter which must be considered is the cost of wilderness. There has been a lot of talk about this and we'd like to help set the record straight. Some are worried that one cost will be a decline in recreational use. This is hardly the case. Sure there will be somewhat less motorized use, but the Forest Service, itself, says twice that amount the nonmotorized recreation could be gained.

We also think the claims of probable economic losses are largely unfounded. For example, in the RARE II environmental impact statement projected change in employment, if all 26 sites became wilderness, is said to be less than 1 percent. We doublechecked those figures and found that the effect on the local employment is projected to be a loss of seven one-hundredths of 1 percent, and we are not even looking at 26 areas with your bill, Senator. We are looking at about half that many.

In fact, designation of these areas as wilderness may actually have a positive economic impact. We estimate that people seeking a wilderness-type experience in Arkansas are presently contributing about $6.45 million to the State's economy each year. In our report to Congressman Bethune, we stated that wilderness recreation would increase at a 15-percent annual rate, at least for the first few years after designation, and that the economic contribution should increase at a similar rate.

So if our estimates hold true, and we believe they will, wilderness related expenditures could be approaching $10 million by 1985, and almost $20 million by 1990.

I get a little nervous, though, when we try to put a dollar value on things that are not meant to be judged in that matter. Is the old State house worth $45, $60, or $100 a square foot? Pinnacle provides another example. From a strict utilitarian angle, its best use is probably that of a source of crushed stone, and in a little time we could compute how many dollars worth of rock the mountain would yield.

But try to put an economic value on the family reunions, the picnics or the view from the summit, or even the mountain silhouette that you can see from I-430. It can't be done. Yet I would imagine that the 350,000 people who visited Pinnacle Mountain State Park last year are glad that it's a State park and not just another rock quarry.

We, at the department, feel that we are at a crossroad: The wilderness question. If we can conclude that there are parts of Arkansas that don't have to be cleared, that don't have to be covered up with roads, that don't have to be used in the traditional sense, then we are making progress. If we can admit the keeping of 11 areas as they are is a worthy goal for Arkansas, then we have confidence in our future. Thank you.

Senator **Bumpers**. Richard, thank you very much. Incidentally, I want to say that the figures provided by the State parks department and the studies it has done are most appreciated by this committee.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Wilson follows:]

Arkansas
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND TOURISM

**Bill Clinton**
Governor

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Executive Director

Division Directors

**Larry Cargile**
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**Richard W. Davies**
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**Mike Mills**
Tourism

**Judy Stough**
Great River Road

**John L. Ferguson**
History Commission

**Wesley Creel**
Museum Services

WILDERNESS HEARING

UALR, February 15, 1984

* * *

Statement of Jo Luck Wilson

Director, Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism

Senator Bumpers, other distinguished guests: I'm very pleased to be here today. Like everyone else in this room, we at the Department of Parks and Tourism are very interested in the topic of wilderness. Our involvement in this selection process is now well into its sixth year, and we're happy to see that it may finally be coming to a resolution.

You will remember from your days as governor, Senator Bumpers, that our department has several responsibilities. Promoting tourism, providing top quality state parks, and documenting the state's history are among those that are better known. Another of our responsibilities is to keep tabs on the state's total recreation system, and to act as Arkansas's advocate for outdoor recreation. It is a duty we take seriously.

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For one thing, recreation is an important element in the state's economy. People come from all over the country to camp, hike, and fish in Arkansas. The most recent comprehensive survey of tourism in the state concluded that Arkansas's "assets are almost exclusively related to the state's natural resources and outdoor facilities," and noted that the "Arkansas Is a Natural" motto is "right on the mark."[1]

It should be no surprise that we pay attention when plans are discussed for the state's rivers and streams. We take notice of proposed utility corridors, road relocations, and other projects that could affect the state's recreation resources. We speak out when something needs to be said, and today is one of those occasions.

What we're trying to do is ensure that people in this state have, and will continue to have, opportunities for all kinds of recreational pursuits. For some, this means fishing for stripers on Lake Ouachita, while others prefer the smallmouth of Crooked Creek. Some Arkansans will want to water ski on Lake Chicot; others will rent a canoe and float the Big Piney. Some of us will want to go out, in season of course, and kill a bear in the Ozarks; others just want to kill a beer, and the locale is not particularly important. That may sound flippant, but it illustrates a very serious point: recreation is a complex part of society, and our people have a wide range of needs.

Like all these other needs, the desire for wilderness recreation is a legitimate one. To be sure, it's not for everybody, but what form of recreation is? We do know that wilderness recreation is becoming more popular. Forest Service visitation counts for the 1965-1982 period readily illustrate this: while campground use in the entire national forest system increased by 14% and the total recreational use of the national forests went up by 46%, wilderness visitation rose by 149%.[2] These are striking figures. On a percentage basis, wilderness use has grown three times as fast as total visitation, and ten times as fast as campground use.

We're also seeing strong evidence of increased interest in wilderness-type experiences here in Arkansas. Our office receives hundreds of inquiries by telephone for information on hiking and wilderness opportunities. In addition, the State Trails Coordinator is housed in our department, and his written requests for backpacking information are higher than ever before. Another illustration of the fact that people are interested in developing wilderness skills is participation in the introductory backpacking courses we offer at Pinnacle Mountain State Park: every class (and we offer six a year) has had a waiting list.

Yet, I don't want to give the impression that backpackers will be the only ones visiting and enjoying these areas. Some have claimed this, but it is simply not true. The definitive Forest Service study on wilderness management states that:

> Most wilderness visits are short. Many small- or medium-sized wildernesses are predominantly day-use areas.[3]

This is exactly the situation we'll have here in Arkansas. Many of these areas are close enough to population centers that most visitors should be able to drive over in the mornings and hike, hunt, or whatever before heading for home that evening. In addition, there are campgrounds located near or even adjacent to several of these areas. We expect many people to continue doing what they've always done: to drive right up to the campground, unfold their "pop-up" camper, and take day hikes into the wilderness. And, we'll have the backpackers, too, but people who think wildernesses are just for folks who disappear into the woods for a week are in for a surprise.

What kind of visitors can we expect at these areas? The belief that they will be "young, athletic, wealthy, leisured, and big city 'dudes'" is a myth, says the Forest Service.[4] And while wilderness visitors may be younger than the general population, studies have found all age groups fairly well represented.[5] In fact, wilderness areas seem to be good spots for family outings; several studies have found that children account for better than a quarter of all visitors.[6]

And this brings me to another point: you don't have to actually set foot in a wilderness area to enjoy it. We believe you can get a certain satisfaction just from knowing that a recreation opportunity is available -- whether or not you actually take advantage of it. For example, I had never gone duck hunting until recently. But for years I've gotten a kick out of hearing other people talk about it, from reading their stories in our newspapers and magazines, and from knowing that I, too, might someday experience it. The same can be said for wilderness. In fact, a Forest

Service report makes this very point about wilderness users:

> . . . the number of vicarious and other indirect users is probably greater than the number of actual visitors.[7]

Obviously, wilderness recreation is complex, and planning for it is no easy matter either. Let's compare it to the planning we normally do: when our state parks reach saturation levels (and believe me, this is happening), we can prepare plans to expand the system -- add on to an existing park or even propose a new area. But with wilderness, we'll never have these second and third chances to make up any shortages. Our planning -- that which we are doing right now -- must be good, and it must look well beyond the period most of us are accustomed to dealing with. To do otherwise will be a serious mistake.

Some will argue that designated wilderness areas aren't necessary for a wilderness experience. Today, that might be true. But what about next year, or 1990? There is no doubt in my mind that these wild areas are becoming more and more scarce each year. We want a guarantee that a reasonable acreage will be around now, and a hundred years from now.

Trying to determine how much of Arkansas's national forest lands should be placed in the wilderness system is no easy matter. We do know that the existing acreage is entirely insufficient; the only wilderness in the Ouachita National Forest, Caney Creek, is already over-used on many week-ends.[8] We know that interest in wilderness recreation is increasing. We know that the state's population is projected to increase 18.7% between 1980 and 1990,[9] and maybe at even greater rates in following decades. These facts can be interpreted only one way: we'll be needing more wilderness areas here in Arkansas, and what we set aside should be generous.

Another matter which must be considered as we sort through all this information is the cost of wilderness -- what things we will have to give up when certain tracts are designated as wilderness areas. There's been a lot of talk about this, and we'd like to help set the record straight.

Some are worried that one cost will be a decline in recreational use. This is hardly the case. Sure, there will be somewhat less motorized use, but the Forest Service itself says "twice that amount of non-motorized recreation use could be gained."[10] It concludes that the "publicity of designating wilderness attracts increased numbers of users,"[11] and we concur.

We also think the claims of probable economic losses are largely unfounded. For example, in the RARE II Environmental Impact Statement, the projected change in employment if all 26 sites become wilderness is said to be less than 1%.[12] But we were curious; just how close to 1%? We went through all the EIS figures and determined what this local employment loss is projected to be. It's not nine-tenths of one percent, or one-half of one percent, or even one-tenth of one percent. Should all 26 areas become wilderness, the effect on local employment is projected to be a loss of seven one-hundredths of one percent.[13] Seven one-hundredths of one percent. And we're not even considering 26 areas, but only about half that many.

In fact, designation of these areas as wilderness may actually have positive economic impacts. We estimate that folks seeking a wilderness-type experience in Arkansas are presently contributing about $6.45 million to the state's economy each year. In our report to Congressman Bethune, we stated that wilderness recreation could increase at a 15% annual rate, at least for the first few years after designation, and that the economic contributions should also increase at a similar rate.[14]

We maintain that this is a very reasonable estimate, and one perfectly in line with the visitation record for the Caney Creek Wilderness Area. It was designated wilderness on January 3, 1975 and received 3,800 visitor days of use during that first year.[15] By 1982, annual visitor days numbered 10,500 -- or, for the seven year period, an annual increase of slightly more than 15%.[16]

So, if our estimates hold true and we believe they will, wilderness-related expenditures could be approaching $10 million by 1985, and almost $20 million by 1990. Clearly, wilderness can be an economic boon.

But I get nervous when we try to put a dollar value on things that are not meant to be judged in this manner. For instance, who in this audience could come up with an economic value for the Old State House? Should its 34,500 square feet of floor space be valued at 45, 60, or $75 a foot? Is it worth one and a half, two, or two and a half million dollars?

Pinnacle Mountain provides us with another example. From a strict utilitarian angle, its best use is probably that of a source of crushed stone. And, with a little time, we could compute how many dollars worth of rock the mountain would yield. But try to put an economic value on the family reunions that are held there, on the view that is possible from the summit, or even on the mountain's silhouette as seen from the Interstate 430 bridge. It cannot be done.

Yet, I would imagine that the 350,000 people who visited Pinnacle Mountain last year are glad that it's a state park and not just another rock quarry. Likewise, the thousands of people who will visit these wilderness areas will appreciate the fact that a little bit of their state has been set aside -- a handful of places representing the original Arkansas countryside.

There's one last thing I'd like to mention before concluding -- and that is, the future of these areas after they're placed in the national wilderness system. We hear talk that wildernesses can't be managed -- that this acreage will be off-limits to any kind of rational supervision. Well, nothing could be further from the truth. The fact is, Forest Service regulations require a management plan for each wilderness unit. By anticipating and dealing with situations before they become serious problems, the Forest Service will ensure that wilderness values are protected. And, despite what some might say, fire and insect control can be compatible with wilderness management. We don't envision any major difficulties.

My final point is this: our state has often been a little behind the others, and we may never completely catch up in all the desirable categories. But we're trying. The recent tax increase for education is a good example. It's a strong commitment to make Arkansas a better place to live.

Now, we're at another crossroads -- the wilderness question. If we can finally conclude that there are parts of Arkansas that don't have to be cleared, that don't have to be covered up with roads, that really don't have to be "used" in the traditional sense, then we are making progress. If we can admit that keeping these eleven areas as they are is a worthy goal for Arkansas, then I have confidence in our future.

# NOTES

1. Richard Dresner and Associates, "Arkansas Tourism: Executive Summary" (New York: May 1980), pp. 16-17.
2. Council on Environmental Quality, 13th Annual Report -- Environmental Quality 1982 (Washington, D.C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 251.
3. John C. Hendee, George H. Stankey, and Robert C. Lucas, Wilderness Management (Washington, D.C.: U. S. Forest Service, 1978), pp. 291-294.
4. Ibid., p. 304.
5. Ibid.
6. Ibid., pp. 304-305.
7. Ibid., p. 283.
8. Personal conversations with visitors to the area.
9. Industrial Research and Extension Center, "Provisional Population Projections, Arkansas, By County: 1990" (Little Rock: 1983), p. 5.
10. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Ozark-Ouachita Highlands States Supplement to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (Atlanta: 1978), pp. 29-30.
11. Ibid.
12. Ibid., p. 32.
13. Ibid., p. 33.
14. See the Department's May 12, 1983 letter to Congressman Ed Bethune (attached).
15. Hendee, et al., Wilderness Management, p. 292.
16. Ouachita National Forest, "Caney Creek Wilderness Area Visitor Days Use" (1976-1982).

Arkansas
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND TOURISM

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**Great River Road**
**John L. Ferguson**
**History Commission**
**Wesley Creel**
**Museum Services**

May 12, 1983

The Honorable Ed Bethune
Member of Congress
1535 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Bethune:

We are pleased to offer our ideas and impressions concerning the effect of your proposed wilderness legislation on the state's recreation and tourist economy. Our basic reaction is that additional wilderness designation will contribute very favorably to the "Arkansas Is a Natural" image. As interest in these areas increases, we can expect more visitation which, in turn, will have a positive economic impact. Putting a dollar value on all this will be a difficult task. Nevertheless, we think the information presented below will be useful in your analysis.

In the Ozark-Ouachita Supplement to the RARE II environmental assessment, the Forest Service concluded that "tourism will be enhanced" by designation of additional wilderness areas in Arkansas. We strongly support this conclusion. In fact, we think tourism has already been enhanced by interest in wilderness-related recreation as these examples show:

1) Our State Parks Division is able to offer "wilderness type" recreational experiences adjacent to two of the state parks.

    a) With Forest Service cooperation, we developed the Butterfield Trail, a 15 mile loop through the rugged Lee Creek valley immediately south of Devil's Den State Park. Registered visitation on this trail in 1982 was 49% greater than that recorded in 1977. Our staff at the Park estimates that fully 25% of the trail's users are from out-of-state. Many of these visitors also request information on other hiking/backpacking sites in the Ozarks.

[illegible]

b) The eastern end of the Ouachita Trail, a 235 mile path through the Ouachita Mountains on into Oklahoma, is located at Pinnacle Mountain State Park near Little Rock. The staff reports that last year's registration was up by a fourth over the previous year, and that 20% of those hiking the trail were from outside Arkansas. We should also add that each year the Park sponsors six "Introductory Backpacking" classes which culminate in an overnight hike along twenty miles of the trail. The fact that each class has had a waiting list attests to the program's popularity.

2) The central office of the Department of Parks and Tourism receives, on the average, twelve calls a day for information on hiking and wilderness opportunities in Arkansas. During a year (approximately 250 working days), this translates to roughly 3,000 inquiries, and our staff reports that such requests have increased substantially in the last year. Many of these calls come from outside Arkansas.

We also get a great many letters requesting information on the state's recreational resources, and many of them are from outside Arkansas' borders. For example, the six adjacent states accounted for 32% of the written inquiries for trail information, and 34% came from more distant states, especially Illinois and Kansas. The remaining requests (34%) originated in-state.

3) Arkansas will host the 1984 National Symposium of the National Trails Council, an event which is expected to attract between 300 and 400 participants. The state's good reputation for providing hiking opportunities was a major factor in its selection. Trips to the Richland Creek and Hurricane Creek areas -- both proposed for wilderness designation — are scheduled as are hikes along the Ouachita Trail and the Ozark Highlands Trail.

4) Studies done at our Tourist Information Centers -- located at the major entry points into the state -- indicate that travelers come to Arkansas to enjoy a variety of recreational pursuits. To help us understand more about the interests of those visiting Arkansas, every 24th person is asked to fill out a questionnaire. The 1982 results — from 13,675 completed questionnaires -- disclosed that 7% of those visiting in our state planned to do some hiking.

What this shows is that hiking is important to these visitors to the "Natural State." Some -- we're not sure how many -- will be interested in backcountry recreation, and wilderness designation will further their interests. In fact, the RARE II Supplement notes: "While motorized use would be lost [should wilderness designation occur], twice that amount of non-motorized recreation use could be gained." Hikers should be the gainers since, by its very nature, the wilderness experience often involves hiking.

5) In a 1980 survey undertaken for our Arkansas State Parks Plan, 1,102 Arkansans were interviewed by telephone and asked to provide information about their participation in twenty-five different recreational activities. Because of the sample size and the methods used in the survey, we feel it is a fairly accurate portrayal of recreation use by the state's residents.

As you might expect, picnicking and fishing were the most popular activities. Better than half of the state's population (54% and 52%, respectively) participated in these activities during the previous twelve month period. Over a fourth (28%) of the Arkansans surveyed had camped at developed sites, and one-fifth (20%) had done some off-road vehicle driving.

Short hikes and undeveloped camping -- two activities which would be encouraged by wilderness designation -- were each participated in by 19% of Arkansas' population. Surprisingly enough, these activities ranked ahead of tennis (16%) and golf (9%). Day hikes and overnight hikes, both of which should increase as a result of wilderness designation, had been undertaken by 6% and 2%, respectively, of the state's residents. While these figures look small, they reflect important recreational activities of many Arkansans -- 137,160 (6%) and 45,720 (2%).

* * * *

Before making any effort to establish a tie between wilderness designation and the recreation/tourist economy in Arkansas, we need to determine what we can about the present situation. Our examination reveals that wilderness related activities may already be making a surprisingly large contribution to the state's economy.

1) We have been unable to obtain data on retail sales of specific types of sporting goods in Arkansas; the sales tax information, which is useful for some studies, is too general for our needs. However, we may be able to turn to other states for help in deriving estimates. For example, the State of Texas just released a detailed report showing how much Texans spent on outdoor sporting goods in 1981. Sales for seventy-three different items -- such as baseball gloves, basketball shoes, tennis rackets, and eleven categories of camping gear -- were found to total $713 million.

We are particularly interested in the sales of camping equipment:

| Equipment Item | Sales (Millions) |
|---|---|
| tents | $11.53 |
| ice chests | 8.83 |
| sleeping bags | 6.57 |
| hiking shoes or boots | 4.06 |
| lanterns | 3.18 |
| backpacks | 2.75 |
| stoves | 1.46 |
| air mattresses, cots, sleeping bag pads | 1.31 |
| canteens and water jugs | .98 |
| cookware | .66 |
| heaters | .33 |
| Total | $41.66 |

If Arkansans purchased sporting goods at about the same rate as Texans in 1981, sales of camping equipment in Arkansas would have been in the range of $6.7 million. If 25% of the sales had been for hiking and backpacking items, this would give us wilderness-related sales of approximately $1.68 million in 1981.

We think this is a very conservative estimate. For example, the 1981 estimated expenditures for hiking activities in Pennsylvania was $44.8 million. Should per capita rates hold the same for Arkansans, this would mean that hiking contributes approximately $8.65 million to the Arkansas economy.

2) There are at least seven retail stores in Arkansas specializing in wilderness-related items. Based on conversations with their employees and officials at the Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration, we estimate these outlets generate approximately $1.5 million in annual sales. This, of course, does not include sales at the basic sporting goods stores scattered across the state or purchases made at discount houses like Wal-Mart, Magic Mart, or K-Mart. [We should also point out that mail-order businesses may siphon off an appreciable amount of backpacking type sales. For example, the Recreational Equipment, Inc. organization -- a Seattle based mail-order cooperative featuring wilderness items -- has 1,700 members in Arkansas.]

3) A survey recently conducted by the Arkansas Trails Council determined that trail users spend about $25.00 per person per day for their trail activities. Most of these costs are for consumable items -- gasoline and food. Let's assume this daily figure is a little high, and arbitrarily assign values of $15.00 to the day trips and $25.00 to the overnight journeys.

   We know from our 1980 public survey that 6% of the state's population participated in day hikes and that each hiker went an average of 8.5 times a year. At $15 a trip, this results in an annual economic contribution of $17.5 million. The annual economic contributions of overnight hikers is estimated to be in the $6 million range [45,720 hikers x 5.4 trips x $25].

   If we assume, conservatively, that 5% of the day hikes were wilderness-type experiences and that 50% of the overnight hikes fell into that category, the annual economic impact of these activities was approximately $3.96 million.

* * * *

Our estimate, and we feel it is a very conservative one, is that wilderness-type recreation presently contributes at least $6.45 million to Arkansas' economy on an annual basis. Here's the breakdown for that figure:

| Item | | Amount [Millions] |
|---|---|---|
| retail sales of wilderness gear | | $1.50 |
| sales of consumables to Arkansans | | 3.96 |
| sales of consumables to visitors from out-of-state [25% of instate] | | .99 |
| | Total | $6.45 million |

* * * *

Projecting future use of the proposed wilderness areas, and predicting the corresponding economic impact, may not be very precise. We agree, however, with the RARE II Supplement's statement that "the associated publicity of designating wilderness attracts increased numbers of users." The question is, what increase in visitation can we expect?

The Buffalo River may give us an idea. For many years it received relatively moderate use, mostly from Arkansans. Then, after designation as a "national river," the stream began to receive more publicity and, as we all know, much more visitation, particularly from out-of-state. Canoeing use on the Buffalo is now increasing at a rate of 15% per year, at least for the 1977 - 1981 period.

We think it is not out of line to suggest that wilderness-type recreation in Arkansas might also increase at a 15% rate. The areas included in your legislation have already received much publicity in recent months and their designation as wilderness could only increase public interest in the acreage. We would also expect handy user maps to become available -- either through the Forest Service or one of the conservation organizations -- and we would not be surprised if an "Arkansas Wilderness Guide" or something similar was published in the next year or so. These items should contribute to increased visitation.

The fact that several of the proposed wilderness areas are close to population centers and major highways also makes us think that use should increase above today's rate. In addition, some of the areas are adjacent to or very near existing Forest Service campgrounds -- thus encouraging use by people who want to camp and explore but are not interested in backpacking.

Another factor pointing to increased use is the growth in Arkansas' population. For example, the Industrial Research and Extension Center of the University of Arkansas has projected that the state's population will increase 18.7% between 1980 and 1990. No doubt these new residents will have an impact on Arkansas' tourist and recreation economy.

* * * *

Our estimate of wilderness-related recreation expenditures in Arkansas for 1982 is $6.45 million. We think this could increase to $9.81 million by 1985, and to $19.73 million by 1990. These predictions are based on an annual increase of 15%. We realize, of course, that this rate could not continue for an extended time, but believe it is a reasonable figure for the first few years after significant additions are made to Arkansas' wilderness holdings.

We hope you will find this information useful, and that you will feel free to call should any questions arise.

Sincerely,

Jo Luck

Jo Luck Wilson

JLW:og

## STATEMENT OF WINDELL ADAMS, ARKANSAS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

Mr. ADAMS. Senator Bumpers, Congressman Bethune, I appreciate the opportunity to make a remark here today. The Arkansas Industrial Development Commission has endorsed the wilderness proposals, specifically the Bethune bill earlier, in the latter part of 1983.

We do have one area of concern I've been authorized to make a statement on this morning, and that concerns the possibility of those areas becoming class I air code areas. This is addressed quite well in testimony that you will here later on this morning by the Arkansas Federation of Water and Air Users, Inc. They—in the last two pages in their statement—will make a suggestion as to how it can be remedied very well in one paragraph in the legislation.

Principally what it does is under the present legislation, those areas represent about one-third of the State of Arkansas, under the present legislation, that can be made a class I air code with a stoke of a pen from the Governor's office. We suggest that it should be done by legislative action so that it could be before the public before something like that takes place.

Senator BUMPERS. Windell, thank you very much. And I thank you all for being here. You all made fine statements.

Our first witness on this panel will be Bob Bogard with the Arkansas Federation of Water and Air Users. Bob.

## STATEMENT OF BOB BOGARD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, ARKANSAS FEDERATION OF WATER AND AIR USERS, INC.

Mr. BOGARD. Senator Bumpers, Congressman Bethune, my name is Bob Bogard; executive director of the Arkansas Federation of Water and Air Users, an industrial environmental association, a group dedicated to promoting a balance between economic growth and protection of the environment.

Senator BUMPERS. Bob, let me suggest you pull up the microphone. You have to get up pretty close to be heard well. Thank you.

Mr. BOGARD. Thank you very much, Senator Bumpers.

We appreciate this opportunity to comment on Senate bill 2125 to set aside additional wilderness areas in Arkansas.

The federation membership believes that the designation of additional national wilderness areas in Arkansas and continued economic prosperity and economic growth in the State are compatible goals, provided that some protection is contained in the enabling legislation to preclude the upgrading of the air quality classification with our certain mandatory actions. In addition, we believe that the recommendations of the U.S. Forest Service RARE II study should be followed in the designation of additional wilderness areas.

The concerns of the membership center around the potential for reclassification of one or more of the proposed areas from class II for air quality to class I. Reclassification of any of the areas to class I for air quality would significantly reduce the potential for siting major industrial facilities in the State.

Under the Federal Clean Air Act, there are three classifications for air quality, classes I, II, and III, with class I being the most pristine, class II allowing for moderate growth, class III allowing for significant growth. Currently the entire State of Arkansas is class II for air quality except for two existing national wilderness areas, the Caney Creek in southwest Arkansas and the Upper Buffalo River in the north central part of the State, which were unilaterally—and I emphasize that—upgraded to class I by the U.S. Congress in the 1977 Clean Air Act Amendments.

To give you an idea what we're talking about, the maximum allowable increases in air emissions in a class I area are four times more restrictive than for class II for particulate emissions and range from 10 to 18 times more restrictive for sulfur dioxide emissions.

In addition to the more restrictive requirements in the class I areas, facilities locating or expanding within the general proximity of a class I area must also meet the more stringent requirements. According to the Federal Environmental Protection Agency, Industries locating or expanding in a class II area which is located near a class I area must meet the more stringent requirements, since transported air pollution also consumes the available increment or the allowable increase in all areas that it impacts. By regulation, EPA has identified an area of impact as being a 50-kilometer, about 30-mile buffer, around the perimeter of the class I area.

To illustrate this concern, let's assume for a moment that the Flatside area is designated a national wilderness area and is subsequently upgraded to class I for air quality. This would virtually eliminate further major industrial development central Arkansas, including the cities of Russellville, Morrilton, Conway, Little Rock, Benton, and Hot Springs. The department of pollution control, the agency that administers the EPA programs in the State, is currently processing an air permit under the regulations for prevention of significant deterioration, or PSD, which, according to the agency's air quality modeling and computer analysis, would consume approximately 82 percent of the allowable increment within the area, thus leaving only 18 percent of the allowable increase for further industrial development in the protected area. But contract, as a class II area as it is now, only 4 percent of the allowable increase would be consumed by that particular facility.

In order to accommodate the designation of additional wilderness areas, while at the same time allowing for continued economic and industrial growth in Arkansas, it is respectfully requested that some protection be afforded to the people of Arkansas. This could be accomplished by including a clause in the enacting legislation prohibiting the State from redesignating the areas to air quality—I'm sorry—for class I for air quality as was done in 1982 by the U.S. Congress—I'm sorry—by the U.S. Congress in a bill affecting the wilderness area in West Virginia. This could be done by the statement contained there which prohibit the State from redesignating the area class I for air quality.

Now, an alternate proposal would be to include language in the bill that would give that authority to the State, but would require an act of the State's general assembly.

Senator Bumpers, in order to protect the State's existing industries and to provide jobs for future generations, while at the same time allowing us to enjoy additional wilderness areas, we urge you to address concerns of the industries of Arkansas in this legislation. Thank you very much.

Senator **Bumpers**. Bob, thank you. I have a question for you, but I'll hold it until everybody has testified.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Bogard follows:]

**THE ARKANSAS FEDERATION OF WATER AND AIR USERS, INC.**

QUAPAW TOWER - SUITE 1-A
9th & INTERSTATE 30 - LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72202
AREA CODE 501 TELEPHONE 374-0263

FOUNDED
1967

STATEMENT TO

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE U. S. SENATE

February 15, 1984

My name is Bob Bogard; I am Executive Director of the Arkansas Federation of Water and Air Users, Inc., an industrial environmental association dedicated to promoting a balance between economic growth and protection of the environment. Membership of the Federation is composed of some 200 Arkansas industries. We appreciate this opportunity to comment on Senate Bill 2125, which proposes to set aside certain lands in Arkansas as national wilderness areas.

The Federation believes that the designation of additional national wilderness areas in Arkansas and continued economic prosperity and industrial growth in the state are compatible goals, provided that some protection is contained in the enabling legislation to preclude the upgrading of the air quality classification without certain mandatory actions. In addition, we believe that the recommendations of the U. S. Forest Service RARE II study should be followed in the designation of additional wilderness areas.

The concerns of the membership center around the potential for reclassification of one or more of the proposed areas from Class II for air quality to Class I. Reclassification of any of the areas to Class I for air quality would significantly reduce the potential for siting major industrial facilities in the state.

Under the Federal Clean Air Act, there are three classifications for air quality, Classes I, II, and III, with I being the most pristine, II allowing for moderate growth, and III allowing for significant growth. Currently, the entire State of Arkansas is Class II for air quality except for two existing national wilderness areas, the Caney Creek in southwest Arkansas and the Upper Buffalo River in the north central part of the state, which were unilaterally upgraded to Class I by the U. S. Congress in the 1977 Clean Air Act Amendments.

Maximum allowable increases in air emissions in a Class I area are four times more restrictive than for Class II for particulate emissions (dust particles)(5 parts per million versus 19 parts per million annual geometric mean) and range from ten to eighteen times more restrictive for sulfur dioxide emissions (2 parts per million versus 19 parts per million annual geometric mean). In addition to the more restrictive requirements in the Class I areas, facilities locating or expanding within the general proximity (a distance of approximately 30 miles) of a Class I area must also meet the more stringent requirements. According to the Federal Environmental Protection Agency, industries locating or expanding in a Class II area which is located near a Class I area must meet the more stringent requirements, since transported air pollution also consumes the available increment in all areas that it impacts. By regulation, EPA has identified the area of impact as being a 50 kilometer (30 mile) buffer zone around the perimeter of a Class I area.

To illustrate this concern, let's assume for a moment that the Flatside area is designated a national wilderness and is subsequently upgraded to Class I for air quality. This would virtually eliminate any further major industrial development in central Arkansas, including the cities of Russellville, Morrilton, Conway, Little Rock, Benton, and Hot Springs. The Arkansas Department of Pollution Control and Ecology, the agency which administers the Federal EPA programs in the state, is currently processing an air permit under the regulations for the prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) which, according to the agency's air quality modeling and computer analysis, would consume approximately 82% of the allowable increment within the area, thus leaving only 18% of the allowable increase for future industrial development within the protected area. By contrast as a Class II area, only 4% of the allowable increase would be consumed.

In order to accommodate the designation of additional wilderness areas, while at the same time allowing for continued economic and industrial growth in Arkansas, it is respectfully requested that some protection be afforded to the people of Arkansas. This can be accomplished by including a clause in the enacting legislation prohibiting the state from redesignating the areas to Class I for air quality as was done in 1982 regarding a wilderness bill affecting the state of West Virginia.

> "For purposes of part C of Title I of the Clean Air Act, the wilderness area designated by this Act shall be a Class II area which (notwithstanding Section 164 of that Act) may not be redesignated by the state."

An alternate proposal to afford similar protection would be to include language requiring an act of the state legislature before the state can upgrade an area from Class II to Class I for air quality.

"For purposes of part C of Title I of the Clean Air Act, the wilderness areas designated by this Act (notwithstanding Section 164 of that Act) may not be redesignated Class I except by an act of the Arkansas General Assembly."

In order to protect the state's existing industries and to provide jobs for future generations, we urge you to address the concerns of the industries of Arkansas in this legislation.

Thank you for affording us the opportunity to comment on the proposed Arkansas Wilderness Act of 1983.

## STATEMENT OF JAMES BIBLER, PRESIDENT, ARKANSAS FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

Mr. BIBLER. Thank you Senator, Congressman. I'm James Bibler. I'm president of the Arkansas Forestry Association.

The Arkansas Forestry Association consists of approximately 1,500 forest landowners, wood products companies, foresters, pulp and paper companies, farmers, savings and loan groups, banks, and others interested in maintaining the forest potential of Arkansas.

Our membership appreciate the opportunity to comment on the Arkansas wilderness bill, Senate 2125, being considered here today. The need for wilderness in Arkansas has been studied since 1964 and it is now time to put this issue to rest.

I first want to emphasize that the Arkansas Forestry Association supports the concept of wilderness, but we must resist efforts contained in Senate 2125 to discriminately designate wilderness for areas that do not meet the standards or projected needs for wilderness. Our concern is not "should we have wilderness" but "how much" should be set aside.

Last spring the Arkansas Forestry Association Executive Committee endorsed the administration's Forest Service recommendations for wilderness in Arkansas. These recommendations were not developed overnight, nor were they arrived at casually. They are the result of intensive studies, the roadless area review evaluation and congressional mandated studies. The studies were both costly in manpower and in dollars. They involved widespread public hearings where all public views were given the chance to be heard.

Subsequently the AFA endorses H.R. 2452, a House of Representatives wilderness bill introduced by Congressman Anthony on April 11, 1983. This bill contains the recommendations developed as a result of the roadless area and review evaluation. These areas contained in the Anthony bill were singled out after detailed studies and all sites were examined as possible wilderness candidates. The sites and public comments were evaluated by experts. These evaluations were made on the basis of need, wilderness quality, social and economic impacts, and their manageability.

In contrast, the additional areas proposed in Senate 2125 contain features and developments that go beyond the concept of definitions of wilderness. The tacked-on additions would swell the proposed set-aside to three times the size determined by legitimate public debate and studies. In our proposal, the increased areas satisfies "wants," not "needs." We do not understand how these areas qualify for wilderness. They contain roads, cemeteries, past logging and management activities, manmade wildlife areas, pine plantations, scattered private land, and planned timber sales. One area called Flatside was not even considered under the RARE II inventory because it did not meet the criteria for roadless review. Senate 2125 would also create a 300-acre wilderness in the Upper Kiamichi area. This would hardly fit any honest criteria for wilderness.

The Senate wilderness proposal overlooks, pushes aside, and repudiates the finding of public participation process of the RARE II studies. We find it very difficult to justify approving the area as wilderness when the objective detailed studies by experts conclude that it should be classified as nonwilderness.

The general welfare and economic well-being of Arkansas is, in a large part, tied directly to the State's timber resource. Recent economic studies indicate that one out of every five manufacturing employees in Arkansas is engaged in the production of wood products. Wilderness designation can mean that significant sources of timber supplies will be cut off. On a localized level, the impact is far more critical as adjacent communities rely heavily on the national forests for the production of local resources and jobs.

It has been implied that if an area is not designated as wilderness, recreational use will diminish, be limited or lost. This is not true. Normal recreational use continues, it continues. Trails kept open, hunting permitted and all other benefits of multiple use would be available. However, wilderness designation can lead to the loss of overall recreational opportunities. Comparison of visitor and use records prove that general forest zones serve more people per acre than do existing wilderness areas.

Studies in the Arkansas Forestry Association hope that this committee will consider the designation of Arkansas wilderness on the basis of the needs for a wilderness, the characteristics of the areas proposed, and the social and economic impact involved. We also trust that significant weight in your decision be given to Forest Service recommendations that are the result of intensive studies and past public input. We do not favor costly—more costly studies.

In a recent study from the School of Forestry at Stephen F. Austin University concluded that for each 212 acres lost to wilderness, one full-time job is lost to the economy. A wilderness designation of 117,471 acres for Arkansas would take 550 jobs from the State and increase the already high unemployment rate.

We appreciate the opportunity to come here.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Bibler follows:]

# STATEMENT OF JAMES BIBLER
of the
ARKANSAS FORESTRY ASSOCIATION
before the
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
OF THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
ON S. 2125
ARKANSAS WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983
February 15, 1984
9:00 a.m. Recital Hall - Fine Arts Building
University of Arkansas, Little Rock

Senator Bumpers and members of the Subcommittee, I am James Bibler, President of the Arkansas Forestry Association. I am Vice President and General Manager of Bibler Lumber Co., Russellville - a Division of the Great Northern Nekoosa Company.

The Arkansas Forestry Association consists of approximately 1500 forest landowners, wood products companies, foresters, pulp and paper companies, farmers, savings and loan groups, banks, and others interested in maintaining the forest potential of Arkansas.

Our members appreciate the opportunity to comment on the Arkansas Wilderness Bill, S. 2125, being considered today. The need for wilderness in Arkansas has been studied since 1964 and it is time that this issue should be put to rest.

First, I want to emphasize that the Arkansas Forestry Association supports the concept of wilderness but feel we must resist efforts contained in S. 2125 to indiscriminately designate wilderness for areas that do not meet standards or the projected needs for wilderness. Our concern is not "should we have wilderness" but rather "how much" should be set aside.

Last spring the Arkansas Forestry Association Executive Committee endorsed the administration Forest Service recommendations for wilderness in Arkansas. These recommendations were not developed overnight nor were they arrived at casually. They are the result of intensive studies - the Roadless Area Review Evaluations and congressionally mandated studies. The studies were costly both in manpower and in dollars. They involved widespread public hearings where all public views were given the chance to be heard. Subsequently the AFA endorsed HR 2452, a House of Representatives Wilderness Bill, introduced by Congressman Anthony, April 11, 1983. This bill contains the recommendations developed as a result of the Roadless Area and Review Evaluation. The areas contained in the Anthony bill were singled out after detailed studies of all sites were examined as possible wilderness candidates. The sites and public comments were evaluated by experts. The evaluation was made on the basis of need, wilderness quality, social and economic impacts, and on their manageability.

In contrast, the additional areas proposed in S. 2125 contain features and developments that go beyond the accepted concept or definition for wilderness. The tacked-on additions would swell the proposed set-aside to three times the size determined by legitimate past public debate and studies. In our opinion, the increased areas satisfy "wants" - not "needs". We cannot understand how these areas qualify for wilderness. They contain roads, cemeteries, past logging and management activities, man-made wildlife areas, pine plantations, scattered private land, and planned timber sales. One area, called Flatside, was not even considered under the RARE II inventory because it did not meet the criteria for Roadless Review. S. 2125 would also create a 300 acre wilderness in the Upper Kiamichi area. This would hardly fit any honest criteria for wilderness.

The Senate Wilderness proposal overlooks, pushes aside, and repudiates the findings of the public participation process and RARE II studies. We "find it very difficult to justify approving an area as wilderness when an objective detailed study by experts concluded that it should be classified as non-wilderness."

The general welfare and economic well-being of Arkansas is in a large part tied directly to the state's timber resource. A recent economic study indicates that one out of every five manufacturing employees in Arkansas is engaged in the production of wood products. Wilderness designation can mean that a significant source of timber supply will be cut off. On a localized level, the impact is far more critical as adjacent communities rely heavily on the National Forests for the production of local resources and jobs.

It has been implied that if an area is not designated as wilderness, recreational use would diminish, be limited, or be lost. This is not true, normal recreational use would continue - trails kept open, hunting permitted and all of the other benefits of multiple use would be available. However, wilderness designation can lead to loss of overall recreational opportunities. Comparisons of visitor and use records prove that the general forest zone serves more people per acre than do the existing wilderness areas.

In summary, the Arkansas Forestry Association hopes that this committee will consider the designation of Arkansas wilderness on the basis of the need for wilderness, the character of the areas proposed, and the social and economic impacts involved. We also trust that sufficient weight in your decision be given to the Forest Service recommendations that are the result of intensive studies and past public input. We do not favor repeated costly studies.

A recent study from the School of Forestry at Stephen F. Austin State University, concluded that for each 212 acres lost to wilderness, one full-time job is lost to the economy. A Wilderness designation of 117,471 acres for Arkansas would take over 550 (554) jobs from the state and increase the already above average high unemployment rate.

We appreciate very much the time afforded by this committee to present our views. Thank you again for the opportunity to testify.

Senator BUMPERS. James, thank you very much for a fine statement.

Waymon.

## STATEMENT OF WAYMOND TEAGUE, WOODLANDS MANAGER, BIBLER BROTHERS, INC.

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Chairman, I am Waymond Teague, woodlands manager for Bibler Lumber Co. in Russellville. Today I'm also spokesman for Nekoosa Papers, Inc.

Senator BUMPERS. Waymond, let me ask you to pull the microphone just a little closer, please.

Mr. TEAGUE. We have the largest mill producing copy paper in the world and we employ 1,300 people.

The now existing 63,000 acres of wilderness in Arkansas are being used at one-fifth of their capacity; or expressed another way, one person visits 1 acre for 3 hours 36 minutes once a year. The other 364.8 days each year, it is not used. Today, there is five times as much wilderness as needed. With an additional 117,000 acres, we will have 14 times more wilderness than is needed. Even with the projected increase in usage for year 2030, we will still have more than three times as much wilderness as needed.

Maybe consideration should be given to not designating any more areas as wilderness until such need dictates. There are those who say if the land is not set aside today, it will be forever lost. We say, even here today, we are considering setting aside lands as wilderness that have been managed for 60 years. We assume that there will be similar lands available in another 60 years that would qualify as wilderness.

The proposed 117,000 acres grows 1.8 million dollars' worth of timber annually. This timber will generate 150 jobs year round and build 17,500 homes. It is saide that increased tourism revenue from these areas will offset the revenue lost from the sale of timber. We say day hikers and campers do not stay in motels or eat in restaurants, neither do photographers, bird watchers, hunters, or solitude seekers; nor do the people who want the areas just so that it will be there.

Private lands alone will not supply our future wood needs at a reasonable price and in an orderly manner. A few facts are in order:

First, public lands have almost 60 percent of all commercial softwoods and this figure is increasing through land acquisition, forest managment practices, and timber sale policies. The Forest Service has never provided its proportional fair share to the market. There are many reasons for this and most are not within the Forest Service's control.

Second, in addition to the 25.3 million acres now in the National Forest Wilderness System, there are another, at least, 10.5 million acres being considered as wilderness. With this additional 10.6 million acres, 19 percent of the national forest lands would be wilderness.

Third, for every 10 acres harvested on private nonindustrial lands, only 1 acre is being reforested. The South alone is losing 700,000 acres of pine type annually. The Federal and State governments have subsidized the reforestation of these lands with little success on the overall situation. These lands cannot be depended upon to furnish the Nation's future wood needs.

Fourth, industrial forests cannot furnish even today's total needs; be it assured that it will not meet tomorrow's needs.

In the world market, wood fiber production is an area in which we can compete quite well, while at the same time lowering housing and energy costs at home.

Today, we may be able to set aside a $50 million asset for a single use—recreation; and afford it. But we must be reminded that it does come at a cost. A cost that only the future can tell. A cost that we may can ill afford.

Senator **Bumpers**. Waymond, thank you very much. Dale.

## STATEMENT OF DALE BRUMFIELD, TIMBERLANDS MANAGER, WEYERHAEUSER CO., CENTRAL ARKANSAS

Mr. **Brumfield**. Thank you, Senator Bumpers. I am Dale Brumfield, timberlands manager for Weyerhaeuser Co. in central Arkansas. I am a graduate forester responsible for logging, regeneration, and forestry on some 350,000 acres of privately owned timberlands in the Ouachita Mountains. My success in this job affects the livelihood of the 150 employees who are in my organization, plus hundreds more employees in converting plants whose employment depends on a steady and perpetual fiber flow from the forests.

My job responsibilities include the total nurturing of these forests—planting, protection from insects and fire, harvesting—the whole job. It's hard work and high risk, but I like it. I'm proud of what we're doing to ensure healthy forest growth on our lands and proud of the economic contribution we are making to our area of the State.

I imagine that I feel much like many other farmers and ranchers trying to manage land responsibly and for a profit. Among my main intentions here today is to bring you the viewpoint and the concerns of a private landowner faced possibly with major land use changes on neighboring land. Unless you are a landowner making your living on the land, you may have difficulty identifying with some of my concerns, but I assure you my concerns are real and I believe they are valid.

Despite what you may have read or heard, Weyerhaeuser Co. has a longstanding history of support for the designation of quality wilderness on public lands. That position holds true in this debate, also.

We commend you for your efforts to move this matter along toward a successful satisfactory conclusion.

We also believe that it's time to resolve this debate and get on with the intelligent management of the forest of the people.

We, too, believe that all our best interests will be served by finding the common ground, and we hope you're successful in this.

Our position in favor of additional Arkansas wilderness has been on record for many months. In a public statement dated June 13, 1983, Weyerhaeuser Co. clearly stated its support for congressional efforts to find a solution to the wilderness question in Arkansas. Specifically, we endorsed Congressman Anthony's bill, H.R. 2452, a bill which roughly triples the number of quality wilderness acres in our State.

Our primary interest at that time was—and continues to be—the quality and location of additional wilderness areas. We believed then, as we do now, that the findings of RARE II ought to be the basis for additional wilderness designations.

I don't intend to restate all the reasons we believe that RARE II recommendations should be honored. Rather I'd like to emphasize our firm belief that the wilderness issues must be and can be put to rest, and soon.

Consequently, Weyerhaeuser Co. would strongly support renewed efforts, led by you Senators and the entire Arkansas congressional delegation, to craft a reasonable compromise so as to finally settle the wilderness debate. We believe that the interests of all Arkansas citizens will best be served not through continued argument, but through settlement.

It is in this spirit of moving toward a reasonable settlement that we respectfully offer an amendment to S. 2125. We offer a simple and brief amendment. It assures that, in designating wilderness areas Arkansas, the Congress does not intend that the legal activities of an adjacent private landowner be altered or threatened. This kind of amendment has strengthened other wilderness bills which have passed the Congress. We urge this addition to S. 2125 and to the final act.

In summary, Mr. Chairman, I have tried to make it clear that Weyerhaeuser Co. does endorse additional wilderness for Arkansas. Our own preference, as we have testified in the House hearings and again here today, is for quality wilderness as represented in the existing Arkansas wilderness areas and in those sections of your bill describing the 40,000-plus additional acres recommended under RARE II.

However, we also acknowledge the emergence of an overriding Arkansas objective—the passage of an Arkansas wilderness bill in 1984.

My viewpoint has been fairly heard. I'm sure others will be today. If, as a result of these hearings, a majority of our congressional delegation feels that still more additions should be made to the quality areas we favor, in order to pass an Arkansas Wilderness Act in 1984, then we can understand and accept that. We do strongly urge that the continued rights of adjacent private landowners be honored and assured by the addition of the amendment that is attached to my remarks.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Brumfield follows:]

## TESTIMONY OF

## DALE BRUMFIELD, TIMBERLANDS MANAGER,

## WEYERHAEUSER COMPANY/CENTRAL ARKANSAS

## TO THE BUMPERS/PRYOR HEARING ON WILDERNESS

## FEBRUARY 15, 1984

Thank you. I appreciate your providing this opportunity for me to make a contribution to these important hearings.

I am Dale Brumfield, timberlands manager for Weyerhaeuser Company in central Arkansas. I am a graduate forester responsible for logging, regeneration and forestry on some 350,000 acres of privately-owned timberlands in the Ouachita mountains. My success in this job directly affects the livelihood of the 150 employees who are in my organization, plus hundreds more in our converting plants whose employment depends on a steady and perpetual fiber flow from the forests.

My job responsibilities include the total nurturing of these forests -- planting, protection from insects and fire, harvesting -- the whole job. It's hard work and high risk, but I like it. I'm proud of what we are doing to insure healthy forest growth on our lands and proud of the economic contribution we are making to our area of the state.

I imagine that I feel much like many other farmers and ranchers trying to manage land responsibly and for a profit. Among my main intentions here today is to bring you the viewpoint and the concerns of a private landowner faced possibly with major land use changes on neighboring land. Unless you are a landowner making your living on the land, you may have difficulty identifying with some of my concerns. But I assure you my concerns are real, and I believe they are valid.

Despite what you may have read or heard, Weyerhaeuser Company has a long-standing history of support for the designation of quality wilderness on public lands. That position holds true in this debate, also.

We commend you for your efforts to move this matter along toward a satisfactory conclusion.

We, too, believe that it is time to resolve this debate and get on with the intelligent management of the people's forests.

We also believe that all our best interests will be served by finding the common ground.

We, too, have high hopes that you will succeed in that.

Our position in favor of additional Arkansas wilderness has been on record for many months. In a public statement dated June 13, 1983, Weyerhaeuser Company clearly stated its support for congressional efforts to find a solution to the wilderness question in Arkansas. Specifically, we endorsed Congressman Anthony's bill, HR 2452, a bill which roughly triples the number of quality wilderness acres in our state.

Our primary interest at that time was -- and continues to be -- the quality and location of additional wilderness areas. We believed then, as we do now, that the findings of RARE II ought to be the basis for additional wilderness designations.

Consistent with this belief we have opposed the addition of Flatside, an area included in S.2125 but not even considered eligible for study during the lengthy and thorough RARE II investigations. We continue to feel that Flatside simply does not possess the characteristics necessary to qualify it as wilderness.

I don't intend today to restate all the reasons we believe the RARE II recommendations should be honored.

Rather, I'd like to emphasize our firm belief that the wilderness issue must be and can be put to rest, and soon.

Consequently, Weyerhaeuser Company would strongly support renewed efforts, led by you Senators and the entire Arkansas congressional delegation, to craft a reasonable compromise so as to finally settle the wilderness debate. We believe that the interests of all Arkansas citizens will best be served not through continued argument, but through settlement.

It is in this spirit of moving toward a reasonable settlement that we respectfully offer an amendment to S.2125.

I spoke earlier of the responsibilities and concerns of a private landowner. I doubt that Weyerhaeuser Company -- or I, as a trained forest manager -- are any different in these concerns from you or any other private landowner when a major land use decision is about to take place on neighboring lands.

We offer a simple and brief amendment. It assures that, in designating wilderness areas in Arkansas, the Congress does not intend that the legal activities of an adjacent private landowner be altered or threatened. This kind of amendment has strengthened other wilderness bills which have passed the Congress. We urge its addition to S.2125 and to the final act.

In summary, Mr. Chairman, I have tried to make it clear that Weyerhaeuser Company does endorse additional wilderness for Arkansas. Our own preference, as we have testified in the House hearings and again here today, is for quality wilderness as represented in the existing Arkansas wilderness areas and in those sections of your bill describing the 40,000+ additional acres recommended under RARE II.

However, we also acknowledge the emergence of an overriding Arkansas objective -- the passage of an Arkansas wilderness bill in 1984.

My viewpoint has been fairly heard. I'm sure other viewpoints will be fairly heard. If as a result of these hearings, a majority of our Congressional delegation feels that still more additions should be made to the quality areas we favor, in order to pass an Arkansas wilderness act in 1984, then we can understand and accept that. We do strongly urge that the continued rights of adjacent private landowners be honored and assured by the addition of the amendment that is attached to my remarks.

Thank you again for this opportunity.

Proposed Amendment to S.2125

The Congress does not intend that designation of wilderness areas under this Act shall lead to the creation of protective perimeters or buffer zones around any wilderness area. The fact that nonwilderness activities or uses can be seen or heard from areas within a wilderness shall not, of itself, preclude such activities or uses up to the boundary of the wilderness area.

Senator **Bumpers**. Thank you, Dale.
Jerry.

## STATEMENT OF JERRY L. VIRDEN, MANAGER, PINECREST LUMBER CO.

Mr. **Virden**. Thank you, Senator Bumpers. I'm particularly pleased that Congressman Bethune is here, because some of my comments are directed toward both of you.

When the wilderness bills were first introduced, my thoughts were that the large acreages that were being proposed—in excess of 100,000 acres—was simply a way to make any smaller acreage more palatable to those of us who are less than enthusiastic about wilderness areas. So far, Bumpers and Bethune are not willing to compromise at all.

Webster uses wilderness and wasteland as being synonymous: A neglected, improperly managed area. Because of my early childhood—being raised on a farm, and my educational background, a degree in forestry—I have been taught that any idle land is a waste and almost considered a sin.

I truly believe that most wilderness lands could be managed on a limited basis and still preserve those features that most people associate with wilderness areas.

Now that I've left little doubt as to where I stand on the wilderness issue, let's get to the real reasons for my opposition to Senate bill 2125.

I am manager of Pincrest Lumber Co., a small to medium-size sawmill that employs 125 people. For this mill to survive, we must purchase some 400,000 tons of logs per year. Of this 400,000 tons, we estimate approximately 25 percent comes from Forest Service lands. If we lose some of the acres to wilderness areas, we simply may not be able to compete for an adequate log supply to sustain our mill.

Of equal importance is the real threat to Arkansas Kraft Corp., a sister company to Pinecrest Lumber Co. If Flatside remains a part of this bill, a simple stroke of the pen could designate this area as a class 1 air quality region. Just the possibility could stop any further expansion, Arkansas Kraft might have. Actual designation to class 1 air quality could cause a shutdown. Without an outlet for our chips, Pinecrest would be forced to discontinue operations.

In a meeting with Congressman Bethune, the possibilities of this area being designated class 1 were discussed. His reply was: "A Governor would be crazy to do such a thing." Only my respect for the Congressman prevented me from saying: "We didn't think anyone would be crazy enough to propose some of the areas in your bill."

Newspaper articles dealing with the wilderness issue have failed thus far to explain the real impact of setting aside 117,471 acres to the State's economy. Have the hunters of our State been told they won't be allowed to drive their 4-wheel and 3-wheel vehicles into these areas? If all details were explained, I think the support of this bill would be limited to a very, very small group.

We have to be realistic in today's world and concede that we're going to have some wilderness areas. I suggest we take the advice of experts—the Forest Service study—which is similar to the Anthony bill, H.R. 2452. We will be setting aside ample acres for those who need wilderness.

I think you will agree that your job is to represent the people. If you really want to know how the people feel, ask one of the workers at Pinecrest, whose job may depend on how many acres your wilderness bill may forever take out of productive use. The reason you are not hearing from the Pinecrest worker is because he is at work, trying to make a living. Thank you.

Senator BUMPERS. Thank you, Jerry.

[Applause from the audience.]

Senator BUMPERS. Bob, let me ask you some questions regarding concerns you voiced. Since 1977, when the clean air amendments were adopted, not one single area has ever been reclassified from class II to class I. I know that just because that has not happened in a period of 7 years, that doesn't allay all of your fears.

In the West Virginia bill which you alluded to in your statement, language was included saying it is not the intention of Congress for class II areas to be upgraded to class I. While I doubt that would ever be done anyway, I know that you'd like to see that stated in a more definitive and mandatory way.

Would your organization be satisfied if language were included in the bill that prohibited the reclassification of areas except by the approval of the legislature by a statute signed by the Governor?

Even under existing law, I might say, the Governor can't do this quite as easily as has been portrayed here. He can't, by the stroke of a pen, upgrade an area from class II to class I. There is a very long procedure to be gone through involving public hearings like this.

But I want to address your concerns. I want to alleviate your fears as much as possible. And while Congressman Seiberling in the House is pretty tough on these kinds of things, I would be willing to try to talk him into including language. Would that go a long way toward satisfying your concerns?

Mr. **Bogard**. Yes, Senator Bumpers, I believe that would satisfy the concerns of the industry group in the State. As you might well realize that, you know, the Governor changes from time to time, and there wouldn't be a responsible character——

Senator **Bumpers**. That's true.

Mr. **Bogard**. And we are concerned that a governor may come along who would be inclined to change the air quality designation and without—I don't believe this should be done without the consent of the Arkansas General Assembly. And I believe that your suggestion would satisfy the concerns of our federation.

Senator **Bumpers**. Well, I thank you very much, Bob. Let me say that I don't believe a Governor or a legislature would reclassify an area like this if it was going to have any economic impact or cost as much as five jobs. I was Governor once and I know that I wouldn't have done it. But here, again, I'm not as crazy as some of the other Governors.

Let me make another point to James. James, I think your point on the Kiamichi area is extremely well taken. I think it would be a nightmare for the Forest Service to try to manage 300 acres down there.

I know that Congressman Anthony put the entire Kiamichi area—12,500 to 13,000 acres—in his bill. But apparently the Oklahoma delegation is not prepared to go forward with any wilderness designations now, and it would be foolish for us to include that 300 acres. It would be my intention, with Senator Pryor's approval, of course, to remove that area from the bill.

And Dale, let me ask you a question. As far as Weyerhaeuser's concerned, the major concern you expressed is, I believe, the pressure on creating border or buffer zones next to wilderness areas.

Mr. **Brumfield**. Yes, sir.

Senator **Bumpers**. Would taking care of that go a long way toward ameliorating and allaying Weyerhaeuser's concerns about the bill?

Mr. **Brumfield**. Yes, it would. It certainly would.

Senator **Bumpers**. Are you familiar with the language in the Colorado wilderness bill?

Mr. **Brumfield**. Of 1980, yes, sir.

Senator **Bumpers**. Yes. Well, let me say that I certainly wouldn't have any objections to including that buffer zone languge in our bill, and I appreciate your raising it.

Mr. **Brumfield**. Thank you, sir.

Mr. **Bethune**. I thank you, Senator Bumpers, and I would like to say that the discussion here has been very useful, and so far as I'm concerned, I think productive; and I can see no reason why that these sorts of accommodations and language relative to the State's right to act could not be accomplished. I've had many converstions with Chairman Seiberling. I know the high regard he has for Senator Bumpers, and I think that the record here, complete with this sort of dialog, would go a long way toward convincing Chairman Seiberling that this would be the sort of accommodation that would be perhaps, dispositive of the whole issue. Hopefully dispositive (sic) of the whole issue.

I would like to echo the point that Senator Bumpers made so very well; and that is, it seems to be the central point of your testimony, Mr. Bogard, Bob, that if it were upgraded from class II to class I, that it would virtually eliminate further major industrial development in central arkansas, including the cities of Russellville, Morrilton, Conway, Little Rock, Benton, and Hot Springs; virtually eliminate further major industrial development were Flatside to be reclassified from class II to class I. I just want to say that I stand by my statement that I think any politician that would do that would be crazy, and I just cannot imagine the circumstance under which anyone would take that sort of position.

I feel good about the testimony that's been developed this morning and commentary that has—and the colloquy that has taken place.

Senator BUMPERS. Jerry Virden's testimony goes further with me than anybody's because he was one of the very few people supportive of me the first time I ran for Governor.

Jerry, we have heard testimony on this in House hearings, and we've had it reconfirmed since but I intend to go through it again. I know Pinecrest and other mills similarly situated are really concerned about the availability of timber. The Forest Service has testified that the allowable cut on the 2.4 million acres in the Ouachita and Ozarks right now is 21 million board feet a year greater than the take. That represents the average over the past several years, part of which time there was a great demand for timber. The timber demand in 1982, as you know, was very slack. It dropped dratically.

But on the average, the Forest Service has said that the Ouachitas and the Ozarks are capable of producing 21 million board feet more than the average sales level. And that if all the areas in the Bumpers/Pryor bill were given wilderness status there would still be an excess of 7 million board feet above anticipated demand.

I intend to get that figure reconfirmed because I think it's a very important factor in these hearings. The reason you're here and the reason I have talked with the Arkansas Forestry Commission is because there is a genuine concern on my part and Senator Pryor's part to do everything we can to make certain that we're not going to have an adverse effect on your industry. Let me also say that I appreciate James Bibler; inviting me to the Arkansas Forestry Association's meeting to give me an opportunity to visit with the members.

Gentlemen, I'd like to thank all of you very much for coming today. We appreciate your testimony.

Dr. Tom McClure will be the first witness on this next panel.

## STATEMENT OF DR. TOM McCLURE, ARKANSAS CONSERVATION COALITION, CONWAY, AR

Dr. McClure. Thank you, Senator Bumpers. My name is Tom McClure. I live in Conway, AR, and I'm here today representing the Arkansas Conservation Coalition.

The bill being considered here today represents roughly 4.8 percent of the National Forest Lands in Arkansas. On a statewide basis, this totals less than one-half of 1 percent of the State's land area, and less than 1 percent of the State's commercial forest land.

Although the acreage figures in this bill are a good deal lower than the conservation coalition's original proposal, and substantially lower than what some of the member groups recommended during RARE II, the coalition would like to go on record in support of Senate bill 2125. This bill contains several boundary modifications which were made to help address local concerns, including a compromise proposal worked out between conservation groups and local citizens in the Poteau Mountain area.

The coalition supports this "Poteau Mountain Compromise." We also support the acreage deletions which have been made in the East Fork and Penhook areas, which we know were made in an effort to accommodate traditional usage and aid in manageability.

We would like to commend Senator Bumpers and Senator Pryor for the time they've spent on this issue, and we believe that this bill reflects a genuine desire on their part to accommodate local concerns whenever possible, while still trying to maintain the integrity of the areas involved. However, the coalition does feel that the boundaries put forth in this bill appear to be trimmed to the bone; and any further deletions would, in our view, result in an unnecessary loss of scare wilderness acreage.

It should be pointed out that prevailing feeling among the groups in the coalition is that this bill, if anything, sets aside too little wilderness in our State. Many groups and individuals would prefer that 8 or 10 percent of the National Forests in Arkansas be protected as wilderness and feel that 8 or 10 percent would be a more ideal amount of wilderness for the purpose of meeting anticipated recreational needs and obtaining adequate ecological representation, while still minimizing effects to local economies.

During RARE II, the Forest Service estimated that even if all the inventoried areas in Arkansas were designated as wilderness, 190,000 acres, or 8 percent of the State's National Forest Lands, the changes in employment for any local area would be less than 1 percent and considered insignificant.

In short, we believe that even if 7 or 8 percent of the National Forest Lands in Arkansas were set aside as wilderness, the economic and employment effects on any local economy would be negligible. Our investigation shows that any small losses to the timber or mining industries would most likely be made up by gains in the tourism industry.

While maybe not ideal, we do feel that this bill being considered here today is a reasonable one, and one that protects the cream of the crop of Arkansas wilderness areas. We urge this committee to report it favorably.

I appreciate very much the opportunity to present comments here today and want to thank you and the Senate for supporting the concept of allowing and encouraging citizen involvement in public lands decisions. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Dr. McClure follows:]

# TESTIMONY BY TOM McCLURE FOR THE ARKANSAS CONSERVATION COALITION

RE: WILDERNESS LEGISLATION FOR ARKANSAS
AND SENATE BILL 2125

FEBRUARY 15, 1984

My name is Tom McClure. I live in Conway, Arkansas, and I am here today representing the Arkansas Conservation Coalition. The Coalition is made up of nine statewide organizations including the Arkansas Audubon Society, the Arkansas Canoe Club, the Arkansas Herpetological Society, the Arkansas Native Plant Society, the Arkansas Chapter of Sierra Club, the Audubon Society of Central Arkansas, the Arkansas Wildlife Federation, the Ozark Society, and the League of Women Voters of Arkansas.

During RARE II, about 20 areas comprising approximately 190,000 acres were inventoried in the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests of Arkansas. This 190,000 acres amounts to about 8% of Arkansas' federally owned National Forests. The bill being considered here today represents roughly 117,500 acres or about 4.8% of the National Forest lands in Arkansas. It includes less than two-thirds of the total acreage studied during RARE II. On a statewide basis this bill totals less than one-half of 1% of the state's land area, and less than 1% of the state's commercial forest land.

Although the acreage figures in this bill are a good deal lower than the Conservation Coalition's original proposal, and substantially lower than what some of the member groups recommended during RARE II, the Coalition would like to go on record in support of Senate Bill 2125, which is being considered here today.

This bill contains several boundary modifications which were made to help address local concerns, including a compromise proposal worked out between conservation groups and local citizens in the Poteau Mountain area.

The Coalition supports this "Poteau Mountain Compromise" which is reflected in Senate Bill 2125. We also support the acreage deletions that have been made in the East Fork and Penhook areas, which we know were made in an effort to accommodate traditional usage and aid in manageability.

We would like to commend Senator Bumpers and Senator Pryor for the time they have spent on this issue and we believe that this bill reflects a genuine desire on their part to accommodate local concerns whenever possible, while still trying to maintain the integrity of the areas involved. However, the Coalition does feel that the boundaries put forth in this bill appear to be trimmed to the bone; and any further deletions would, in our view, result in an unnecessary loss of scarce wilderness acreage.

It should be pointed out that the prevailing feeling among the groups in the Coalition is that this bill (SB 2125), if anything, sets aside too little wilderness in our state. Many groups and individuals would prefer that 8 or 10% of the National Forests in Arkansas be protected as wilderness, and feel that 8 or 10% would be a more ideal amount of wilderness for the purpose of meeting anticipated recreational needs and obtaining adequate ecological representation, while still minimizing effects to local economies.

During RARE II, the Forest Service estimated that even if all of the inventoried areas in Arkansas were designated as wilderness (Alternative H, which would have placed about 70,000 acres more in Wilderness than the Bumpers-Pryor bill), the changes in employment for any local area would all be less than 1% and considered "insignificant.". In short, we believe that even if 7 or 8% of the National Forest lands in Arkansas were set aside as wilderness, the economic and employment effects on any local economy would be negligible. Our investigation shows that any small losses to the timber or mining industry would most likely be made up by gains in the tourism industry.

While maybe not ideal, we do feel that this bill being considered here today is a reasonable one, and one that protects the cream of the crop of Arkansas wilderness areas. We urge this Committee to report it favorably to the full Senate.

I appreciate very much the opportunity to present comments here today and want to thank you in the Senate for supporting the concept of allowing and encouraging citizen involvement in public lands decisions.

Senator **Bumpers**. Thank you, Tom.

Clyde.

Mr. **Coleman**. Senator Bumpers, Clyde Temple and Bob Richie are not present on the panel today. My understanding is that Don Hamilton will be representing the Arkansas Wildlife Federation and Paul Means will be speaking on behalf of the Ozark Society.

Senator **Bumpers**. OK. Ellen.

## STATEMENT OF ELLEN T. NEAVILLE, PRESIDENT, ARKANSAS AUDUBON SOCIETY

Ms. **Neaville**. Senator Bumpers, Congressman Bethune, I appreciate the opportunity to appear here today on behalf of the Arkansas Audubon Society which is an affiliate of the National Audubon Society and represents a membership of 650 members statewide.

Senator **Bumpers**. Ellen, let me ask you to pull the microphone up just a little closer. It's not that sensitive.

Ms. **Neaville**. I'm here today to speak on behalf of Senate bill 2125 which would designate 11 areas and approximately 117,000 acres in the Ozark National Forest as wilderness. I am convinced that the decision made regarding wilderness designation is the most important and far-reaching environmental issue facing Arkansas in this decade.

None of the arguments that totally oppose wilderness, I believe, have any merit, but the one that was of most concern to Arkansas Audubon Society is that which states that local school districts and governments will lose revenue if wilderness areas are designated as recommended by your bills. The Arkansas Audubon Society is committed to education, and we would have a great deal of difficulty supporting a bill that causes significant hardship on Arkansas public schools.

As Gloria Cabe has already stated, as we understand, that the timber receipts are shared and regardless of how the national forest land is used within a particular district, the receipts will continue to be shared on a proportional basis. Also the Forest Service has assured us that the wilderness areas are really not prime harvest areas, and also there is this existing cushion of uncut timber, which you've already mentioned. So as we understand, the funds should remain at least in our area, and perhaps more in the future as timber continues to gain in value.

Not only will no revenue be lost by placing these 11 areas in wilderness, as we see it, there may actually be a reduction in the maintenance costs for these portions of the national forest. As I understand it now, when the Forest Service determines what they call the "stumpage rate" by their system of pricing for a stand of timber, they do not take into consideration the costs of timber management which includes administration, timber stand improvement, mitigation and road building. It seems, then, that the taxpayer is footing the bill for these timber management costs and our bill could be substantially reduced by allowing the forces of nature to manage the 117,000 acres in Arkansas' National Forests.

Another question that I have heard asked today, again, is why do we need to set aside wilderness? There is a great deal of misunderstanding about what wilderness means. Why can't the Forest Service's multiple use concept serve our needs as well?

The U.S. Forest Service was created to provide stewardship and to promote conservation several years ago. Over the past 40 years, however, we've seen I think a change in emphasis in this agency, and an accompanying increase in abuses which include indiscriminate clearcutting, replacement of what we believe are very valuable old-growth hardwoods with faster growing softwoods, single species management dependent upon the use of pesticides and herbicides, and an alarming increase in road development, paticularly in Arkansas.

Although we are well aware that the U.S. Forest Service does employ many good stewards, we are also aware that there are those in leadership positions who are totally opposed to the wilderness concept, and they make, you know, excuses about that. One of these is John Crowell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Natural Resources and Environment, who is also in charge of the Forest Service. I was present in 1982 at the National Audubon Convention in Estes Park when Mr. Crowell explained very carefully to us that old-growth forests, because of their slow growth, are simply too expensive to maintain. He used the example of the Spotted Owl, which is an endangered species. And it was just thought it was too expensive to maintain this acreage for the ongoing livelihood of the Spotted Owl.

However, he didn't take into consideration those very important values which may not be measured in board feet. Besides providing habitat for some very important rare and endangered species, the old timber with the dead snags also provides habitat for many species which are insectivorous and whose role in pest control is often not even considered. Mr. Crowell obviously does not appreciate species diversity and the biologies of—I don't think you can underestimate the value of species diversity. It's essential to a healthy forest and it does not exist in even-age timber stands which is only one particular type of tree species.

John Crowell further contended that wilderness designation is single use, and therefore it violates the multiple use concept. I heard this repeated today, but more informed persons know that wilderness has a multiplicity of uses which include watershed protection—I don't think you can underestimate that fact, either—recreation, scenic preservation and wildlife conservation.

So, as we said, we have to set aside wilderness areas today, because we simply cannot be sure that those leaders who are charged with the stewardship of our Nation's natural resources will do so wisely, and in the best interest of all Americans.

For most of us those intangibles that represent wilderness cannot be represented by dollars and cents. We understand the inherent value in wild places as we go to the wilderness to restore our souls. We want our children and our children's children to understand the comfort to be found in that kind of solitude. We want to save a green space for them that cannot be violated by vehicles, chainsaws, and concrete.

We also understand, and we understand this indeed, that there is a great demand for forest products. However, the proposed wilderness areas comprise only 5 percent of Arkansas' National Forests. This leaves the remaining 95 percent free for multiple use. Surely 5 percent is not too much to ask.

Senator **Bumpers**. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Neaville follows:]

Arkansas Audubon Society

# STATEMENT OF ELLEN T. NEAVILLE

ARKANSAS AUDUBON SOCIETY PRESIDENT

TO

THE SENATE PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER SUBCOMMITTEE

Senator Bumpers and members of the subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to appear on behalf of the Arkansas Audubon Society, an affiliate of the National Audubon Society with a membership of 650 statewide.

I am here today to speak in favor of Senate Bill 2125, which would designate 11 areas and approximately 117,000 acres in the Ozark-St. Francis and Ouachita National Forests as wilderness. I am convinced that the decision made regarding wilderness designation is the most important and far-reaching environmental issue which will affect our state in this decade.

None of the arguments offered by wilderness opponents has merit. No private land will be condemned; the 1964 Wilderness Act prohibits such action. There will be no timber harvest loss; the U.S. Forest Service has conceded that an existing cushion of uncut timber will offset any losses to wilderness. The only use restrictions within wilderness areas will be those that will maintain their integrity. A wide range of recreational uses will be allowed, including hiking, camping, hunting, fishing and canoeing.

Perhaps the most disturbing claim made by those who oppose wilderness is that local school districts and governments will lose revenue if wilderness areas are designated as recommended by S.B. 2125. The Arkansas Audubon Society is committed to education, and we would have difficulty supporting a wilderness plan that caused a significant hardship for an Arkansas public school. However, as I understand, the receipts from timber sales within a particular National Forest are divided among the local districts based on the percentage of National Forest land within their jurisdiction. This will continue to occur whether the National Forest land is open to timber interests or placed under wilderness protection. Therefore, each school district will continue to receive its share of funds on a proportional basis. Since the wilderness areas are not prime harvest areas, and since there exists a cushion of uncut timber, there should be no revenue loss to these local school districts.

Not only will no revenue be lost by placing these 11 areas in wilderness, there may actually be a reduction in the maintenance costs for these portions of the National Forest. As I understand, when the Forest Service determines the "stumpage rate" by their system of pricing for a stand of timber, they do not take into consideration the cost in timber management, which includes administration, timber stand improvement, mitigation and road building. It seems, then, that the taxpayer is footing the bill for these timber management costs and our bill could be substantially reduced by allowing the forces of nature to manage 117,000 acres in Arkansas' National Forests.

Why do we need to set aside wilderness? Why can't the Forest Service's multiple use concept serve the need for wilderness as well?

The U.S. Forest Service was created to provide stewardship and to promote conservation. Over the past 40 years, however, we have seen a change in emphasis in this agency, and an accompanying increase in abuses which include indiscriminate clearcutting, replacement of old-growth hardwoods with faster growing softwoods, single species management dependent upon the use of pesticides and herbicides, and an alarming increase in road development.

Although we are well aware that the U.S. Forest Service does employ many good stewards, we are also aware that there are those in leadership positions who are totally opposed to the wilderness concept. One of these is John Crowell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Natural Resources and Environment who is in charge of the Forest Service. I was present at the 1982 National Audubon Society convention in Estes Park when Mr. Crowell explained that old-growth forests, because of their slow growth, are simply too expensive to maintain. He did not take into consideration those very important values which may not be measured in board feet. Besides providing habitat for some rare and endangered species, old timber with dead snags provides habitat for many insectivorous avian species, whose role in pest control cannot be overestimated. Mr. Crowell obviously does not appreciate species diversity, which is essential to a healthy forest and which does not exist in even-age timber stands.

John Crowell further contended that wilderness designation is "single use" and therefore in violation of the tenets of multiple use. More informed persons know that wilderness has a multiplicity of uses, including watershed protection, recreation, scenic preservation and wildlife conservation.

We have to set aside wilderness areas today, Senator Bumpers, because we cannot be sure that those leaders who are charged as stewards of our nation's lands will do so wisely, and in the best interests of all Americans.

For most of us those intangibles that represent wildness cannot be represented by dollars and cents. We understand the inherent value in wild places. We go to the wilderness to "restore our souls". We want our children, and our children's children, to understand the comfort to be found in that kind of solitude. We want to save a green space for them that cannot be violated by vehicles, concrete or chainsaws.

We also understand that there is a great demand for forest products. However, the proposed wilderness areas comprise only 5% of Arkansas' National Forests. This leaves the remaining 95% free for multiple use. Surely 5% is not too much to ask.

## STATEMENT OF A. MARGARET CHAPMAN, MAYOR, MANSFIELD, AR

Mayor CHAPMAN. Senator Bumpers, Congressman Bethune, ladies, and gentlemen, on behalf of the Mansfield area residents that it is my pleasure to represent, I would like to respectfully advise you of their feelings relative to the question of wilderness versus nonwilderness, the designation for Poteau Mountain, which is in our area.

On May 4, 1982, a public hearing was held in Booneville relative to "Wilderness vs Non-Wilderness or the No Action alternative." Our district State representative, Bud Rice; one of the Mansfield businessmen and resident and frequent visitor to Poteau Mountain, Mr. Craig Wright; other area residents and myself testified in opposition to wilderness designation.

Following the public hearing, we were approached by various adjacent landowners and representatives of the environmentalist groups with whom we discussed our different opinion. As a result of a very open, frank discussion, we all felt that we were basically after the same goals. For example, the people in my area which favor preservation of Poteau Mountain in its natural state only wish to reserve their present usage which is minimal, self-maintaining and nondestructive.

As a further result of our individual and various discussions, arrangements were made for Mr. Wright to take different representatives of these environmentalist groups on a trip to Poteau Mountain to discuss, on the site, our various differences, desires and what we thought we wanted, what they thought they wanted; what we thought was good for the State of Arkansas.

Following that trip and further discussions with interested and affected persons and groups, a "compromise agreement" was reached that we felt, and still feel, would be adaptable to all concerned. The compromise agreement simply states that the area that we're concerned with, Poteau Mountain, hereafter be referred to as "Poteau Mountain Wilderness" and "Special Scenic Area" and the land west of Rock Creek Road and east of Kings Creek Road be diesignated as "wilderness area."

Item No. 2, that the land situated between Rock Creek Road and Kings Creek Road, containing approximately 3,090 acres, be designated as "Special Scenic Area," with Rock Creek Road and Kings Creek Road to serve as boundaries and to be self-maintained, as they are now, and allowing access to both wilderness areas designated in item 1.

That the said wilderness area specified commence approximately 25 feet from the center of said boundary roads to enable those users of "Special Scenic" road to park off the road without being in violation of vehicles in the wilderness area.

The wilderness designation as specified to be under the 1964 Wilderness Act, thereby prohibiting condemnation and/or control of surrounding and/or adjoining private lands.

As stated in previous testimony, a watershed project would be endorsed and strongly supported, assuming that such a project undertaken that would necessitate cutting off either of the boundary roads, would then cut a new road allowing vehicles access to the special scenic area.

Additional items in the original compromise proposal was not pertinent to today's hearing, but brought attention to the road that goes across the top of Poteau Mountain. Although not in the wilderness area, our people had hoped that it could be reopened, repaired and maintained sufficiently to allow area people and visitors to the State of Arkansas to view the breathtaking view of the area that we are trying to preserve.

The comments I have made here are just a brief summary of the past 6 years' involvement in the question of wilderness designation as would be summarized without losing the point or going far afield.

Very briefly, in closing, I would just like to relay an excerpt from the spring, 1983 edition of the Ouachita National Forest publication, an article entitled "Community Involvement—the Way it Was." And I quote, it reads:

> The story of the Shady area well illustrates the transition that has taken place in Forest Service management over the years—the passage from the custodial state of mind to a forward-looking administration policy involving close association and cooperation with local citizens. After all, the Federal lands belong to the people, and their suggestions and support are vital to the effective management of those lands.

My people have not felt that philosophy demonstrated in the past few years. Fortunately now, on behalf of my people, I have the opportunity to voice appreciation to Senator Bumpers and Senator Pryor, and I must add Congressman Bethune, for their obvious subscription to that philosophy of the quoted excerpt. Their emphasis on the concerns of the people as quoted in the Congressional

Record following S. 2125 further strengthens our support of their proposed bill, with specified boundaries redrawn. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mayor Chapman follows:]

City Of Mansfield
Incorporated August 29, 1888
P.O. Box 476
MANSFIELD, ARKANSAS 72944

February 15, 1984
Energy and Natural Resources Committee
Public Hearing Re S. 2125 A bill entitled the
"Arkansas Wilderness Act of 1983"

Written statment of oral testimony to be presented by the undersigned, A. Margaret Chapman, Mayor of the City of Mansfield, in behalf of area residents.

" Mister Chairman; Members of the Committee; Ladies and Gentlemen:

In behalf of the Mansfield area residents that it is my pleasure to represent, may I respectfully advise you of their feelings relative to the question of wilderness designation for Poteau Mountain area.

On May 4, 1982, a public hearing was held in Booneville relative to "Wilderness vs Non Wilderness or the No Action alternative". Our District State Representative, W. R. Bud Rice; Mansfield businessman, resident and frequent visitor to Poteau Mountain, Craig Wright; other area residents and I testified in opposition to wilderness designation.

Following the public hearing, we were approached by various adjacent landowners and representatives of the environmentalist groups with whom we discussed our different opinions. As a result of open and frank discussion, we all felt that we were basically after the same goals. For example, the people in my area favor the preservation of Poteau Mountain in its natural state. Only wishing to reserve their present usage which is minimal, self maintaining and non-destructive

As a further result of our individual and various discussions, arrangements were made for Mr. Wright to take representatives of environmental groups on a trip to Poteau Mountain with some of our area people to further discuss, on the site, our mutual desires and/or differences.

Following that trip and further discussions with interested and affected persons and groups, a "compromise agreement" was reached that we felt would redound to the benefit of all concerned. The compromise agreement, simply stated was

> " That the area hereafter be referred to as Poteau Mountain Wilderness and Special Scenic Area and
>
> 1. The land west of Rock Creek Road and East of Kings Creek Road be designated as "Wilderness Area".
> 2. The land situated between Rock Creek Road and Kings Creek Road, containing approximately 3090 acres, be designated as "Special Scenic Area" with Rock Creek Road and Kings Creek Road to serve as boundaries and to be self-maintained, as they are now, and allowing access to both Wilderness areas designated in Item 1.

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3. That said Wilderness Area specified in Item 1 commence approximately twenty-five feet (25') from the center of said boundary roads to enable those users of "Special Scenic Area" to park off the road without being in violation of vehicles in Wilderness Area.
4. Wilderness designation as specified in Item 1 to be under the 1964 Wilderness Act thereby prohibiting condemnation and/or control of surrounding and/or adjoining private lands.
5. As stated in previous testimony, any Water Shed Project would be endorsed and strongly supported assuming that such a project undertaken that would necessitate cutting off either of the boundary roads would then cut a new road allowing vehicles access to Special Scenic Area.

(Additional item in the original compromise proposal, not pertinent to todays hearing brought attention to the road that goes across the top of Poteau Mountain. Although not in the Wilderness Area, our people had hoped that it could be reopened, repaired and maintained sufficiently to allow area people and visitors to our State the opportunity to see the breathtaking view of the area we are trying to preserve.)

The comments I have made are as brief a summary of the past six years involvement in the question of wilderness designation as could be summarized without losing the point or going too far afield.

In closing, I would like to relay an excerpt from the Spring, 1983 edition of the Ouachita National Forest publication article entitled "Community Involvement - the Way It Was". It reads "The story of the Shady area well illustrates the transition that has taken place in Forest Service management over the years--the passage from the custodial state of mind to a forward-looking administration policy involving close association and cooperation with local citizens. After all, the federal lands belong to the people, and their suggestions and support are vital to the effective management of those lands". My people have not felt that philosophy demonstrated in the past few years. Fortunately now, in behalf of the people I represent,..... I have the opportunity to voice appreciation to Senator Bumpers and Senator Pryor for their obvious subscription to the philosophy of the quoted excerpt. Their emphasis on the concerns of the people as quoted in the Congressional Record following S. 2125 further strengthens our support of their proposed bill, with specified boundaries redrawn.

Thank you...

Senator **Bumpers**. Thank you very much, Mayor Chapman for your fine statement. I want to sayone other thing completely aside from the subject of this hearing.

One of the first things I did when I got to Congress was to get involved in drafting the new National Forest Management Act. We put lengthy procedures in the Act to give people in the areas affected by the National Forests the opportunity to express themselves in public hearings before management plans were finally adopted. I appreciate very much your mentioning that this morning.

Thank you all very much for fine statements. I'm sorry, Bill. You talked a while ago, and I thought that was all you had to say.

## STATEMENT OF WILLIAM G. COLEMAN, THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

Mr. **Coleman**. I promise to be similarly brief; how about that?

Senator **Bumpers**. Is this your statement literally?

Mr. **Coleman**. Yes, sir, for the record fortunately.

I'll just offer good morning again to Senator Bumpers and Congressman Bethune. I'm Bill Coleman, a member of both the Wilderness Task Force of the Arkansas Conservation Coalition and of the Wilderness Society, a national nonprofit conservational organization founded in 1935 and dedicated to the management of public lands and the preservation of wilderness.

I appreciate the opportunity to speak on behalf of the Wilderness Society, which has about 200 members in Arkansas, and to address the committee on the important issue of wilderness preservation in this State. The society supports Senate bill 2125, recommending the 11 areas in the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests as wilderness under the protection of a National Wilderness Preservation System.

Although the wilderness society is not a member of the Arkansas Conservation Coalition, the socity has supported the work that the coalition has been engaged in since the early days of RARE II, back as far, perhaps, as 1976. During the 8-year period, there's been frequent communication between the coalition and the regional or national offices of the society.

Mr. Chairman, it may surprise you to know that the work of the Arkansas Conservation Coalition has received high marks from the wilderness society and other national conservation organizations who are frequently called on to examine the technical reports, testimony or other formal documents developed by statewide organizations. In fact, the wilderness society has learned that this is no accident. For many of the members of the various organizations that comprise the conservation coalition are professional scientists, researchers, or educators themselves.

Recently it was learned that the background reports on Arkansas wilderness developed by the coalition was prepared by more than a dozen of these life-scientists, professionals in the fields of botany, ichthyology, ornithology, wildlife biology, ecology, environmental science, chemistry, geology, economics, and law. These and other individuals who have addressed themselves to Arkansas wilderness have, on other issues, served as advisors to State and Federal natural resource agencies, and to the Governor's office. They have frequently worked as consultants or have published technical papers in the scientific literature.

In short, the effort to review prospective wilderness lands in this State have received the attention of some of the finest available scientific and technical talent. As a way of understanding what I mean, I invite you to inspect the final report of the coalition's wilderness task force, which I've attached as an exhibit to my testimony.

My intent to provide you with some background about the coalition's wilderness study is to demonstrate that the opinions presented by this group are not merely those of weekend recreationists or of untrained workers and homemakers; but instead deserve to be considered, at least in part, as the opinions of professional naturalists and resource managers.

There has been some indication that the wilderness issue can only be fairly grasped by those professionals currently employed by Federal agencies; and that the opinions of "lay experts" should not be given comparable weight in the decisionmaking process. Certainly the opinions expressed by Federal agencies or legislative staff deserve to be heard, but not to the exclusion, I hope, of other professionals. If this were the case, even the opinions of the interested corporate professionals would be subject to this same constraint. In this regard, I feel that your sense of judgment in recognizing the opinions of volunteer professionals who have been able to develop a detailed knowledge of Arkansas' remaining wilderness resources.

Senator Bumpers, it is certainly true that the bill offered by you reflects a faith in the recommendation of the Arkansas Conservation Coalition. Senate bill 2125 is well written, incorporating the most current understanding of important wilderness issues with an updated grasp of acreage calculations and boundary adjustments that were negotiated in 1983 after Congressman Bethune introduced H.R. 2917. It is the belief of the Wilderness Society that the "soft-release" language adopted by Senate 2125 is appropriate and well conceived, following the guidelines set out in the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1980.

Mr. Chairman, my testimony today contains several items which attempt to rebut some of the material that you've already represented today. Rather than go into that in detail, I'll just submit that for the record and perhaps just conclude this panel's presentation.

Senator Bumpers. Bill, thank you very much. I have just scanned much of your written testimony which you have not given and it's very helpful and very definitive. The entire statement will be submitted into the record. It will not be possible to put this into the record [indicating a boklet entitled "Arkansas Wilderness" by the Arkansas Conservation Coalition, Wilderness Study Task Force, April, 1982], as it would burden the record and be terribly expensive. But it will be made available to all the members.

I thank you all very much for your excellent testimony and especially you, Mayor Chapman, for coming such a long distance to be with us this morning.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Coleman follows. Attachments retained in subcommittee files.]

THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

FOUNDED IN 1935

## STATEMENT OF WILLIAM G. COLEMAN, REPRESENTING THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY BEFORE THE SENATE ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE, PUBLIC LANDS SUBCOMMITTEE, ON SENATE BILL 2125, DESIGNATING 11 AREAS IN ARKANSAS AS ADDITIONS TO THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM.

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Mr. Chairman, I am William G. Coleman, a member of both the Wilderness Task Force of the Arkansas Conservation Coalition and of the Wilderness Society itself, a national non-profit conservation organization founded in 1935 and dedicated to the proper management of public lands and the preservation of wilderness areas. I appreciate the opportunity to speak on behalf of the Wilderness Society, which has about 200 members in Arkansas, and to address the Committee on the important issue of wilderness preservation in this state. The Wilderness Society supports Senate Bill 2125, recommending eleven areas in the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests as wilderness under the protection of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Although The Wilderness Society is not a member of the Arkansas Conservation Coalition, the Society has supported the work that the Coalition has been engaged in since the early days of RARE II; that is, as long ago as 1976. During this eight year period there has been frequent communication between the Coalition and the regional or national offices of the Society itself.

Mr. Chairman, it may surprise you to know that the work of the Arkansas Conservation Coalition has received very high marks from The Wilderness Society and other national conservation organizations who are frequently called on to examine the technical reports, testimony or other formal documents developed by statewide organizations. In fact, the Society has learned that this is no accident, for many of the members of the various organizations that comprise the Conservation Coalition are professional scientists, researchers or educators themselves. Recently it was learned that the background report on Arkansas wilderness was prepared by more than dozen of these life-scientists, professionals in the fields of botany, ichthyology, ornithology, wildlife biology, ecology, environmental science, chemistry, geology, economics and law. These and other individuals who have addresed themselves to Arkansas wilderness have, on other issues, served as advisors to state and federal natural resource agencies, and to the Governor's office. They have frequently worked as consultants or have published technical papers in the scientific literature. In short, the effort to review prospective wilderness lands in this state has received the attention of some of the finest available scientific and technical talent. As a way of understanding what I mean, I invite you to inspect the final report of the Coalition's Wilderness Task Force which I have attached as an exhibit to my testimony.

My intent in providing you with some background about the Coalition's wilderness study is to demonstrate that the opinions presented by this group are not merely those of weekend recreationists, or of untrained workers and homemakers, but instead deserve to be considered, in part, as the opinions of professional naturalists and resource managers. There has been some indication that the wilderness issue can only be fairly grasped by those professionals currently employed by federal agencies; that the opinions of "lay experts" should not be given comparable weight in the decision-making process. Certainly the opinions expressed by federal agencies or legislative staff deserve to be heard, but not to the exclusion, I hope, of other professionals. If this were the case, even the opinions of interested corporate professionals would be subject to this same constraint. In this regard, I appeal to your sense of judgement in recognizing the opinions of volunteer professionals who have been able to develop a detailed knowledge of Arkansas' remaining wilderness resources.

It is certainly true that the bill offered by Senators Bumpers and Pryor reflects a faith in the recommendations of the Arkansas Conservation Coalition. Senate Bill 2125 is a very well written legislative proposal, encorporating the most current understanding of important wilderness issues with an updated grasp of acreage calculations and boundary adjustments that were negotiated in 1983 after Arkansas Congressman Ed Bethune introduced HR 2917. It is the belief of The Wilderness Society that the "soft-release" language adopted by SB 2125 is appropriate and well conceived, following the guidelines set out in the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1980.

The Colorado Act's concept of releasing nonwilderness lands for the current forest planning cycle, which has been named "soft" release, was developed as a compromise during the 96th Congress in negotiations between those parties interested in overall management of the national forest system. These negotiations included environmentalists and timber industry representatives. The compromise solution established a pattern which is reflected in other state-wide RARE II bills enacted during the 96th Congress for New Mexico and Alaska, and the 97th Congress for West Virginia, Indiana and Missouri. The state congressional delegations of Washington, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Idaho, Montana, Virginia, Utah, Michigan, Mississippi and others are putting together RARE II bills for their respective states. Since it would probably make no sense for the National Forest System and the National Wilderness Preservation System to be governed by different rules from one state to another, it is virtually certain that release language will be made to be consistent throughout the nation. To change the pattern which has been established would require undoing the compromise resolution which Congress slowly reached in 1980 and later enacted in six states. The Wilderness Society supports soft release language, and urges that it be retained in the Arkansas wilderness bill proposed by Senators Bumpers and Pryor.

Mr. Chairman, today you will hear from many individuals interested in sharing one point of view or another with you regarding the issue of wilderness designations in Arkansas. As a way of sharing the particular opinions of The Wilderness Society in this matter, and as a way of ensuring that important testimony is placed in the record for Congress to review at a later date, I would appreciate the opportunity to discuss several items of relevance here.

## The CRS Analysis

In May of 1983, Congressman Ed Bethune asked for the opinions of the staff of the Congressional Research Service in the matter of timber economics in the eleven proposed wilderness areas then contained in his HR 2917. In an insightful, eight-page document the CRS staff concluded that "the timber values for these (11) areas are generally very low", and recognized that, in terms of timber productivity, "none are impressive". This conclusion is given after considerable effort was made by the CRS staff to unravel the complexities of timber economics. In their report, the staff investigated the question of net revenues after harvest in these eleven proposed wilderness areas and indicated that "all areas show losses" of taxpayer funds which might be dedicated to removal of timber resources there. According to CRS, "the economically feasible opportunities for intensive management are low in these areas", which implies that "these RARE II areas are less important for timber harvesting than the surrounding forest land." The main reason for this is that the 11 areas total only 5 per cent of the commercial forest land in the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests, as pointed out in the CRS report. In order to be certain that this report is made avialable for the Committee members to examine, I have attached it as an exhibit to my testimony today.

## Forest Service Econometrics

It is worth noting that representatives of the U.S. Forest Service have, since the days of RARE II, indicated that economic or social impacts from designating as much as 185,000 acres of wilderness in Arkansas and Oklahoma would result in econometric changes of "less than one percent" (RARE II DEIS for the Ozark and Ouachita Highland States, June, 1978) in the two national forests. This was further substantiated by the Associate Chief of the Forest Service under questioning from Congressman John Seiberling during House subcommittee hearings on HR 2917 and HR 2452 (May 26, 1983). At that time, the Honorable Dale Robertson reluctantly agreed with Congressman Seiberling's contention that several options were available to the Forest Service to accomodate the marginal loss of timber from designating 119,000 acres of national forest land as wilderness. First, Mr. Robertson agreed that it was possible to accomodate the loss of wilderness timber by adjusting the harvest rate in the surrounding forest. Secondly, he agreed that additional yeilds could be secured from the overall forest simply by making use of improved forestry practices. Lastly, he agreed that a sufficiently large "timber buffer" currently existed in the national forest to postpone indefinatly any need for adjustments in timber harvest. Mr. Robertson expressed some concern about maintaining employment for approximately 95 timber operators which have felled and removed timber in the past. However, the 120-mile hauling radius of these operators will continue to allow them to bid and work where future sales or harvests are planned for the surrounding forest. Thus, the original conclusion of the RARE II DEIS for these forests that changes in employment or income were frequently "too small to measure" is substantiated.

## Forest Service Demand Estimates

In 1981 and 1982 the Forest Service delivered draft EIS's for Richland Creek, for Belle Starr and for Dry Creek Wilderness Study Areas. In these reports, the Service provides an estimate of future demand for wilderness recreation in the Interior Highlands region. The Forest Service concluded that future demand would be more than met without adding these three areas to the wilderness base of the region. By examining the Forest Service model, and by making a few changes in the assumptions used by the Forest Service, it is possible to draw very different conclusions on this matter, however.

The Forest Service assumes that wilderness users within a 250-mile radius would make use of Ozark or Ouachita wilderness, but that potential users who originate outside this radius would not. Thus, anyone living more than 4 hours away by car would consider the wilderness to be unavailable. We adjusted this assumption by expanding the radius to 300 miles, about 5 hours of driving time, just to see what would happen to demand figures calculated from the Forest Service model.

Within this new 300-mile radius, approximately 12.5 million people currently live, and this is likely to grow to about 17 million by the year 2000 (using a 1.5%/yr. growth rate recommended by the Service). By applying the Forest Service model of visitor use ratios and area carrying capacities, we were able to estimate that over 250,000 acres of wilderness might be needed to satisfy the demands for this type of recreation by the year 2000. Thus, it is obvious that passage of SB 2125 will be a proper step for Congress to take to assist in meeting this demand.

That such demand exists at all is pointed out in a recent table developed by the Forest Service itself. According to Mr. Richard Joy, U.S. Forest Service offices in Washington, D.C., wilderness use our national forests increased by 73% nationwide between 1972 and 1982, while overall recreational use grew by only 27% in the same period. (See Table 1. of this testimony) This demonstrates a remarkable trend, Mr. Chairman.
People truly enjoy the wilderness, and they will make use of these and other areas in greater numbers as the years go by.

## The Arkansas Delegation Supports Wilderness Designation

Mr. Chairman, although there has been division in the Arkansas Congressional delegation over the issue of Arkansas wilderness, I thought it would be of interest to you to see how the Arkansas delegates have supported wilderness legislation in the past. In 1983, for example, there were 3 nay votes cast compared to 13 yea votes on behalf of the North Carolina, Wisconsin, Missouri, California and Oregon wilderness bills that came before the 97th Congress. These votes were spread in the following fashion:

| | N.Car. | Wis. | Misou. | Cal. | Or. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alexander | ab | ab | y | y | y |
| Anthony | y | y | y | n | y |
| Bethune | y | y | y | y | ab |
| Hammerschimdt | y | n | y | n | ab |

As you can see, this delegation has a general history of supporting wilderness legislation in other states. It may be no surprize that complications come to light when a delegate begins to consider such legislation for his own state, but the fact that the Arkansas delegation has such an overwhelming record of supporting popular wilderness legislation elsewhere must lead us to believe that these individuals have their hearts in the right place; that they have recognized the merits of strong preservation efforts in other states gives us reason to believe that similar attitudes might some day be reflected by the group at home.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

TABLE I.

## RECREATION USE OF THE NATIONAL FORESTS

VISITS (THOUSANDS) CALENDAR YEAR 1924 - 1964

| CALENDAR YEAR | CAMPGROUNDS | WINTER SPORTS SITES | OTHER SPECIAL USE | OTHER DEVELOPED SITES | WILDERNESS/ PRIMITIVE | OTHER DISPERSED | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1924 | 1,588.5 | — | 1,200.3 | 1,871.5 | — | — | 4,660.3 |
| 1925 | 2,130.0 | — | 1,405.5 | 2,086.7 | — | — | 5,622.2 |
| 1926 | 2,056.7 | — | 1,584.1 | 2,403.4 | — | — | 6,044.2 |
| 1927 | 1,845.7 | — | 1,667.5 | 2,623.6 | — | — | 6,136.8 |
| 1928 | 1,845.7 | — | 1,767.1 | 2,937.5 | — | — | 6,550.3 |
| 1929 | 1,903.0 | — | 2,172.6 | 3,056.5 | — | — | 7,132.1 |
| 1930 | 1,980.7 | — | 1,657.5 | 3,272.7 | — | — | 6,910.9 |
| 1931 | 2,193.9 | — | 2,115.0 | 3,765.0 | — | — | 8,073.9 |
| 1932 | 2,178.2 | — | 1,668.8 | 4,048.8 | — | — | 7,895.8 |
| 1933 | 2,219.8 | — | 1,589.8 | 4,355.9 | — | — | 8,165.5 |
| 1934 | 2,343.1 | — | 1,627.5 | 4,610.2 | — | — | 8,580.8 |
| 1935 | 2,395.7 | — | 1,996.6 | 5,326.0 | — | — | 9,718.3 |
| 1936 | 2,421.3 | — | 2,548.1 | 5,811.7 | — | — | 10,781.1 |
| 1937 | 2,836.0 | — | 3,022.7 | 5,973.9 | — | — | 11,832.6 |
| 1938 | 3,181.8 | — | 3,685.5 | 7,627.9 | — | — | 14,495.2 |
| 1939 | 3,157.5 | 1,289.2 | 2,866.0 | 7,019.2 | — | — | 14,331.9 |
| 1940 | 3,583.1 | 1,538.4 | 3,109.9 | 7,931.5 | — | — | 16,162.9 |
| 1941 | 3,349.9 | 1,519.1 | 2,763.2 | 5,819.0 | 87.1 | 4,466.6 | 18,004.9 |
| 1942 | 1,771.3 | 993.9 | 1,676.0 | 3,300.6 | 55.6 | 2,609.8 | 10,407.2 |
| 1943 | 1,095.2 | 266.8 | 1,039.4 | 2,050.4 | 43.2 | 1,779.6 | 6,274.6 |
| 1944 | 1,246.8 | 287.4 | 1,262.5 | 2,051.1 | 50.0 | 2,254.2 | 7,152.0 |
| 1945 | 1,814.9 | 527.3 | 2,053.5 | 2,729.4 | 74.5 | 2,874.5 | 10,074.1 |
| 1946 | 3,055.1 | 1,249.2 | 3,384.8 | 4,458.7 | 144.4 | 5,948.4 | 18,240.6 |
| 1947 | 3,518.1 | 1,725.7 | 2,969.0 | 5,262.6 | 194.1 | 7,661.3 | 21,330.8 |
| 1948 | 3,424.1 | 2,284.9 | 2,826.4 | 6,682.2 | 213.4 | 8,579.8 | 24,010.8 |
| 1949 | 3,837.0 | 1,712.6 | 2,931.1 | 7,659.2 | 243.6 | 9,696.7 | 26,080.2 |
| 1950 | 3,858.8 | 1,504.6 | 2,983.2 | 7,577.6 | 245.8 | 11,197.8 | 27,367.8 |
| 1951 | 4,140.9 | 1,929.3 | 3,248.2 | 8,669.3 | 312.4 | 11,650.1 | 29,950.2 |
| 1952 | 4,528.0 | 1,758.1 | 3,731.9 | 9,515.9 | 386.7 | 13,086.3 | 33,006.9 |
| 1953 | 4,810.3 | 1,944.2 | 3,910.2 | 10,335.9 | 408.3 | 13,994.1 | 35,403.0 |
| 1954 | 5,806.1 | 2,362.4 | 4,490.8 | 11,467.8 | 395.8 | 15,781.0 | 40,303.9 |
| 1955 | 6,796.7 | 2,977.2 | 4,749.6 | 12,418.3 | 462.1 | 18,308.9 | 45,712.8 |
| 1956 | 7,205.0 | 3,040.5 | 5,688.4 | 14,667.2 | 448.3 | 21,506.7 | 52,556.0 |
| 1957 | 8,352.4 | 3,158.7 | 5,709.5 | 16,138.5 | 534.6 | 27,063.8 | 60,957.5 |
| 1958 | 9,324.7 | 4,127.0 | 5,692.4 | 17,845.2 | 556.1 | 30,904.1 | 68,449.5 |
| 1959 | 9,955.8 | 4,184.1 | 6,223.8 | 19,283.3 | 564.7 | 41,309.3 | 81,521.0 |
| 1960 | 10,878.0 | 4,706.8 | 6,440.7 | 19,800.8 | 614.3 | 50,153.9 | 92,594.5 |
| 1961 | 11,835.1 | 4,478.3 | 7,235.3 | 20,456.8 | 756.7 | 57,150.3 | 101,912.5 |
| 1962 | 12,940.9 | 5,375.8 | 8,136.3 | 21,283.6 | 815.2 | 54,010.4 | 112,762.2 |
| 1963 | 13,562.5 | 6,677.6 | 7,306.8 | 21,375.4 | 937.1 | 72,522.6 | 122,582.0 |
| 1964 | 14,152.1 | 7,911.8 | 8,185.3 | 21,476.9 | 973.8 | 81,062.4 | 133,762.3 |

VISITOR-DAYS 1/ (THOUSANDS) CALENDAR 1965 - PRESENT

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1965 | 34,040.0 | 5,481.6 | 19,914.0 | 9,433.0 | 4,522.1 | 84,350.9 | 160,336.1 |
| 1966 | 32,664.1 | 4,842.6 | 18,166.1 | 8,182.2 (13%) | 4,790.7 6% | 82,063.2 | 150,728.9 |
| 1967 | 30,230.7 | 5,102.3 | 17,662.3 | 7,879.5 (4%) | 4,690.1 (2%) | 84,082.2 | 149,647.1 |
| 1968 | 30,665.1 | 5,564.0 | 18,500.3 | 7,742.5 (2%) | 5,056.2 8% | 89,137.2 | 156,665.3 |
| 1969 | 31,669.6 | 5,661.8 | 18,186.7 | 8,222.2 6% | 5,071.9 0 | 94,025.9 | 162,838.1 |
| 1970 | 34,562.3 | 6,478.8 | 17,716.9 | 8,897.2 8% | 5,842.6 15% | 99,056.5 | 172,554.5 |
| 1971 | 35,731.7 | 6,961.7 | 17,572.5 | 9,396.3 6% | 8,103.6 40% | 100,343.7 | 178,109.5 |
| 1972 | 36,079.5 | 6,520.6 | 17,442.8 | 9,590.2 1% | 6,459.4 (25%) | 107,865.8 | 183,958.3 |
| 1973 | 35,965.2 | 8,290.0 | 16,681.0 | 9,764.1 2% | 6,681.7 3% | 110,792.6 | 188,174.6 |
| 1974 | 35,677.9 | 7,722.0 | 17,103.4 | 9,455.0 (3%) | 6,743.2 1% | 116,214.3 | 192,915.8 |
| 1975 | 37,721.2 | 8,921.3 | 17,640.9 | 10,781.5 14% | 7,802.0 16% | 116,333.9 | 199,200.8 |
| 1976 | 37,134.9 | 7,143.7 | 17,395.4 | 11,458.9 6% | 7,105.6 (10%) | 119,689.6 | 199,928.1 |
| 1977 | 37,554.3 | 6,970.3 | 16,946.4 | 12,305.0 7% | 8,008.3 13% | 123,013.1 | 204,797.4 |
| 1978 | 39,606.9 | 10,601.0 | 16,710.3 | 12,712.3 3% | 8,619.9 8% | 130,243.9 | 218,494.3 |
| 1979 | 39,085.2 | 12,839.7 | 17,201.1 | 12,735.3 0 | 9,604.9 11% | 128,699.4 | 220,165.6 |
| 1980 | 40,276.2 | 13,549.7 | 17,464.5 | 14,341.1 13% | 9,267.8 (4%) | 138,670.0 | 233,569.3 |
| 1981 | 41,227.5 | 10,590.6 | 17,083.3 | 15,980.4 11% | 11,416.8 19% | 139,410.6 | 235,709.2 |
| 1982 | 38,793.9 | 13,343.9 | 17,281.4 | 14,909.0 (7%) | 11,158.1 (2%) | 137,951.2 | 233,437.5 |

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1/ Recreational use of National Forest land and water which aggregates 12 person-hours. May entail 1 person for 12 hours, 12 persons for 1 hour, or any equivalent combination of individual or group use, either continuous or intermittent.

Wilderness/Primitive:
1972-82, 73% change

Total Forest:
1972-82, 27% change

Senator **Bumpers**. I've done a quick calculation of my own, and I find that we're going to adjourn at 2:30 a.m. tomorrow morning at the rate that we're going.

You know, no politician wants to offend anybody, and certainly I am most reluctant not to give everybody a chance to say everything they want to say; but in fairness to all the participants, so people will not be here until very late in the evening, we're going to have to start rigidly enforcing the 3-minute rule. I ask for your indulgence and cooperation, but I'm going to have the staff up here use the little bell. I hope you will be very cooperative with us.

We only have two on this panel, so we picked up a little time. In any event, gentlemen, please proceed in whichever order you choose.

## STATEMENT OF JOHN R. SMITH, SUPERINTENDENT, PARON SCHOOL DISTRICT

Mr. **Smith**. Senator Bethune, Senator Bumpers, my name is John Smith, superintendent of the Paron School District. I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you this morning to discuss the wilderness legislation.

Senator Bumpers, I know that you, at one time, served as president of the Charleston School Board. I know you're very concerned with mineral leases in the Chaffee area, and I have no doubt that you can relate to some of the things I'm going to say this morning.

Today an increase in wilderness area is undesirable to myself and other school officials serving in the 47 school districts affected by wilderness legislation. I am particularly opposed to the Flatside area being included in this legislation.

Ninety-five percent of the Flatside areas has gas or oil leases on it, or it has leases pending. Revenue from mineral leases could add a substantial increase to school revenues. The environmentalists—and believe it or not, I consider myself that to some extent—have pointed out that very little money will be lost from the sale of timber; and this is possibly true. I don't know. But I do know that just a few cents an acre on 51,000 acres—on 80,000 acres like I had in the Ozark district—would be missed by the schools of Arkansas. I also know, and I believe—I can speak for myself personally—that they have little concept of the millions amount of dollars that could be involved in oil or gas leases in some of this area.

John H. Gray of El Dorado said that a reserve of 10 to 20 billion barrels of oil could be tapped from the Ouahitas of west Arkansas. He also said that the natural gas reserves in the Ouchitas could exceed 1 trillion cubic feet, which would be the largest field in the Nation.

Again, a decrease in the sale of timber would also be felt by these school districts. Again, a few cents per acre on a large amount of acreage would be felt by the school districts.

The State of Arkansas has adopted tough new educational standards to go into effect in 1987. These standards will challenge the financial structure of every school district in Arkansas, big and small. And just a few thousand dollars in 1987 might mean a difference to consolidated schools like mine. Very, very large districts, the children already travel on buses an hour, hour and a half, hour and 45 minutes just to get to school.

According to F. Dale Robertson, Associate Chief of the Forest Service, the proposed Flatside wilderness contained in H.R. 2917, the House version, was not included in the RARE II inventory because the area did not meet the criteria for roadless area review. Since 1965, 6.5 million board feet of timber has been harvested from the area. There are 40 miles of primitive roads and 1½ miles of all-weather roads. The Forest Service has invested $95,000 in this area and the Game and Fish Commission has done some work in this area. And so I think from the economic standpoint, the thing that we're talking about, especially in the Flatside area which is in my district, certainly would have, again, an impact on the economic condition of the schools in Arkansas.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Smith follows:]

Mr. Chairman:
Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am John R. Smith, Superintendent of the Paron School District. I am here to testify against SB 2125.

Any increase in wilderness area is undesirable to myself and other school officials serving in the 47 school districts affected by wilderness legislation. I am particularly opposed to the Flatside Area being included in this legislation.

Ninety-five percent of the Flatside Area has gas or oil leases on it or has leases pending. Revenue from mineral leases could provide a substantial increase in school revenue. Although the environmentalists point out that little money will be lost from the sale of timber, they do not have any concept of the amount of money that is involved in gas or oil leases. John H. Gray of El Dorado said that a reserve of 10 billion to 20 billion barrels of oil could be tapped from the Ouachitas of west-central Arkansas. He also said that the natural gas reserves in the Ouachitas could exceed 1 trillion cubic feet, which would be the largest field in the nation.

Again, a decrease in the sale of timber would also be felt by this school district. Even a few cents per acre multiplied by 51,000 acres adds up to several thousand dollars. The Paron School District has 51,507 acres in its district.

Arkansas has adopted tough new educational standards that go into effect in 1987. These standards will challenge the financial structure of every school district in Arkansas. A few thousand dollars may mean the difference between Paron School surviving or consolidating. Since Paron is such a large district, consolidating could mean that our students would be required to travel long distances to the nearst neighboring school.

According to F. Dale Robertson, Associate Chief of the Forest Service, "The proposed Flatside Wilderness contained in H. R. 2917 was not included in the Rare II inventory, because the area did not meet the criteria for Roadless Area Review." Since 1965, 6.5 million board feet of timber has been harvested from this area. There are 40 miles of primitive roads and 1.2 miles of all-weather roads in this area. The Forest Service has invested $59,000 to date on preparation of current timber sales and wildlife improvement in this area. The State of Arkansas has also planned wildlife improvement work in this area. He recommended that the Flatside Area not be declared Wilderness.

Even though we are assured that any loss in revenue would be small, consider the huge amount of oil and natural gas this bill could be locking up forever. There will come a time when our nation will need every drop of these natural resources that we can find.

I would like to present you this newspaper article from the Arkansas Democrat for your record. I hope you will consider it carefully before making your final decision.

Thank you for allowing me to speak before your committee.

## STATEMENT OF BOBBY JOE HIBBARD, SUPERINTENDENT, PERRYVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Mr. HIBBARD. Mr. Chairman, I'm Bobby Joe Hibbard, superintendent of schools of the Perryville School District. I am here representing my local board in our school district, as well as numerous other school districts that will be affected by any wilderness legislation. I have four items I would like to briefly discuss.

It is an injustice to the people of Arkansas and the Nation to direct an agency with the expertise of the National Forest Service to perform research and to conduct indepth study on possible wilderness areas, and then to totally ignore their recommendations and attempt to discredit them. Both the Bethune proposal and now the Bumpers/Pryor proposal ignore these recommendations and even use the National Forest Service as a scapegoat to try to push through unrealistic legislation that will, in the end, cost counties, and more importantly, school districts needed moneys.

Item No. 2, I'd like to cover, the definition of a wilderness area cannot even be misconstrued so as to allow the Flatside area to be included. The Flatside area is totally a political issue. It is located near Little Rock and the central Arkansas metropolitan area, and is being used as a political ploy to attract votes.

Item No. 3, even though this hearing is not to review the Anthony proposal, I feel it should be mentioned. The Anthony proposal, in an amended form, would be acceptable and realistic. The Anthony bill is based on sound recommendations from the National Forest Service. The only needed item that it does not contain is a clause to guarantee, on a yearly basis, a set amount per acre for every acre removed and set aside as wilderness. An acceptable set amount could be established by using a realistic formula to replace lost income from these areas when timber can no longer be harvested and/or oil, gas, and mineral leases are eliminated.

Item No. 4, it is obvious that politicians are very influential people, and that some doctors, some lawyers and some of the remaining wealthier population are very influential also. It's a shame that these influential people can manipulate a majority of the people in the State of Arkansas into believing we can have these wilderness areas and not have to pay the price. The students we now have enrolled in school and our future students will be paying the price because, in their present form, the Bethune bill and the Bumpers/Pryor bill do take moneys away from those districts that have National Forest lands in their districts. To use the National Forest Service as a scapegoat is ridiculous. If, in fact, as you say, the Forest Service is not properly managing our national forests, then this is totally another issue. If they do increase production then there is already legislation to distribute the additional funds without new wilderness areas.

In closing, I will say it is obvious that if trees are not harvested and oil, gas, and mineral leases eliminated, my school district will lose revenue. The only solution is an amendment to the final version of any wilderness bill to guarantee, on a yearly basis, fair compensation to the counties and schools that will be affected. Thank you.

Senator **Bumpers**. Bobby Joe, let me say in defense of the bill, that certainly it was not my intention, nor have I ever attempted to make a scapegoat out of the U.S. Forest Service. I have the utmost respect for both of our forest superintendents in the Ozarks and Ouachitas. They're well trained. They do a very excellent job. Wilderness is simply a different use of the forests. But for myself, introducing a wilderness bill has nothing to do with the professional skill and the dedicated work that the foresters do. And I don't know how you could conclude there is an effort here to make the Forest Service rangers scapegoats.

Mr. **Hibbard**. Would you like me to——

Senator **Bumpers**. Yes.

Mr. **Hibbard**. The only solution to our monetary loss to my district, as well as the other districts, has been the fact that—supposedly—the fact that the National Forest Service is not doing their job at the present. OK. If someone will require them to do their job, to better manage, to increase production, and as a result, the increased production will make up the loss of moneys to my school district and other school districts. But that's only something that someone can say. They are trying to say that they will increase their production.

Their production on these areas has nothing to do with the wilderness area, itself. If there are no new wilderness areas whatsoever, then it becomes the issue that the National Forest Service may not be doing their job. If they're not, then they are—they still owe my school district money. They should be doing their job and pay my school district the additional revenue that we should have, should they be performing at 100 percent efficiency, rather than 80 percent or whatever that they're performing.

Then the only guarantee would be some legislation, whether it's your bill or someone else's, in an amended form where we would have a certain amount through some type of formula that I'm sure could easily be developed coming to the pool to be distributed to those school districts.

Senator **Bumpers**. How much money did the Perryville School District get last year from the National Forest?

Mr. **Hibbard**. Last year? 74,000, approximately.

Representative **Bethune**. What is your budget for the year?

Mr. **Hibbard**. $1.4 million.

Senator **Bumpers**. So that's about 5 percent of your total budget?

Mr. **Hibbard**. Roughly.

Senator **Bumpers**. Have you made any calculation as to what you would receive if Flatside is included in the wilderness package?

Mr. **Hibbard**. Of course, Flatside, itself, would not——

Senator **Bumpers**. Flatside wouldn't affect you any more than it would some other school district in another part of the Ouachita National Forest?

Mr. **Hibbard**. Right. Just the percentage basis, because the money is pooled.

Senator **Bumpers**. Are you familiar with Forest Service testimony, that this bill would not have any effect on the amount of timber harvested annually?

Mr. **Hibbard**. If you're referring to the testimony in Washington, yes. But I understand that the—there are others in the Forest Service who do not agree with that testimony. You referred earlier to, what, 1982 when we had the depressed market? Your demand is going to change on a yearly basis.

Senator **Bumpers**. I agree with that.

Mr. **Smith**. Senator Bumpers, can I make a statement?

Senator **Bumpers**. Go ahead.

Mr. **Smith**. Several years ago, this is before I became a school superintendent, legislation was enacted into Congress to do exactly what has been proposed. What we're talking about is Payment in Lieu of Taxes Act. And I'm sure, and sir, I believe you will agree with me, this money was intended to go to the school districts, or part of it, a share of it. Unfortunately it went to the counties, and there are many counties in Arkansas that do not get a dime of this money today.

Senator **Bumpers**. I want to thank your for bringing up that issue because you're dead right. I have been lobbying very heavily on this, and I was one of the leaders in that payment-in-lieu-of-taxes fight to get you 75 cents an acre for every acre of national forest lands in your school district. But at that time, we decided that the money would go to the counties. If the counties elect to share it with the school districts, that's their prerogative. But if they elect not to, as they generally do, you get nothing.

But I am a State's righter, and I am for sending the money to the State of Arkansas and allowing the legislature of the State to decide how it wants to spend it. That's what we have done.

So your quarrel ought not to be with the Congress. It should be with the State legislature if you want the school districts to share in payment-in-lieu-of-taxes moneys. I certainly am sympathetic to that because I say that publically. I'm sympathetic to you. I'm not saying you should get all of it, but in some States, school districts do share in that money. They just don't happen to in Arkansas. But it would take a change of the law of Arkansas, and not Federal law, for that to take place.

Mr. SMITH. Senator Bumpers, I have letters on file in my office, and I believe I have one from you, stating that it was the intent of the Congress that this money would be divided with the school districts of Arkansas. And I also have quite a bit of letters and I think I know pretty well what happened. They became confused. This was voted on late at night in Congress, and it just didn't come out the way it was intended. I had supervisors told, point blank, by Congressmen in the State of Arkansas how much money they could depend on. It didn't happen, and I think you can see why there might be a little bit of a credibility gap on the amount of money, you know, that might be lost in the sale of timber and the things we are talking about here today. That's all I will say.

Senator BUMPERS. Well, I hope you will agree with me, John, that Congress should not dictate how that money is going to be spent in Arkansas. We just simply avoid that as much as possible. We send the money down, and it's up to the legislature to decide how it wants to distribute it. Quite frankly, I think that's they way it will remain. But if the school districts want to lobby the legislature to get some share of it, they certainly have that right.

I appreciate both of your testimonies. You both make good cases for your positions and we appreciate very much your being here this morning. Thank you.

## STATEMENT OF TOM McKINNEY, CHAIRMAN, SIERRA CLUB OF ARKANSAS

Mr. MCKINNEY. Thank you, Senator. My name is Tom McKinney. I'd like to thank you for allowing me the opportunity to come down and represent the 700 job-holding, hard-working Sierra Club members we have in Arkansas. With S. 2125 we have a chance in Arkansas to set aside a legacy for ourselves, our children, and our grandchildren; something we will be able to look back on in years in decades ahead with pride and satisfaction. Not just because we will have preserved 11 unique areas in the State, but also because we finally recognized the financial, spiritual, and scientific values of wilderness.

What will wilderness do for Arkansas? It will attract thousands of interested visitors, not just from in the State, but also from out of State. Tourism is the second largest industry in Arkansas, and these vistors will inject millions of dollars in the statewide and local economy. Another thing, hopefully, it will do is put a little diversity into the local enonomy surrounding these wilderness areas, enough to make them a little less susceptible to fluctuations in the timber markets.

It will also provide excellent wildlife habitat for dozens of both game and nongame species

It will give people an opportunity to hunt, fish, hike, backpack, bicycle, swim, canoe, or just plain unwind from their everyday jobs in a natural setting.

It will also provide a living laboratory for numerous fields of scientific research.

And last, it will give people the satisfaction and peace of mind of knowing that the wilderness is simply there.

What will wilderness not do?

It will not force the condemnation of one acre of private property. Ironically, in fact, private property is safer if it is within the boundaries of the wilderness area than if it is within the boundaries of just the National Forest Service; basically because the 1964 act prevents the laws of eminent domain of applying to private property within these wilderness area boundaries.

Lots of testimony has been given today, and we've talked about the loss of revenue to the schools. The total payments of 25 percent turnback of revenues will not be affected.

In 1964 Congress passed a wilderness act to set aside areas that had not been significantly disburbed by man. As almost anyone in this area can tell you, things—the last east of the Rockies is not quite in that good a condition. Very few that would qualify under the 1964 Act. As a result, the 1975 Eastern Wilderness Act was enacted to allow some of these eastern areas to be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Now some refinements of the qualifications had to be made. A few of these are that an area must display recuperative characteristics that would assure the ability to manage for natural conditions and values. Also, the area should have been a focus of significant public support for wilderness consideration and have the potential for management for principally natural values.

In an area being slightly disturbed, again, you cannot find large areas of virgin forest anywhere east of the Rockies. To overcome this, not more than one of the following criteria can apply: 15 percent of an area is nonnative planted vegetation, and 20 percent of an area couldn't have been harvested within the past 10 years, or 1 mile of improved developed road for each 1,000 acres in the area.

Under these criteria, we feel that all 11 areas proposed in S. 2125 more than adequately complies.

There are as many uses for wilderness as there are people who use it. We are now at the crossroads of a legacy—a legacy that is wilderness. We're at the point at which we must preserve and use it, or lose it forever.

This legislation is farsighted and fair in its approach and we, as an organization, wholeheartedly support it. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. McKinney follows:]

STATEMENT OF TOM MCKINNEY
CHAIR ARKANSAS CHAPTER SIERRA CLUB
ARKANSAS WILDERNESS HEARING
FEBRUARY 15, 1984

Senator bumpers, Senator Pryor, and Committee Members,

My name is Tom Mckinney and I would like to thank you for allowing me the opportunity to speak for the 700 members of the Sierra Club in Arkansas in support of S.B. 2125. We have in the Arkansas Wilderness Act an opportunity to establish a legacy for ourselves,our children,and our grandchildren. It is something that we will be able to look back on in the years and decades ahead and view with pride and satisfaction. Not just because we will have preserved eleven unique areas, but also because we have finally recognized the financial, spiritual, and scientific values of wilderness.

What will wilderness areas do for Arkansas?

It will attract thousands of interested visitors, not just from in state, but also from out of state. Tourism is the second largest industry in the state of Arkansas, and these visitors will inject millions of dollars into the local and state economy. This should diversify the local economy somewhat and hopefully make it a little less susceptible to the fluctuations of the timber markets.

It will provide excellent wildlife habitat for dozens of both game and non-game species.

It will give people an opportunity to hunt, fish, hike, backpack, bicycle, swim and just to plain unwind from their jobs in a natural setting. It will provide a living laboratory for numerous fields of scientific research.

It will give many people satisfaction and peace of mind simply by virtue of knowing it is there.

What will wilderness not do?

It will not force the condemnation of one area of private property. In fact, ironically, private property that is within the boundaries of a wilderness area is not subject to the laws of emminent domain as is the rest of the private property that is within the boundaries of the national forests. Private property near the boundaries of a wilderness area will not be subject to any restrictions of use whatsoever.

It will not result in any revenue loss to the counties from Payment In Lieu of Taxes or the 25% turback of revenue to the counties. It will not change the Class II clean air designation that now exists in the whole state of Arkansas under the Clean Air Act. It will not put any new restrictions on industry in Arkansas whatsoever.

In 1964 Congress passed the Wilderness Act to set aside areas that had had not been significantly disturbed by man. As almost anyone can attest, there are very few areas east of the Rocky

Mountains that would qualify under the 1964 act.due to past and present development. As a result, the 1975 Eastern Wilderness was enacted to allow some Eastern areas to be included in the National Wilderness system. Because of the special conditions in the East, and the South, the following refinements of the qualifications for inventorying an area for wilderness were enacted.

1) display recuperative characteristics that would assure the ability to manage for natural conditions and values.

2) have been the focus of significant public support for wilderness consideration and have the potential for management for principally natural values.

An area may be inventoried that exceeds not more than one of the following criteria:

1) on-half mile of improved road for each thousand acres if the road is under Forest Service jurisdiction.

2) fifteen percent of the area is non-native, planted vegetation.

3) twenty percent of the area has been harvested within the past ten years.

Under these criteria we feel that all eleven areas more than qualify for designation as wilderness areas.

There are as many uses for wilderness as there are people who use it. We are now at the crossroads of a legacy.- the legacy that is wilderness. We are at the point at which we must preserve it and use it or lose it forever. This legislation is farsighted and fair in its approach; and we, as an organization, wholeheartedly support it. Thank you for letting us express our views on this important issue.

Tom McKinney

Senator **Bumpers**. Thank you very much.
Don.

## STATEMENT OF DON HAMILTON, ARKANSAS WILDLIFE FEDERATION

Mr. **Hamilton**. Thank you, Senator Bumpers, Congressman Bethune. My name is Don Hamilton of Little Rock, AR, and I would like to speak on behalf of the Arkansas Wildlife Federation in support of the Arkansas wilderness bill, S. 2125. I am a member of the board of directors of the Arkansas Wildlife Federation and I would like to express my appreciation to our two Senators for the introduction of this bill, as well as the appreciation of the federation. Since I submitted a written statement in favor of Congressman Bethune's bill, H. 2917, at the congressional hearings in Washington on May 26, 1983, I would like to incorporate by reference my previous statement, a copy of which is attached to this written statement with several exhibits.

It seems hard to believe that it has been well over 6 years ago that I first met with oficials of the U.S. Forest Service here on the UALR campus to begin my participation as a private citizen in the second review and evaluation of roadless areas in our national forests, RARE II. It has been an interesting experience, but I did not expect that the wilderness road would be so long with a few rough places along the way. I sincerely hope that the Arkansas wilderness bill, S. 2125, will receive favorable action soon and become law, so that these 11 areas, which are the subject of this legislation, can be set aside as wilderness.

The 11 proposed areas have been thoroughly analyzed in the written report submitted by the Wilderness Task Force of the Arkansas Conservation Coalition, and there is little more than I can add. I'm glad that you, Senator and Congressman, have had a chance to view these areas omitted from Congressman Anthony's bill, and I sincerely hope they will be included in the final legislation. Aside from making any comments about the natural beauty of the areas in question, I would simply like to make a few remarks about some of the issues which have been raised in recent months about this legislation.

First, the argument that the wilderness areas will inhibit industrial growth because of the Clean Air Act regulations is untrue; and I think those arguments have been refuted in Congressman John Seiberling's letter to Congressman Ed Bethune dated June 8, 1983, with a letter dated June 9, 1983, from the Environmental Protection Agency, both of which are attached to my testimony. It goes without saying, Senator Bumpers, if anything that you can work out along the lines that were discussed with Bob Bogard would be just fine.

Second point, setting aside these wilderness areas will benefit the State's economy according to the Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism and there will be no adverse effect on local economies or school revenues for several reasons. Some of these reasons are explained in a portion of the published testimony of Dale Robertson, Associate Chief, U.S. Forest Service, pages 110–113, and Waymond Teague of Bibler Lumber Co. on page 143, given before Congressman Seiberling's subcommittee on May 26, 1983, in Washington. Moreover, Arkansas's new school funding formula adopted recently by the Arkansas General Assembly significantly increases payments to several school districts which previously expressed concern; that is, Hector in Pope County and Perryville in Perry County, as shown in the list published in the Arkansas Gazette on February 5, 1984, a copy of which is also attached to my testimony.

Finally, I think that the diversity among the 37 organizations which have endorsed these 11 areas proposed as wilderness is indicative of the statewide support for Senate bill 2125. The names of these 37 organizations, as I have been able to gather this information, are set forth on the attachment to my testimony; and I have also included copies of the written endorsements of some of those organizations whose members may not have been able to be present today.

In closing, I thank you for the opportunity to make this statement in support of S. 2125; and again, I greatly appreciate the privilege of having worked with you and members of your staff during your study of the 11 areas proposed for wilderness designation. Thank you.

Senator BUMPERS. Don, thank you very much.

[The attachments to Mr. Hamilton's prepared statement follow:]

## STATEMENT OF DON F. HAMILTON ON BEHALF OF THE ARKANSAS WILDLIFE FEDERATION AND THE OZARK SOCIETY

My name is Don F. Hamilton, and I am a resident of Little Rock, Arkansas, where I am engaged in the private practice of law. I have lived in Little Rock for over forty-six years except for a few years of schooling out of state and my military service, most of which was in Korea almost 25 years ago.

Today, I would like to speak in favor of Congressman Ed Bethune's Bill, HR 2917 to designate 11 areas in our Ozark and Ouachita National Forests as wilderness areas. I offer my comments today on behalf of the members of the Arkansas Wildlife Federation and the Ozark Society because I am a member of the Board of Directors of both of these Arkansas-based conservation groups, and I have been asked to make a statement reflecting our views. Both the Wildlife Federation and the Ozark Society, along with seven other groups, make up the Arkansas Conservation Coalition.

The Arkansas Wildlife Federation was founded in 1936, and it is affiliated with the National Wildlife Federation. Our membership of over 3,500 includes all ages of Arkansans who not only hunt, fish, hike, camp, and enjoy the many other recreational opportunities of Arkansas, but also are committed to conservation of our land and our many resources, including the two national forests which are largely situated within the state of Arkansas.

The Ozark Society is also deeply committed to conservation, and its members reside not only in Arkansas, but also in surrounding states including Missouri and Oklahoma. The Ozark Society was founded approximately 20 years ago for the principal purpose of preserving the Buffalo River which at the time was in danger of being privately or publicly developed. Fortunately, legislation was passed establishing the Buffalo as a National River.

It hardly seems possible that almost 14 years to the day, Arkansans gathered in Washington to argue the fate of the Buffalo. The question was whether the Buffalo should be preserved as a national river or left to private development or fall victim to the Corps of Engineers to be dammed. The estimated land acquisition cost in 1969 for preservation was $9.2 million, and the land to be acquired amounted to 95,736 acres, 92,000 of which were privately owned. What a tragedy it would have been if Congress had failed to preserve the Buffalo as a national river!

Like the Buffalo River question in the sixties, the preservation of the eleven areas specified in Congressman Bethune's Bill and the designation of these areas as "wilderness" is one of the most important land use decisions Arkansans will ever have. Unlike the Buffalo, we are not asking the expenditure of any federal funds, and we do not desire the taking of any private land. We are only asking that eleven areas of exceptional natural beauty be left as they are.

Theodore Roosevelt's advice in 1903 about the natural beauty of the Grand Canyon is equally applicable to the natural beauty of Arkansas evidenced by these eleven areas:

"Leave it as it is. You cannot improve on it. The ages have been at work on it, and man can only mar it. What you can do is to keep it for your children, your children's children and for all who come after you . . ."

In the sixties, fears by some were expressed that unless the Buffalo River was developed, privately or publicly, we were headed for an economic loss. The same sort of gloom is now forecast by those who say that local governments will suffer if the eleven areas are left alone and not subjected to timber or mineral production. Such a prediction is untrue and not only is unsupported, but also contradicted by the evidence.

Before discussing the opposition to the wilderness designation for these eleven areas, it should be remembered that the virgin upland hardwood forests of Arkansas vanished long ago. The great oaks which dominated our forests in earlier days were turned into railroad ties and barrel staves generations ago during very heavy logging operations. The forests we have now in the areas comprising the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests were truly, at the turn of the century, "the lands that nobody wanted," as explained in detail by William E. Shands and Robert E. Healy in the book by that title published by the Conservation Foundation in 1977.

Now, thanks to past conservative timber management practices, as well as rugged terrain which kept a few areas from being heavily logged, there are mature stands of hardwood trees mixed with some pine. These areas meet the criteria which define certain land as suitable for wilderness because it is now in a natural state offering solitude and unconfined recreation although it was once impacted by man.

The purpose of the Wilderness Act is to preserve certain parts of the national forests in their natural state, not only for our use and enjoyment, but, more importantly, for the recreation and education of our children and theirs to follow. Thus, they will be able to know the natural beauty of our land, which probably inspired more greatness from our founding fathers than many of us comprehend.

The Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) performed during the past few years in connection with the Wilderness Act was initiated by the United States Forest Service and assisted by other interested citizens including those from conservation groups and various industries. During this evaluation, the land comprising the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests was thoroughly investigated, inventoried and evaluated to determine what, if any, specific areas met certain criteria for wilderness. Later, an environmental impact statement was issued by the United States Forest Service assessing the economic, as well as the environmental impact of designating certain areas as wilderness.

Much of the land had not been mapped in almost fifty years and is very rugged. Information about these areas came not just from records and statistics, but also from those who had walked, camped, canoed, hunted, fished, and studied the lands and streams of the areas.

Based upon workshop discussion and the analyses of the Forest Service, certain areas were determined to be suitable study areas for wilderness. During the same time, the Ozark Society conducted independent, detailed field investigations of the proposed areas. I specifically studied and prepared a report on the Hurricane Creek Area.

Suffice it to say that the United States Forest Service selected certain areas worthy of wilderness designation from many other possible areas, including the proposed Hurricane Creek area.

It is that recommendation with which I respectfully dissent—not as to areas selected, because they are worthy, but as to the areas omitted, because they also are worthy. This is especially true in the case of the Richland Creek area in which the Forest Service recommended only that 6,290 acres be designated as wilderness, instead of 11,790 acres. If only those areas recommended by the Forest Service are set aside as wilderness, then the others are lost for unborn generations who should not have to bear such a loss. Congressman Bethune's Bill would set aside the eleven areas, whereas, Congressman Anthony's Bill, H.R. 2452, would set aside only some of these areas.

There are very few places in the United States, particularly the eastern portion (let alone the Sunbelt area), which can boast about having publicly-owned, pristine natural areas within two or three hours of heavily populated urban areas. Arkansans may rightfully make that claim, that is, if you act favorably on Congressman Bethune's Bill to set aside and preserve 11 small portions of our two national forests. Thus, such cities as Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Fort Smith, Fayetteville, Texarkana, and West Memphis, just to name a few, would have a type of recreation to offer that very few cities elsewhere can match.

The Ozark and Ouachita National Forests occupy about 2.5 million acres of our state which contains over 33 million acres. The 11 proposed areas, if added to existing wilderness areas, would represent less than 6 percent of the national forest land in Arkansas and less than two thirds of 1 percent of the state's land.

The diversity and unique natural features of these areas can furnish a lifetime of fascination, not to mention recreation. Each trip, you see something new, and each season of the year shows you something you did not see before.

The Hurricane Creek area in Johnson and Newton County can be reached in a two and one half hour drive from Little Rock. This area is dominated by Hurricane

Creek, which runs through mountains full of dogwoods in the spring and brilliant colors of maple and gum trees in the fall. Here you must wade a clear, boulder-strewn Ozark stream in order to walk on a turn of the century logging road, which eventually becomes a trail through an unspoiled mature forest of beech and white oak trees mixed with pine precariously situated on steep contours. Then you reach a secluded valley. The gray stone fences in the forest attest to days gone by and seem almost like ghosts among the trees. The rock bluffs and the Natural Bridge, not to mention the rock shelters, are unique to this area.

Farther north in Newton County, say another hour, is the Upper Buffalo addition of 1,500 acres of Ozark beauty to the existing Buffalo Wilderness area. This addition will complete boundaries of the existing upper Buffalo Wilderness and give further protection to our national treasure, the Buffalo River. The rugged and beautiful Leatherwood area lies to the east in Marion, Searcy, and Stone counties, and contains Leatherwood Creek, another tributary of the Buffalo River.

The proposed Richland Creek Wilderness area is one of the most outstanding wilderness areas of the Southwest. It is situated in Newton and Searcy Counties. Less than one hour north of Russellville, this area consists of rugged mountains containing not only the beautiful creeks known as Big Devils Fork and Long Devils Fork, which form a magnificent twin water falls each over 20 feet in height, but also the larger beautiful Richland Creek. Richland has a water falls well over 50 yards wide. The creek flows north to the Buffalo in the middle of rugged mountains lined with bluffs, some adorned by dogwood blossoms or lush vegetation in the summer, but always beautiful whatever the season.

East Fork in Pope County and Van Buren County has numerous creeks and even bogs or swamps of extreme biological and botanical significance. Nearby Penhook, located in Pope County, contains some of the headwaters of one of the most beautiful and prized streams in the Ozarks, the Illinois Bayou, not to mention bluffs and shelter caves, creeks and waterfalls with diverse communities of flora and fauna.

Similarly, the Ouachita National Forest contains five natural areas each of which equally deserves the designation of "wilderness." These are: (1) Belle Starr (Sebastian and Scott Counties), an hour away from Fort Smith, (2) Black Fork Mountain (Polk and Scott Counties in Arkansas, and LeFlore County in Oklahoma), (3) Dry Creek (Logan and Scott Counties), (4) Flatside (Saline and Perry Counties), less than an hour from Little Rock, and (5) Upper Kiamichi River (Polk County in Arkansas and LeFlore County in Oklahoma).

These 11 areas are outdoor museums that need to be protected. They are priceless treasures for our education and enjoyment.

If these areas are not designated wilderness, then we will have closed our eyes to the words of one of the most respected foresters who ever worked for the United States Forest Service, Aldo Leopold.

In his book, A Sand County Almanac, Leopold defined wilderness as "the raw material out of which man has hammered the artifact called civilization." Leopold saw value in wilderness for recreation, science, wildlife, and spiritual well-being. He accurately observed that "wilderness could not grow, only shrink."

It is hard to realize that there are over 33 million acres of land in the State of Arkansas and less than 3 million acres consisting of public lands of the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests. It is even more difficult to understand why the areas appropriate now for wilderness designation (but probably never more in our lifetime) should not be set aside and preserved by law. After all, laws can be repealed or amended as circumstances may require. In the unhappy event that the trees or minerals in those areas become so valuable in the distant future that they must be removed because of a compelling public need, the law can be changed to permit it.

I believe that the majority of our citizens favor the preservation of the last remaining natural beauty in our national forests. If I am wrong, then I think we have forgotten our wilderness heritage. Surely, this is too precious to forget, let alone lose.

Many Americans do not realize that our national forests are subject not only to timber production, but also to many other uses such as mining, mineral extraction, grazing, watershed control, along with wildlife and many diverse outdoor recreational uses. Many who want our national forests to be used primarily for timber production fail to recognize the federal Multiple Use—Sustained Yield law of 1960 which accords equal treatment to uses other than timber production, including recreation. Indeed, our two national forests in Arkansas afford to Arkansans and others recreational experiences which the private sector simply cannot provide. The wilderness experience is one of these, whether you desire to hunt in the quiet of the forest absent any groans of vehicular traffic or simply to walk a trail and look for wildflowers or study the various communities of plant life undisturbed by the impacts of our modern world. Finally, the National Forest Management Act of 1976 assures the right, perhaps the duty, for the public to have a say in the management of our national forests.

The recent Roadless Area Review and Evaluation conducted by the U.S. Forest Service in 1977 through 1979 was a disappointment to say the least. The many weaknesses of this study were discussed in detail by U.S. District Judge Karlton in *California* v. *Bergland,* 483 F. Supp. 465 (E. D. Calif. 1980), and also the opinion by Judge Tang of the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals in *California* v. *Block,* 690, F.2d 753 (9th Cir. 1982). The bottom line is that the RARE II was a failure because the public was not truly involved or given the opportunity to be involved, and the evaluation consisted of nothing more than the proposal of areas as wilderness because of their lack of productivity without an adequate analysis of the unique natural features and important environmental aspects of the wilderness study areas. The Forest Service's failure is why we are here today, and is precisely the reason why numerous citizens of Arkansas and surrounding states conducted our own analysis under the leadership of the Ozark Society in 1978 which eventually became the basis of the Arkansas Conservation proposal of the eleven areas identified in Congressman Bethune's Bill.

While the case for wilderness in general is well stated by Aldo Leopold, the need for wilderness areas in Arkansas is dramatically illustrated by the intensive management practices followed in the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests. The extensive use of clear cuts, herbicide application, and road building illustrate this point, not to mention the recent lawsuit by those residents living in close proximity to the Ozark National Forest in Newton County.

It seems like only yesterday that Forest Supervisor Jim Crouch stood before U.S. District Judge G. Thomas Eisele in Little Rock, and, finally, voluntarily agreed to stop the aerial application of 2-4-5-T in the Ozark National Forest, as well as the conversion of hardwoods to pine. This agreement came in November, 1978, several years after the residents filed suit to stop these practices, and an injunction was issued very shortly thereafter by Judge Eisele on June 24, 1975. A final order was entered early in 1979. Later, the U.S. Forest Service announced the cessation was purely for economic reasons rather than for environmental reasons. Even now, the U.S. Forest Service is conducting studies of the conversion of hardwoods to short leaf pine. This lawsuit was the case of *Newton County Wildlife Association* v. *Henson,* Case No. LR-75-C-173.

It seems clear that our two national forests are paying their fair share to the local governments in which parts of the two forests are located; and, I invite your attention to the compilation of figures of sums paid as set forth in Glen Kyle's letter to me dated April 22, 1983. For example, please note that the payments by the Forest Service relating to Forest Service land far exceed property taxes paid on comparable lands owned privately. This is particularly true in Pope County, and it is common knowledge that not only does the Ozark National Forest contribute handsomely compared to private timber lands, but also Pope County's tax base primarily consists of the nuclear power plants owned by Arkansas Power & Light Company which contributes even more handsomely to the County. The rate-payers in reality make those payments, of course.

Those who support Congressman Bethune's Bill value highly local government and public education. In my case, my family and I have been very much involved in both. Indeed, I, personally, am the product of both. None of us take our government or schools lightly; and none of us would support a law which would advesely affect local government or public education.

We do not know what the gross or net revenues will be for either of the two national forests in Arkansas next year. The supervisors can make projections which necessarily relate to demand and costs, more than supply. But we do know that the eleven areas have so far not affected gross revenues, and I cannot believe that there is not sufficient timber in the remaining 2.5 million acres of forest land to sustain the necessary yield to produce sufficient revenues.

State funds have been and still are available to those school districts to insure a minimum level of financial support. This is accomplished by State law under the School Finance Act and the allocation of minimum foundation program aid, set forth in Ark. Stat. Ann. § 80-8501. Even if the existence of wilderness areas jeopardized the finances of local school districts-which they do not-state law provides assistance for any shortages whatever the cause. It always has and always will because we in Arkansas appreciate the importance of public education, as well as local government.

It seems ironic to me that any county in which a wilderness area is proposed should now complain about a loss of possible revenues. That is not true according to the report of Richard Wolf, a specialist with the Congressional Research Service at the Library of Congress to Congressman Bethune. Moreover, the findings in the recent Court ordered state-wide property re-assessment litigation indicate that many of the counties in which our two national forests are located have grossly underassessed privately owned real estate. I am referring to the Supreme Court decision of *Arkansas Public Service Commission* v. *Pulaski County Board of Equalization*, Case No. 79-25 reported in 266 Arkansas Reports, P. 64. It seems particularly unreasonable that these counties now complain that wildeness areas will decrease National forest payments to their local govenments when privately owned lands within the same counties have fallen far short of paying their fair share. If you are interested in these amounts determined in 1979, these figures from the Assessment Coordination Division of the Arkansas Public Service Commission are included with the exhibits to my statement, and County re-assessment is underway now.

The RARE II Environmental Impact Statement was defective in many respects. But its strong point (and I believe there was one strength) appears to have been the economic evaluation of the wilderness areas. At least, that is the conclusion of the California court decision about the methodology of the Wilderness Attribute Rating System (WARS). Indeed, the most unproductive areas were proposed as wilderness. Furthermore, the thrust of the E.I.S. was an evaluation of economic impacts, not a meaningful consideration of the environmental importance of the areas proposed.

In Arkansas, the point is repeatedly made in the RARE II E.I.S. that if all 26 wilderness study areas were designated as wilderness, the economic or social effects would be "small" (P-31, as to minerals), "less than 1 percent in employment" (P-32), "no significant decline" (P-36) or "negligible" (P-36). Needless to say, we are not proposing as wilderness all 208,000 acres studied for wilderness. Rather we are asking for much less than that amount. That reduces any possible economic effect even more. Furthermore, consider the Arkansas Park and Tourism report which details the economic benefits of the proposed wilderness areas.

Finally, the Report of the Natural Resources Defense Counsel dated June 1980, should not be ignored. All of us need to face up to the fact that while local governments in which our national forests are located are paid based on the amount of gross sales, some sales are "deficit" or "loss" sales. Guess who stands behind such deficits or losses. We, the people, by payment of our taxes into the general treasury make up for such losses while the local governments are paid notwithstanding the loss. According to the report, the Ozark National Forest has had several annual operational losses. Be that as it may, please note the discussion on page 27 and 28, as well as the tables in Appendix 4. Quite obviously, the sale of timber and road building in the wilderness study areas constitute the biggest potential for deficit or loss sales. This is still another reason why the local government's opposition is without merit. Even now, the bulldozers, saws, and timber harvesting equipment are poised for action on East Fork. We have a projected gross return, but apparently no idea of the net return.

### CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I would simpy like to say that last month I prepared an article about the status of possible legislation concerning wilderness in Arkansas. The article was for publication in the Arkansas Gazette, the oldest newspaper west of the Mississippi River, published in Little Rock. I did not know what title to give this article, but the editor, Bob McCord, titled it Our Chance To Bequeath The Wilderness. That title accurately expresses my sentiments now. However, I think Congressman Bethune's bill is more than just our chance to bequeath the wildeness. It is our last chance and only hope to preserve these 11 areas for present and future Arkansans, their neighbors and their friends who may one day wish to visit these outdoor museums so that they may see, feel, or study the origins of their cultural inheritance. Numerous elected and appointed public officials support the establishment of wilderness areas in Arkansas, as indicated by resolutions; and I hope you also will support Congressman Bethune's Bill, our priceless bequest.

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RUSSELLVILLE, ARK., *April 22, 1983.*

DON HAMILTON,
*Little Rock, Ark.*

DON: Here is some information on payment in lieu of taxes per your request.

We have also included copies of Forest receipts for Arkansas for the period October 1979 through September 1982.

Hope this will be of help to you.

**Glen Kile,**
*Deputy Forest Supervisor.*

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National Forests,
*Russellville, Ark., March 10, 1982.*

*This is copy of letter which was sent to county officials:*

From time to time we have discussions concerning the effects of National Forest ownership on County Revenue. Since you have recently received your share of the 25 percent funds for 1981 I thought now would be a good time to provide you some information on this subject.

The United States does not pay State and local taxes, but by law, 25 percent of the gross receipts earned annually from the National Forests are returned to the States within which the Forests are located. In Arkansas the funds are allocated by State Law—75 percent to county schools and 25 percent to roads. The States distribute the money to the counties within which each National Forest is located. Each County's share is based on the percent of the total National Forest acreage located within the County. The receipts are from the sale of timber, livestock grazing fees, recreation and land use fees, and mineral lease fees and royalties on acquired National Forest lands. In 1981, each county within the Ozark National Forest received $.87 for each acre of National Forest land in the county, and each county within the St. Francis National Forest received $.83 for each acre of National Forest land in the County. In addition to the above 25 percent returns, the State receives 50 percent of the gross receipts earned for mineral permit and lease rentals and royalties on the 327,519 acres of the Ozark National Forest lands reserved from the Public Domain. These funds, paid by the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, are for distribution to the particular counties where the money was earned.

In addition to the 25 percent returns and the monies from mineral lease and development on reserved Public Domain lands the counties also receive PILT (payment in lieu of taxes) payments from the Bureau of Land Management under Public Law 94-565.

The amount counties receive from the above sources varies from year to year since the amount of returns is dependent on the amount of income earned.

Based on information obtained from county tax records and contacts with county tax collectors for each county within which the two forests are located, per-acre taxes on privately owned unimproved timberlands for 1980 generally fell in the following ranges:

Counties within which the St. Francis National Forest is located: Lee County, 44¢ to 81¢; Phillips County, 39¢ to 42¢.

Counties within which the Ozark National Forest is located: Baxter County, 42¢ to 52¢; Benton County, 28¢ to 45¢; Conway County, 42¢ to 53¢; Crawford County, 25¢ to 45¢; Franklin County, 25¢ to 39¢; Johnson County, 37¢ to 48¢; Logan County, 29¢ to 79¢; Madison County, 22¢ to 24¢; Marion County, 45¢ to 55¢; Newton County, 26¢ to 29¢; Pope County, 32¢ to 41¢; Searcy County, 34¢ to 46¢; Stone County, 25¢ to 42¢; Van Buren County, 29¢ to 43¢; Washington County, 29¢ to 44¢; Yell County, 20¢ to 60¢.

The per acre returns from the National Forest lands to the Counties is generally several times the tax returns from similar private lands.

I have included a summary of 25 percent payments to the counties within the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests. Information on returns from mineral leasing and development of reserved Public Domain lands and PILT payments is available from the Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.

If you have general questions or comments after looking over this material, please let us know. I have asked District Ranger McCormick to Contact you to discuss any specific questions you may have regarding returns for your county.

Sincerely,

**James R. Crouch,**
*Forest Supervisor.*

Enclosure.

U.S. Department of Agriculture,
Forest Service,
*Russellville, Ark., February 14, 1983.*

*This is copy of letter which was sent to county officials:*

Each year about this time, counties in the State having National Forest lands within their boundaries receive their share of the 25 percent funds of National Forest receipts from previous year revenues. Usually, we have a number of inquiries from county and school officials about these funds. A great deal of confusion and misunderstanding persists about the 25 percent returns and other receipt sharing laws which provide compensation to counties. Again, this year, I thought it would be helpful to provide you with a little information on this subject.

There are some concerns about the effects of public ownership of lands on the county tax base. There was a National study completed in 1980 on the adequacy of Federal compensation for the tax exempt Federal lands. In addition to the National study, I asked my Lands Staff to make a similar study for Arkansas counties having National Forest lands within their boundaries. The results of the latter study is attached. Both the National study and the local study I initiated, indicate that counties having National Forest lands are not losing revenues because of a decreased tax base.

There are some who take exception to this claim by comparing taxes of certain privately owned land to the monetary compensation made for public lands. However, when similar unimproved lands are compared, more than fair compensation is still the end result.

The United States does not pay State and local taxes, but by law, 25 percent of the gross receipts earned annually from the National Forests are returned to the States within which the Forests are located. In Arkansas the funds are allocated by State Law—75 percent to county schools and 25 percent to roads. The States distribute the money to the counties within which each National Forest is located. Each County's share is based on the percent of the total National Forest acreage located within the County. The receipts are from the sale of timber, livestock grazing fees, recreation and land use fees, and mineral lease fees and royalties on acquired National Forest Lands. In 1982, each county within the Ozark National Forest received $.76 for each acre of National Forest land in the county, and each county within the St. Francis National Forest received $2.71 for each acre of National Forest land in the County. In addition to the above 25 percent returns, the State receives 50 percent of the gross receipts earned for mineral permit and lease rentals and royalties on the 327,519 acres of the Ozark National Forest lands reserved from the Public Domain. These funds, paid by the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, are for distribution to the particular counties where the money was earned.

In addition to the 25 percent returns and the monies from Mineral lease and development on reserved Public Domain lands, the counties also receive payment in lieu of taxes (subject to Congressional appropriations) from the Bureau of Land Management under Public Law 94-565. Under the provisions of this Act, there is a guarantee of $.75 per acre of Federal land. Counties whose 25 percent returns exceed $.75 per acre receive a supplement of $.10 per acre, again subject to Congressional appropriations. The amount counties receive from the sources varies from year to year since the amount of returns is dependent on the amount of income earned and the payment in lieu of taxes depends on Congressional appropriations.

Based on information obtained from county tax records and contacts with county tax collectors for each county within which the two forests are located, per-acre taxes on privately owned unimproved timberlands for 1980 generally fell in the following ranges:

Counties within which the St. Francis National Forest is located: Lee County, 44¢ to 81¢; Phillips County, 39¢ to 42¢.

Counties within which the Ozark National Forest is located: Baxter County, 42¢ to 52¢; Benton County, 28¢ to 45¢; Conway County, 42¢ to 53¢; Crawford County, 25¢ to 45¢; Franklin County, 25¢ to 39¢; Johnson County, 37¢ to 48¢; Logan County, 29¢ to 79¢; Madison County, 22¢ to 24¢; Marion County, 45¢ to 55¢; Newton County, 26¢ to 29¢; Pope County, 32¢ to 41¢; Searcy County, 34¢ to 46¢; Stone County, 25¢ to 42¢; Van Buren County, 29¢ to 43¢; Washington County, 29¢ to 44¢; Yell County, 20¢. to 60¢.

The per acre returns from the National Forest lands to the Counties is often several times the tax returns from similar undeveloped private lands.

I have included a summary of 25 percent payments to the counties within the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests. Information on returns from mineral leasing and development of reserved Public Domain lands and payment in lieu of taxes is available from the Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.

If you have general questions or comments after looking over this material, please let us know.

Sincerely,

JAMES R. CROUCH,
*Forest Supervisor.*

Enclosure.

| County | Fiscal year 1982 acres | Total payment | Payment per acre |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ozark National Forest: | | | |
| Baxter | 61,558 | 46,537.05 | 0.76 |
| Benton | 8,197 | 6,196.82 | 0.76 |
| Conway | 6,969 | 5,268.48 | 0.76 |
| Crawford | 84,724 | 64,050.24 | 0.76 |
| Franklin | 103,209 | 78,024.66 | 0.76 |
| Johnson | 176,063 | 133,101.34 | 0.76 |
| Logan | 68,203 | 51,560.58 | 0.76 |
| Madison | 47,861 | 36,182.29 | 0.76 |
| Marion | 3,261 | 2,465.28 | 0.76 |
| Newton | 196,268 | 148,376.06 | 0.76 |
| Pope | 183,038 | 138,374.35 | 0.76 |
| Searcy | 31,123 | 23,528.59 | 0.76 |
| Stone | 61,208 | 46,272.45 | 0.76 |
| Van Buren | 31,499 | 23,812.84 | 0.76 |
| Washington | 23,262 | 17,584.77 | 0.76 |
| Yell | 32,354 | 24,459.21 | 0.76 |
| State total | 1,118,877 | 845,796.09 | 0.76 |
| St. Francis National Forest: | | | |
| Lee | 11,457 | 31,085.88 | 2.71 |
| Phillips | 9,489 | 25,746.18 | 2.71 |
| State total | 20,946 | 56,832.06 | 2.71 |

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June 8, 1983

Honorable Ed Bethune
U. S. House of Representatives
1535 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Congressman Bethune:

Thank you for your letter and for forwarding me the letter of the Arkansas Federation of Water and Air Users Incorporated concerning the Clean Air Act implications of your Arkansas Wilderness bill, H.R. 2917. I appreciate the Federation's concerns and their request for amendatory language to H.R. 2917 but I must inform you that the language requested is totally outside the jurisdiction of our Committee and would constitute a non-germane amendment to the bill. We will, therefore, be unable to accomodate the Federation's request.

I would hope, however, that after reviewing of the following facts, the Federation might agree with me that the amendatory language is unnecessary. I believe this is true for the following reasons:

- Pursuant to the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977 all new wilderness areas created after 1977 become Class II areas for purposes of the Act. New wilderness designations would have little effect on the status quo, however, as the entire State of Arkansas (including the proposed wilderness areas), is already Class II, except for two existing wilderness areas, which are Class I. Although I am not an expert in the technical ramifications of Class II designation, I believe there is a general consensus that Class II standards have not posed any problem for industrial growth.

- Even if the entire State of Arkansas were not already Class II, it is implausible that a Class II designation for Poteau Mountain, Penhook, East Fork and Flatside would have any impacts on industrial growth in Russellville, Ft. Smith or Little Rock, which lie 20-30 miles from the nearest wilderness proposals of H.R. 2917. This can be illustrated by the existing Lone Peak Wilderness near Salt Lake City, Utah; the Sandia Mountain Wilderness near Albuquerque, New Mexico; the Pusch Ridge Wilderness near Tucson, Arizona and the Rattlesnake Wilderness near Missoula, Montana. All 4 of these wilderness areas were designated since 1977, are in excess of 10,000 acres in size, and are Class II areas having boundaries which begin virtually at the city limits of the respective metropolitan areas. To my knowledge there have been no constraints on development posed by the wilderness designations.

- The Clean Air Act designations only address deterioration of existing air quality. Nothing in any Class I, II or III designation requires a clean up from present levels.

- The Clean Air Act does permit a state to upgrade any Class II area of any size to Class I, or to downgrade an area under 10,000 acres to Class III. For example, a state could designate the entire state Class I. This "states rights" provision was incorporated in the law in order to allow states to largely control their own destiny insofar as deterioration of air quality is concerned. However, to date, no state has ever upgraded a wilderness area from Class II to Class I. Of course, Congress cannot guarantee that a state will refrain from using its authority to upgrade areas in the future, but I would be willing to suggest language for our Committee Report indicating that the Committee expects the wilderness areas of H.R. 2917 will remain Class II. Any attempts to go beyond that and legislatively limit the state's discretion could provoke strong reaction from "state's righters", and from the states themselves. Even if the states have no desire to upgrade any area, they would likely resent such an intrusion on their jurisdiction.

- As a state can designate any area in the state of any size it pleases as Class I, limiting wilderness areas to less than 10,000 acres would not prevent upgrading. The only effect of designating a wilderness area of over 10,000 acres would be to prohibit the state from downgrading the area to Class III. Thus, the Poteau Mountain, Penhook, East Fork and Flatside proposals of H.R. 2917 should only be of concern to industry if industry believes a Class III designation might be necessary in the future. I also note that to date, no state has used its authority to downgrade any area to Class III.

Hon. Ed. Bethune
Page 3

I am hopeful that the above adequately addresses the points you raised. Please let me know if I can provide further information on this subject.

Sincerely,

JOHN F. SEIBERLING
Chairman, Subcommittee
on Public Lands and
National Parks

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JUN 9 1983

OFFICE OF
AIR, NOISE AND RADIATION

Honorable Ed Bethune
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Bethune:

The Administrator has asked that I reply to your letter of June 7, 1983 regarding the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) implications of wilderness area designation. For your convenience, I have listed each of your questions and then noted our reply immediately afterward.

1) What areas in Arkansas are Class I? Are there any Class III areas? Are the remaining areas all Class II?

   There are two Class I areas in Arkansas: Caney Creek National Wilderness Area (14,344 acres) and Upper Buffalo National Wilderness Area (9,911 acres). Both areas were established by Public Law 93-622. There are no Class III areas in Arkansas or, currently, anywhere else in the country. All of the remaining PSD areas in Arkansas are Class II.

2) If new wilderness areas are established in Arkansas, will this require a class redesignation based upon the 1977 Clean Air Act and subsequent EPA regulations?

   Neither the Clean Air Act nor the corresponding EPA regulations would require any redesignation of area classification if new wilderness areas are established. Section 162 of the Act did classify certain parks and wilderness areas as Class I if in existence as of August 7, 1977, the date of enactment of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977. That provision has no effect on the classification of parks or wilderness areas established after August 7, 1977. Thus, newly established wilderness areas would remain as Class II, unless the State opts to redesignate any of them.

3) Are there "buffer zones" around the outside of Class I areas and, if so, how are they determined and what are the restrictions?

There are no "buffer zones" as such surrounding Class I areas. Less air quality deterioration is allowed in a Class I area than a Class II area, however. Similarly, less industrial growth could occur in a Class II area near a Class I area, since transported air pollution also consumes the available increment in all areas that it impacts. As sources locate progressively farther from the Class I border, their impact on the Class I area lessens and they are increasingly governed by the Class II increment.

4) What legislative policies would restrict the use of land surrounding a wilderness area?

We are unaware of any existing legislative policy which would restrict the use of land surrounding a wilderness area beyond that of any non-wilderness area of the same PSD area classification.

5) If a wilderness area is designated, which is 10,000 acres or less, can the State reclassify it as Class I or Class III?

If an area of 10,000 acres or less is designated as a wilderness area, the State could reclassify it as Class I or Class III.

6) If a wilderness area is designated, which is over 10,000 acres, can the State reclassify it as Class I or Class III?

If an area of more than 10,000 acres is designated as a wilderness area, the State could reclassify it as Class I but, pursuant to Section 164(a) of the Clean Air Act, it could not be reclassified as Class III.

Two additional facts about PSD area classification might be useful to you. First, no area in the country has been designated as Class III, although steps in that direction have been made by Illinois for a portion of East St. Louis. Second, a State can reclassify any PSD area as Class I, regardless of whether it is a park or wilderness area.

7) In Arkansas, must the State Legislature approve reclassification of air quality regions?

The Clean Air Act provides that "a State may redesignate such areas as it deems appropriate as Class I areas." Section 164(a). Very few redesignations to Class I have been made, the only ones being two Indian reservations in Montana. As a result, extensive formal procedures for such actions have not been developed. These actions have thus far been treated as revisions to the State Implementation Plan. Accordingly, we anticipate that an area in Arkansas could be reclassified to Class I if the Governor consented. The Clean Air Act requires consultation by the Governor with representatives of the State Legislature and the consent of the units of local government in the arrea to be designated in the case of a Class III redesignation and no action at all with respect to Class I redesignation.

8) [Not received]

9) Please explain, as briefly as possible, EPA's role in the upgrading or downgrading of an air quality area.

EPA's role in upgrading or downgrading the PSD classification of air quality areas is limited. Section 164(b)(2) of the Clean Air Act permits

the Administrator to disapprove a redesignation only if it fails to meet the Act's procedural requirements or is an impermissible redesignation to Class III, of the type noted in (6) above.

10) Since the enactment of the Clean Air Act and the original designation of Class I areas, have there been any reclassifications of Class II areas to Class I?

There have only been the two Indian reservation redesignations to Class I as noted in (7) above. One more such action is pending in the same State.

I hope this information has been useful. Should you have further questions, please do not hesitate to inquire.

Sincerely yours,

Charles L. Elkins

Charles L. Elkins
Acting Assistant Administrator
for Air, Noise and Radiation

revenue coming from those acres that will be designated as wilderness, it will be a loss.

I have got a half a dozen pages of some more of this, if you want to hear it.

Mr. **Lehman**. Why don't you wrap it up quickly and we will put your entire statement in the record.

Mr. **Teague**. OK.

I would make the point, if the revenue return to the county is at or near the 75-percent level and it falls because of acres going into wilderness, you will lose an additional 10 cents an acre that you would receive had you reached the threshold of 75 cents an acre. In the case of a million-acre forest, you would lose approximately—you would lose $100,000 if your revenue fell below that.

We have sufficient and current use of Caney Creek and Upper Buffalo. We have sufficient wilderness area already set aside to go through the year 2045. I think any great departure from the Forest Service's recommendations is certainly a loss on their part, and we would endorse as a compromise Mr. Anthony's bill.

Mill location—as far as wilderness areas being set aside to have an impact on the mill location, it will not. Mills range far enough and the wilderness areas are small enough in size and dispersed well enough that they will not impact any industry that I know of. If there is a cushion in the amount of timber that can be produced in the nonwilderness area, certainly we should have taken that slack up a long time ago. If we could have produced more timber—because timber, they own the majority of the timber in the United States—and we have seen what housing starts has done to the price of lumber over the last 3 or 4 years—so there is no cushion to be had.

Competitive level on both of those forests is such that every sale is sold. no timber goes unbought, and it sells for a very high price.

Mr. **Lehman**. We heard testimony, I believe, earlier that not much of the timber in this area is being harvested. You are saying that is due to the economy—not to anything else?

Mr. **Teague**. That is true. There is no timber been put up in the last 5 years that it was not sold, and sold at a fair price. The number of bidders on a timber sale at either one of them would probably average three to four bidders. It is a highly competitive area. And the areas will generate a positive cash flow.

Mr. **Lehman**. Thank you very much. We appreciate your testimony.

Mr. **Lehman**. Did you have a last word you wanted to say?

Mr. **Pavlovich**. If I may.

There was a report put out by the Industrial Research and Extension Center, University of Arkansas, entitled "Forests and the Arkansas Economy." I would like to leave this with the committee.

There were some questions asked earlier about the percentage of timber land owned by the Forest Service and by individuals and the like. The summary of that report would give you that breakdown.

There is also a map in here that identifies the wood using industries in Arkansas as of 1978, the base year for this study, and it will identify where the mills are located, the types of mills and designated as wilderness at the same time the Arkansas portions are designated. Based on the RARE II recommendations, the Department supports the designation of Black Fork Mountain Wilderness of 12,320 acres and Upper Kiamichi Wilderness of 10,410 acres, which includes lands in both Oklahoma and Arkansas.

Mr. Chairman, that concludes my statement and I would be happy to try to answer your questions.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Thank you very much, Mr. Robertson.

First of all, when Congressman Hammerschmidt testified, he attached to his testimony some exhibits and I would like to ask you about them. Do you happen to have a copy?

If so, I would like to ask you about exhibit A, which is entitled "Examples of the Adverse Impact of the Pending Bills on These Areas are Estimated by the Forest Service as Follows."

It shows an annual loss of timber revenues of $525,000 under the Bethune bill, and $175,000 under the Anthony bill. Can you tell me what that was based on?

Mr. ROBERTSON. No; I cannot. That does not agree with the figures I have. I do not know what the assumptions were that are behind those figures.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Then these are not your figures?

Mr. ROBERTSON. They probably came from the Forest Service, but they are not the ones that I have here in Washington.

Mr. SEIBERLING. I see. We have detected certain other differences between the local Forest Service and Washington on this matter.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Regarding Chairman Seiberling's inquiry concerning Mr. Hammerschmidt's figures in comparison to the Forest Service figures, the Department subsequently submitted information on that subject in a letter to Mr. Seiberling, dated June 15, 1983. That letter may be found in appendix II. See Table of Contents for page number.]

Mr. ROBERTSON. As you know, you can get different answers depending on what assumptions you use. Evidently there have been some different sets of assumptions.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Let me then go into some more general figures. According to figures provided to us by Mr. Ed Bloedel of your region VIII, the annual allowable harvest from Arkansas national forests is 223 million board feet per year. Average sales—I am not sure over what period of time—are 202 million board feet a year, leaving a cushion of some 21 million board feet.

Do those figures agree with yours?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes; my figures show that the allowable cut on the two forests is the 223 million board feet a year, but the harvest level over the last 3 years, 1980 was 222 million, 1981 was 225, and 1982 was 195, and that was due to the downturn in the timber market.

Mr. SEIBERLING. That should be how they got the 202. In any event, given the statistics, isn't it true that placing the areas of H.R. 2917 in wilderness would not adversely affect the present levels of harvest?

Mr. ROBERTSON. No; that is not quite how it works. Let me explain that.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Yes.

Mr. **Robertson**. It is true that these roadless areas have not had timber harvested in most of them recently, but both the Ozark and the Ouachita National Forests have a timber management plan in which they have calculated the allowable cut on each national forest based on a sustained yield level.

Included in that timber management plan are about 74,000 acres that are included in H.R. 2917.

Mr. **Seiberling**. That is in the allowable base.

Mr. **Robertson**. That is in the acreage that we used to calculate allowable cut. Now, even though we haven't been harvesting much in there, the balance of the forest has been making up the difference.

So if we were to remove these 74,000 acres out of the timber base and out of the timber allowable cut calculations, that would result in immediate reduction in the allowable timber sale program on those two forests.

Mr. **Seiberling**. Let me ask you this. If intensive forestry were practiced in the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests, I am advised that the allowable harvest could be raised to around 300 million board feet per year. Is that correct?

Mr. **Robertson**. Yes; my figures show potential yield is 307 million, but that would take a considerable investment of additional funds.

Mr. **Seiberling**. How much of an investment would that require?

Mr. **Robertson**. I don't have that information with me, Mr. Chairman. I would have to give you an estimate for the record.

Mr. **Seiberling**. Does the Forest Service recommend such an investment?

Mr. **Robertson**. Probably not to that level. One of the key decisions that are being evaluated in each national forest plan now, is to look at each of the major areas on the forest and the economics of managing that area for timber and all the other resources, so the decision will actually be made from the forest management plan as to how much of the 307 million of potential yield we believe is economically viable to capture.

Mr. **Seiberling**. Let me ask you this. Do you recommend management practices that will increase the allowable cut to some level higher than what it is now?

Mr. **Robertson**. Yes; there would be some additional work that we can do. Just how much, I don't know.

Mr. **Seiberling**. So there is a cushion between what the current allowable cut is, which could absorb the loss of allowable cut from the placing of the lands in wilderness that are covered by the Bethune bill; isn't that true?

Mr. **Robertson**. It is true that the potential out there to grow more timber to offset this could occur. The question is, is the amount of investment it would take to do that and whether that economic goal is a good thing to do.

Mr. **Seiberling**. Based on the current level of sales, there is a cushion even if you don't do those things that would increase the yield; isn't that true?

Mr. **Robertson**. I don't believe so, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Seiberling**. Well, you just read to me that last year there were 180 million board feet sold, 180-some million, and the allowable cut is 223 million.

Mr. **Robertson**. The allowable cut is 223, as you point out. The harvest in 1980 was 222, which is only a million under. The harvest in 1981 was 225, which is 2 million above.

What is distorting it is 1982, which dropped to 195 million, and that was due to the downturn of the timber market.

Mr. **Seiberling**. The average from 1969 through 1977 was 202, according to the figures that I have been given. Is that correct?

Mr. **Robertson**. I am told that is correct.

Mr. **Seiberling**. What happened to increase the rate in 1980 and 1981 and 1982?

Mr. **Robertson**. These are harvest levels, so much of the harvest is dependent upon market conditions.

Mr. **Seiberling**. All I can say is there is a margin for making up the loss of any sales from these lands, either through the fact that the sales have averaged less than the total allowable cut or from the fact that through proper management you can increase the yield; isn't that true?

Mr. **Robertson**. Yes.

Mr. **Seiberling**. All right. That is really what I have been trying to get at.

Mr. Clarke.

Mr. **Clarke**. I would like to ask two or three questions. One is on your comment on the Dry Creek and the Belle Starr Cave and Richland Creek Wilderness study areas, I wondered why the study had been so slow. I thought that this was all part of the original RARE II. I wonder why it is taking you so long to complete it.

Mr. **Robertson**. These three areas were designated as wilderness study areas in the 1975 Eastern Wilderness Act. They were to be completed by 1980, but we got caught up in the RARE II nationwide study and so we folded them in to look at them in relation to RARE II. This delayed getting the study completed and so we are just now getting ready to issue the final environmental statement.

Mr. **Clarke**. It just seems to me that 7 years is a pretty long time to work on a study.

Then I had a couple of other questions. One is on this Leatherwood area, one of the objections you have to putting it in wilderness is the fact that it has 499 acres of private land within it. Why is that such a major objection?

Mr. **Robertson**. It is not a disqualifier. It is just that the more private land you have, the more complicated it makes trying to manage it as a wilderness area.

In this case, the 499 acres are widely scattered throughout the area in very small tracts.

Mr. **Clarke**. Then I had one further question. In the Richland Creek Wilderness study area, one of your objections to making that into wilderness is the fact that it contains cutover forest lands.

Is this a major objection to inclusion in wilderness?

Mr. **Robertson**. It is just a factor in looking at suitability. Basically the criterion is, particularly Eastern wilderness, that you can have noticeable impacts from man, but it ought to be recovering to near-natural conditions.

It is just a factor that you take a look at to see how well it is recovering and approaching a near-natural condition. In this case there is still evidence of man's activities, but over time it will approach a near-natural condition.

Mr. **Clarke**. So much of the land that I am familiar with in the Appalachians has practically all been cut over, but I see no objection myself to including it in wilderness.

Mr. **Robertson**. That is pretty well true, I think, throughout the forests in the East.

Mr. **Clarke**. Those are all the questions I had, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. **Seiberling**. Thank you. Mr. Robertson, staff just pointed out to me that the figures you were giving us for 1980, 1981, and 1982 were not sales, but harvest; is that correct?

Mr. **Robertson**. Yes.

Mr. **Seiberling**. I was using figures that are the sales. Of course, that is what governs your ability to sell additional timber; isn't that right? How much you can sell in a year; isn't that the limitation on the Forest Service?

Mr. **Robertson**. Yes, it is. But I believe the figures I did give you were timber sold. Yes. It is timber sold rather than timber harvest.

Mr. **Seiberling**. All right. The total impact on the annual potential yield of the Bethune bill in Arkansas and Oklahoma is 13.7 million board feet. If we subtract the Oklahoma, it is maybe a million board feet less.

Is that correct from your figures?

Mr. **Robertson**. Yes; I have 13.6.

Mr. **Seiberling**. In view of the fact that you do have an allowable cut of 223 million board feet per year, doesn't it strike you that that 13.7 could easily be absorbed by management practices and by the fact that you do have this cushion that we talked about which seems to vary from year to year? Is that really very difficult to replace?

Mr. **Robertson**. I will go back to my previous answer. It can be done. It is a matter of investments and whether or not it is pushing you into an uneconomical situation by making much larger investments on the lands outside the wilderness and available for timber management.

Mr. **Seiberling**. I suppose there is hope that the sales will increase again as the economy picks up. We all hope that it will pick up.

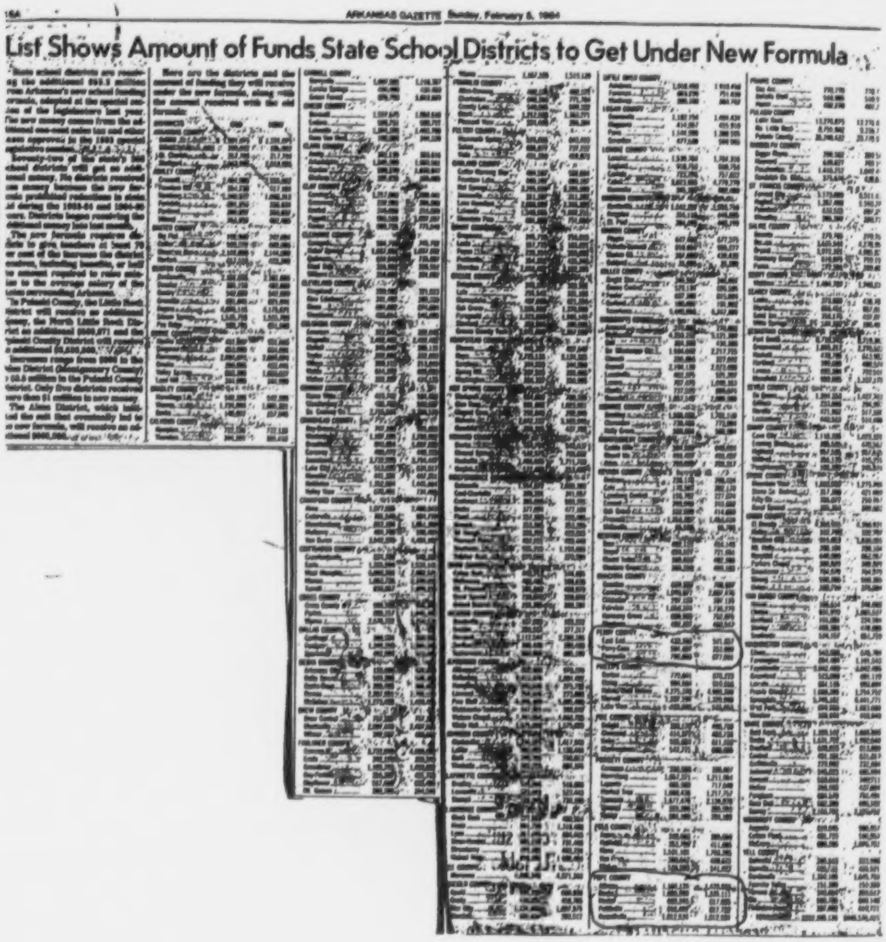
But we don't really know, so this is to some extent speculation.

Mr. **Robertson**. Yes, sir. Mr. Chairman, we are very concerned about the budget, as well.

Mr. **Seiberling**. I share your concern. Some of the money is being spent on things that I wouldn't spend it on if I were the sole decisionmaker around here.

The timber harvest on areas in the Ouachita National Forest that are covered by the Bethune bill, I am told, would be a money-losing proposition for the Government in most cases, and that the harvest in the Ozark National Forest areas would be even less profitable; is that true?

The costs of managing the forests and the road credits and so forth would actually, in many cases, exceed the amount the Forest Service would receive; is that correct?



# List Shows Amount of Funds State School Districts to Get Under New Formula

The following is a list of organizations which have endorsed the establishment of the eleven areas as wilderness proposed in the pending legislation introduced by Senator Dale Bumpers in the United States Senate known as Senate Bill S-2125 in November, 1983, co-sponsored by Senator David Pryor and in April, 1983, by Congressman Ed Bethune in the United States House of Representatives known as HR-2917:

1. Arkansas Audubon Society
2. Arkansas Canoe Club
3. Arkansas Herpetological Society
4. Arkansas Native Plant Society
5. Arkansas Wildlife Federation
6. Audubon Society of Central Arkansas
7. League of Women Voters of Arkansas
8. Ozark Society
9. Sierra Club
10. The Natural Heritage Commission of the State of Arkansas
11. Greater Little Rock Chamber of Commerce
12. Mountain Home Chamber of Commerce
13. Rogers Chamber of Commerce
14. The Board of Directors of Metroplan, a council of local governments located within the central part of the State of Arkansas, whose membership consists of the County Judge of Pulaski County, the County Judge of Saline County, the members of the Board of Directors of the City of Little Rock, a member of the City Council of North Little Rock, the Mayors of the cities of Little Rock, North Little Rock, Jacksonville, Sherwood, Cammack Village, Benton, Bryant, Alexander, Shannon Hills, Haskell and representatives of the Little Rock School Board, the North Little Rock School Board, the Pulaski County School Board, the Little Rock Waterworks Commission, the North Little Rock Water Commission, the Little Rock Sewer Committee, the Little Rock Airport Commission, the North Little Rock Sewer Committee, the Jacksonville Water Commission, the Jacksonville Sewer Commission and the Maumelle Suburban Improvement District
15. The Arkansas Industrial Development Commission
16. The Greater Little Rock Jaycees
17. The Executive Committee and the Local Presidents of the Arkansas Jaycees
18. Arkansas Muzzle Loading Association, Inc.
19. The Arkansas Chapter of the National Wild Turkey Federation
20. The Garden Club of Little Rock, an affiliate of the Garden Club of America
21. Conway Chamber of Commerce
22. Rogers Hospitality Association

23. Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Museum of Science and History
24. Fayetteville City Council
25. Springdale City Council
26. Fayetteville Branch of the Organization of University Women
27. Fayetteville Garden Club
28. Ozark Highland Trials Association
29. Berryville Boy Scout Troop #128
30. Hendrix College Student Senate
31. Malvern Council of Garden Clubs
32. National Audubon Society
33. Meadowcreek Project Board of Directors
34. Young Democrats of Arkansas
35. Three Rivers Audubon Society, Pine Bluff, Arkansas
36. White Rivers Fly Fisher's Association, Mountain Home, Arkansas
37. Malvern Chamber of Commerce

Additionally at the Congressional hearings held in Washington on May 26, 1983, in a seven page report dated May 12, 1983, supporting HR-2917, the Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism discussed the favorable effects of the proposed wilderness legislation on the State's recreation and tourist economy and observed that additional wilderness designations will contribute very favorably to the "Arkansas is a natural" image. In concluding this report, Executive Director of the Department of Parks and Tourism, Jo Luck Wilson, concluded as follows:

> "Our estimate of wilderness-related recreation expenditures in Arkansas for 1982 is $6.45 million. We think this could increase to $9.81 million by 1985, and to $19.73 million by 1990. These predictions are based on an annual increase of 15%. We realize, of course, that this rate could not continue for an extended time, but believe it is a reasonable figure for the first few years after significant additions are made to Arkansas' wilderness holdings."

ARKANSAS WILDLIFE
7509 CANTRELL RD. – SUITE 210 • LITTLE ROCK, ARK. 72207
FEDERATION
PHONE: 501-663-7255

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DAVID BOX

HAROLD E. ALEXANDER
Technical Advisor

November 23, 1983

Senator Dale Bumpers
3229 Dirksen Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D. C. 20501

Senator David Pryor
248 Russell House Office Bldg.
Washington, D. C. 20501

Re: Arkansas Wilderness Senate Bill, S-2125

Gentlemen:

This letter is to express our profound appreciation and support of the introduction of the captioned legislation on November 17, 1983.

Our members very much look forward to working with you to secure the passage of this legislation, and I hope that you will let us know of any assistance we can give in this regard.

Best regards.

Yours truly,

/s/ Clyde E. Temple

Clyde E. Temple
President

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CHRIS THOMAS
BILL OVIETT
DON HAMILTON

NWF DELEGATES
RALPH GILLHAM, Dardanelle
NESBIT BOWERS, Pine Bluff

Resolution No. 4

ARKANSAS WILDERNESS AREAS

WHEREAS, for the past few years as a consequence of the Wilderness Act and the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II), certain areas have been studied by the United States Forest Service together with the assistance of various state agencies, private organization and members of the public; and

WHEREAS, as a result of the studies of the lands comprising the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests, certain areas within these two national forests which contain scenic and unique natural features have been determined to be suitable for wilderness designation, as hereinafter set forth and described in the information prepared by the Arkansas Conservation Coalition; and

WHEREAS, the enactment of federal legislation is necessary before these areas can be designated and kept in a natural state for that use by present and future generations; and

WHEREAS, these scenic areas are an important part of our natural and cultural heritage, therefore being of concern to the Arkansas Wildlife Federation, whose members enjoy the beauty as well as the many recreational and educational aspects of these areas; and

WHEREAS, it is in the best interest of the State of Arkansas, present and future, that these areas be preserved and protected as wilderness areas pursuant to law so that these areas will remain in a natural and undisturbed state for recreational and educational purposes for the use and benefit of the citizens of Arkansas, present and future, as well as members of Arkansas wildlife Federation.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the Arkansas Wildlife Federation:

1. That it is in the best interest of the citizens of the State of Arkansas and all members of Arkansas Wildlife Federation, present and future, that the following areas situated within the boundaries of both the Ozark National Forest and the Ouachita National Forest which contain scenic and unique natural features should be protected and administered as wilderness areas pursuant to the law for the benefit of present and future generations for their education and enjoyment and that federal legislation should be enacted for that purpose, as soon as possible:

(1) Upper Buffalo Addition, situated in the County Newton, consisting of 1,500 acres.

(2) Hurricane Creek, situated in the Counties of Newton and Johnson, consisting of 16,500 acres.

(3) Richland Creek, situated in the Counties of Newton and Searcy, consisting of 11,400 acres.

(4) East Fork, situated in the Counties of Pope and Van Buren, consisting of 21,300 acres.

(5) Penhook, situated in the County of Pope, consisting of 9,800 acres.

(6) Leatherwood, situated in the Counties of Baxter and Marion, consisting of 15,100 acres.

(7) Blackfork Mountain, situated in the County of Scott and the State of Oklahoma, consisting of 8,100 acres in Scott County, and 5,500 acres in the State of Oklahoma.

(8) Belle Starr Cave, situated in the Counties of Scott and Sebastian, consisting of 17,600 acres.

(9) Upper Kiamichi, situated in the County of Polk and the State of Oklahoma, consisting of 300 acres in Polk County, and 10,800 acres in the State of Oklahoma.

(10) Dry Creek, situated in the Counties of Logan and Scott, consisting of 6,470 acres.

(11) Flatside Pinnacle, situated in the Counties of Perry and Saline, consisting of 10,000 acres.

2. That the United States Senators and Representatives representing the citizens of the State of Arkansas are hereby urged to take all appropriate action to enact the necessary federal legislation, as soon as possible, so that those areas containing scenic and natural areas within the Ozark National Forest and the Ouachita National Forest and identified herein will be designated as wilderness and protected and administered, accordingly, pursuant to law for the benefit of our citizens, present and future;

3. That the President of Arkansas Wildlife Federation is authorized and requested to furnish a copy of this Resolution to each of the United States Senators and Representatives of the State of Arkansas requesting each of them on behalf of the Arkansas Wildlife Federation and its members, present and future, to take all appropriate action as soon as possible to enact the appropriate federal legislation designating the areas enumerated herein as wilderness to be administered and protected pursuant to law.

Greater Little Rock Chamber of Commerce

MINUTES
Board of Directors Meeting
June 23, 1983 -- 10:30 a.m.
Riverfront Hilton
Silver City II
Mack McLarty, president, presiding

In Attendance:

Leon L. Adams
James H. Atkins
J. W. "Buddy" Benafield
Fred I. Brown, Jr.
Robert L. Brown
B. W. Chaffin
Robert C. Connor
Joseph DePalo
Dickson Flake
Jim Flynn
Joe Ford
Eugene Fortson
Warner Garner
W. P. Gulley
Donald P. Henry
Tom Hodges
Dick Holbert
A. Jackson Holt
Charles L. Hudson
Dorsey W. Jackson
Andrew A. Jeffries
Janet Jones
Myra Jones
Edwin C. Kane
G. Larry Kelley
Arthur E. Korenblat
R. G. Kuerner
Frank Lambright
Lyndell Lay
Philip Anderson
Janie T. Lowe
Frank Lyon, Jr.
Russell B. McDonough, Jr.
Donald L. Mehlburger
Stephen Morphy
J. R. Moseley, Jr.
E. Sheffield Nelson
J. L. O'Marra
Edward M. Penick, Jr.
Edward M. Penick, Sr.
J. William Perry
Arthur J. Pfeifer
Luke W. Quinn
T. E. Renaud
Jack A. Riggs, III
Dan Robinson
Jane P. Saunders
Robert D. Sherman
Walter Smiley
Sam C. Sowell
Dr. A. Henry Thomas
Reed Thompson
John J. Truemper, Jr.
Don Venhaus
Woodson D. Walker
Edwina Whalen
Carl Whillock
Jerry C. Wilcox
Glen L. Williams
Randy Zook

Guests:

Bob Bogard
Bill Cravens
Don Hamilton
Steve Humpries
Tom Steves
Buddy Villines

Staff:

Darrelynn Mills

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Mr. Perry reviewed the audit report of Frost & Company. Management letter Board had received was approved and their reply to the management letter was agreed upon.

President outlined to the Board the need to establish policy in regard to the wilderness legislation, now being introduced in Congress. Mr. McLarty outlined that the Economic Development Committee had reviewed the legislation, particularly, House Resolution 2917 of Congressman Bethune. A copy of resolution of this committee was submitted to the Board for their review. Bob Bogard of the Arkansas Federation of Water and Air Users, was introduced to review with the Board their organizations' concern.

> The Federation membership has serious reservations about the creation of additional wilderness areas in Arkansas without providing some protection from redesignation to Class I for air quality. The designation of the "flatside" area in the Ouachita National Forest commencing just west of the Pulaski County line carries the potential for adversely affecting future development in Central Arkansas, due to the possibility that at some future date it may be redesignated Class I for air quality.
>
> There are three classifications for air quality, Classes I, II, and III, with I being the most pristine, II allowing for moderate growth, and III allowing for significant growth. The entire state of Arkansas is Class II for air quality except for two existing national wilderness areas, the Caney Creek in southwest Arkansas and the Upper Buffalo River in the north central part of the state. Allowable air emissions in a Class I area are four times more restrictive than Class II for particulates and range from ten to eighteen times more restrictive for sulfur dioxide. In addition to the more restrictive requirements in the Class I areas, facilities locating in the general proximity (approximately 30 miles) of a Class I area must also meet the more strict requirements. We are deeply concerned that the U. S. Congress or the State may at some future time reclassify this area as Class I for air quality. If this happens, the industrial growth potential for Central Arkansas will be reduced to partically nil.

Upon questioning by Phil Anderson, Jim Atkins, Luke Quinn, it was the general concensus that the Water and Air Users Federation concern was unfounded. Further, general comments that Congressman Bethune was interested in the best interest of Central Arkansas, and would do nothing to deter the economic growth of Central Arkansas. Ed Penick, Jr., vice-president of Economic Development, advised the board that his group supported the legislation, with proper protection for the "Flatside Area" and the questions on Class I redesignation.

--Continued--

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After further discussion, motion was made by Mr. Penick, a second by Mr. Atkins and Mr. Chaffin that the Board of Directors of the Greater Little Rock Chamber of Commerce endorse the wilderness concept in principal and particularly Congressman Ed Bethune's proposed bill. The following resolution was passed unanimously by show of hands.

> WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the Greater Little Rock Chamber of Commerce met in regular session on June 23, 1983, and considered pending federal wilderness legislation introduced by Congressman Ed Bethune (H.R. 2917), in which eleven areas of federally owned lands in the Ozard-St. Francis National Forest and the Ouachita National Forest are proposed to be designated as wilderness pursuant to federal law; and,
>
> WHEREAS, that the Greater Little Rock Chamber of Commerce support H.R. 2917 to designate these eleven areas as wilderness, predicated on the newly designated areas remaining Class II for air quality and that such intention be read into the Congressional Record.

Following motion in regard to the wilderness concept was proposed by Mr. Atkins, second by Mr. Chaffin and passed unanimously.

1. Wilderness is and should remain an enduring aspect of the quality of life in our State;

2. Wilderness in the midst of growth, industry and jobs helps place our lives in context;

3. Arkansas' natural and work world together beckon the best of the industries in our country and promise a source of job, wisdom, and livelihood for our families and children;

4. All members of the Chamber are asked to encourage and support the work of the Arkansas Congressional Delegation in preserving a balance of nature and new jobs for our families and our future.

Minutes -- cont'd

## ARKANSAS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

## RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, HR-2917, TO DESIGNATE ELEVEN AREAS AS WILDERNESS SITUATED IN THE OZARK-ST. FRANCIS NATIONAL FOREST AND THE OUACHITA NATIONAL FOREST

WHEREAS, the Arkansas Industrial Development Commission met in the regular session on July 21, 1983, and considered discussion regarding the pending federal wilderness legislation introduced by Congressman Ed Bethune, HR-2917, in which eleven areas of federally owned lands in the Ozark-St. Francis National Forest and the Ouachita National Forest are proposed to be designated as wilderness pursuant to federal law; and

WHEREAS, a motion was duly made, seconded and adopted that the Arkansas Industrial Development Commission support HR-2917 to designate these eleven areas as wilderness.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Arkansas Industrial Development Commission:

1. That the Arkansas Industrial Development Commission hereby supports Congressman Ed Bethune's proposed legislation, HR-2917, for the designation as wilderness of the eleven areas specified in said legislation; and that the Report regarding HR-2917 to be submitted by the Subcommittee on Public Lands and National Parks, John F. Seiberling, Chairman, should contain language pertaining to air quality, as specified on Page 2 of Chairman Seiberling's letter to Congressman Bethune dated June 8, 1983, to wit, that the Committee expects the wilderness areas specified in HR-2917 will remain Class II.

2. That a copy of this Resolution should be furnished to each member of the United States Senators and Representatives of the State of Arkansas, as well as Congressman John F. Seiberling and Charles Whitley advising each of them of the support of the Arkansas Industrial Development Commission for the establishment of the eleven wilderness areas referred to in HR-2917.

DATED this 21 day of July, 1983.

RD Nabholz
Chairman

ATTEST:

Three Rivers Audubon Society
*A Chapter of the National Audubon Society*
2313 Dianne Drive
Pine Bluff, Arkansas 71603

# RESOLUTION
# ENDORSING
# S. 2125 IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE, AND HR 2917 IN THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO PLACE ELEVEN AREAS OF FEDERALLY OWNED LAND LOCATED IN ARKANSAS IN THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

WHEREAS, the Three Rivers Audubon Society, a Regional Chapter of the National Audubon Society, met in session in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, on 4 December 1983, and considered the pending federal legislation to include eleven areas located in the Ozark-St. Francis National Forest and the Ouachita National Forest in the National Wilderness Preservation System; and

WHEREAS, a motion was duly made, seconded, and adopted signifying that the Three Rivers Audubon Society endorses and supports S. 2125, introduced by Senator Dale Bumpers and Senator David Pryor, and HR 2917 introduced by Congressman Ed Bethune to designate these eleven areas as Federal Wilderness; and

WHEREAS, this action would ensure that future generations will benefit from the scientific, historical, recreational, and esthetic values of placing these areas of the State of Arkansas in the National Wilderness Preservation System;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Three Rivers Audubon Society hereby supports S. 2125 and HR 2719 which would set aside these eleven areas as Federal Wilderness; and

That copies of this Resolution be furnished to each of the Arkansas Senators and Representatives, and to Congressman John F. Seiberling and Congressman Charles Whitley.

Dated this 16th Day of January 1984.

Grace E. Hancock
Grace E. Hancock, President

Elizabeth Matthews
Elizabeth Matthews, Secretary

ARKANSAS CHAPTER
OF THE
NATIONAL WILD TURKEY FEDERATION
1016 Crestwood Dr.
Benton, AR 72015

# RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, HR-2917 TO DESIGNATE ELEVEN AREAS AS WILDERNESS SITUATED IN THE OZARK-ST. FRANCIS NATIONAL FOREST AND THE OUACHITA NATIONAL FOREST

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the Arkansas Chapter of the National Wild Turkey Federation has considered certain federal Arkansas wilderness legislation presently pending in the United States House of Representatives, HR-2917, in which eleven areas of federally owned lands in the Ozark-St. Francis National Forest and the Ouachita National Forest are proposed to be designated as wilderness pursuant to federal law; and

WHEREAS, a motion was duly made, seconded and adopted that the Arkansas Chapter of the National Wild Turkey Federation support HR-2917 to designate these eleven areas as wilderness in these two national forests situated in Arkansas.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the Arkansas Chapter of the National Wild Turkey Federation:

1. That the Arkansas Chapter of the National Wild Turkey Federation hereby supports the Arkansas wilderness legislation presently pending in the United States House of Representatives, HR-2917 for the designation as wilderness of the eleven areas specified in said legislation.

2. That a copy of this Resolution should be furnished to each member of the United States Senators and Representatives of the State of Arkansas, as well as Congressman John F. Seiberling and Congressman David Whitley advising each of them of the support of the Arkansas Chapter of the National Wild Turkey Federation for the establishment of the eleven wilderness areas pursuant to federal law, as referred to in HR-2917.

DATED this 25TH day of July, 1983.

Jim Clark
Jim Clark, President

ATTEST:

Julia A. Mialat

THE GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA
598 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10022
TELEPHONE (212) 753-8287

GARDEN CLUB OF LITTLE ROCK
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

## RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, HR-2917, TO DESIGNATE ELEVEN AREAS AS WILDERNESS SITUATED IN THE OZARK-ST. FRANCIS NATIONAL FOREST AND THE OUACHITA NATIONAL FOREST

WHEREAS, the Garden Club of Little Rock met in session and considered discussion regarding the pending federal wilderness legislation introduced by Congressman Ed Bethune, HR-2917, in which eleven areas of federally owned lands in the Ozark-St. Francis National Forest and the Ouachita National Forest are proposed to be designated as wilderness pursuant to federal law; and

WHEREAS, a motion was duly made, seconded and adopted that the Garden Club of Little Rock supports HR-2917 to designate these eleven areas as wilderness.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Garden Club of Little Rock:

1. That the Garden Club of Little Rock hereby supports Congressman Ed Bethune's proposed legislation, HR-2917, for the designation as wilderness of the eleven areas specified in said legislation.

2. That a copy of this Resolution should be furnished to each member of the United States Senators and Representatives of the State of Arkansas, as well as Congressman John F. Seiberling and Congressman Charles O. Whitley, advising each of them of the support of the Garden Club of Little Rock for the establishment of the eleven wilderness areas referred to in HR-2917.

DATED this 17 day of October, 1983.

Mrs. Leonard J. Bellingrath
President

Mrs. Fred I. Brown, Jr.
G.C.A. Chairman Zone IX

ATTEST:

Mrs. William L. Terry
Secretary

CONWAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
CONWAY, ARKANSAS

RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF HR 2917,
WHICH WOULD DESIGNATE ELEVEN SITES IN
ARKANSAS AS WILDERNESS AREAS

Whereas, the Board of Directors of the Conway Chamber of Commerce has considered pending wilderness legislation (HR-2917), sponsored by Congressman Ed Bethune, and

Whereas, a motion was duly made, seconded, and adopted that the Conway Chamber of Commerce support HR-2917 and urge its passage in Congress.

Be it resolved by the Conway Chamber of Commerce:

That the Conway Chamber of Commerce hereby supports Congressman Ed Bethune's proposed legislation, HR-2917, for the designation as wilderness of the eleven areas specified in said legislation; and that the Report regarding HR-2917 to be submitted by the Subcommittee on Public Lands and National Parks, John F. Seiberling, Chairman, should contain language pertaining to air quality, as specified on Page 2 of Chairman Seiberling's letter to Congressman Bethune dated June 8, 1983, to wit, that the Committee expects the wilderness areas specified in HR-2917 will remain Class II.

The Conway Chamber of Commerce hereby recognizes the value of wilderness and its benefits for the people of this community, and for the state as a whole. It recognizes that these wilderness areas contain important scenic, recreational, cultural and scientific resources that should not, and need not, be lost. The Chamber, therefore, requests that Congress take deliberate action, at this time, to assure that these eleven areas are protected as wilderness for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

Dated this 16th day of August, 1983.

Bruce Sossaman
Chairman

Guy W. Murphy
Executive Director

Malvern Council of Garden Clubs

Malvern, Arkansas

RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF HR 2017
AND S.2125, WHICH WOULD DESIGNATE ELEVEN WILDERNESS
AREAS IN ARKANSAS

The Malvern Council of Garden Clubs hereby endorses and urges the passage of House Bill 2017 by Congressman Ed Bethune and Senate Bill 2125 by Senator Dale Bumpers for the purpose of establishing eleven Wilderness Areas in the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests.

We recognize the importance of wilderness and see the need to formally protect some examples of our native woodlands for scientific, cultural, and recreational purposes. Protected natural areas are rare in our portion of the state, and certainly Congress should seize this opportunity to set aside such a modest amount of our public-owned National Forest land.

We request that Congress make these eleven sites an enduring part of our natural heritage by enacting HR 2017 and S. 2125 as soon as possible.

February 2, 1984

Mrs. Virginia Rushing
President
Malvern Council of Garden Clubs

Mountain Home
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
P.O. BOX 488 • HWY. 5 NO. • MOUNTAIN HOME, ARK. 72653 • 501-425-51

September 22, 1983

### RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF HR-2917 WHICH WOULD DESIGNATE ELEVEN SITES IN ARKANSAS AS WILDERNESS AREAS

Whereas, the Board of Directors-Mountain Home Chamber of Commerce have considered pending wilderness legislation (HR-2917), sponsored by Congressman Ed Bethune, and

Whereas, a motion was duly made, seconded, and adopted that the Board of Directors-Mountain Home Chamber of Commerce support HR-2917 and urge its passage in Congress.

Be it resolved the Board of Directors-Mountain Home Chamber of Commerce hereby support Congressman Ed Bethune's proposed legislation, HR-2917, for the designation as wilderness of the eleven areas specified in said legislation.

The Board of Directors-Mountain Home Chamber of Commerce hereby recognize the value of the wilderness and its benefits for the people of the community, and for the state as a whole. It recognizes that these wilderness areas contain important scenic, resources that should not, and need not, be lost. The Chamber, therefore, requests that Congress take deliberate action, at this time, to assure that these eleven areas are protected as wilderness for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

Dated this 22nd day of September, 1983.

Robert C. Merriman

CAPITAL OF THE TWIN LAKES AREA

## ROGERS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

WHEREAS: The Board of Directors of the Rogers Chamber of Commerce met in regular session on July 14, 1983, and considered pending federal wilderness legislation introduced by Congressman Ed Bethune (H.R. 2917), in which eleven areas of federally owned lands in the Ozark-St. Francis National Forest and the Ouachita National Forest are proposed to be designated as wilderness pursuant to federal law; and

WHEREAS: A motion was duly made by C. H. Brannan and seconded by Bob Maloney, that the Rogers Chamber of Commerce support H.R. 2917 to designate these eleven areas as wilderness; and

WHEREAS: It was further recognized that:

1. Wilderness is and should remain an enduring aspect of the quality of life in our State;
2. Wilderness in the midst of growth, industry and jobs helps place our lives in context;
3. Arkansas' natural and work world together beckon the best of the industries in our country and promise a source of job, wisdom and livelihood for our families and children;
4. All members of the Chamber are asked to encourage and support the work of the Arkansas Congressional delegation in preserving a balance of nature and new jobs for our families and our future.

WHEREAS: The motion passed unanimously;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the Rogers Chamber of Commerce urges the United States House of Representatives to pass H.R. 2917, ensuring that wilderness will remain an enduring aspect of the quality of life in Arkansas.

Presented this 14th day of July, 1983.

John R. Scott
President
Rogers Chamber of Commerce

Kaye Cotton

Kaye Cotton
Executive Vice President
Rogers Chamber of Commerce

3103 Imperial Valley Drive
Little Rock, Ar 72212
February 10, 1984

The Honorable Dale Bumpers
3329 Dirksen Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

My dear Senator Bumpers,

I support Senate Bill 2125. I am committed to presenting an Eagle Awareness Program for the day at North Pulaski High School on the 15th of February and can not make an oral testimpny.

However, I have been making oral testimonies to civic groups since last year. Each time I give an "Eagle Program" I talk about the wilderness legislation that has been introduced. The number one cause for not many eagles is simply lack of living space, habitat destruction. Our nation and state are changing rapidly, and we need areas preserved for the regeneration of man's spirit and the lives of animals.

As native Arkansans for several generations, Thomas and I love and respect our state. We want to preserve our way of life and yet have strong economic growth. The Wilderness Senate Bill 2125 and House Bill 2917 ensure both. No private property will be condemned, timber harvesting will NOT be adversely affected, local economies will NOT suffer economic loss because of wilderness designation, outdoor activities such as hunting, hiking, camping, and fishing will NOT be curtailed in wilderness areas; and yet, Arkansas Parks and Tourism report that by adding these eleven wilderness areas OUR STATE'S ECONOMY WILL BE ENHANCED.

Conservation does not mean stagnation; progress does not mean plunder. With the responsible leadersip you have shown, and the support of over 37 Arkansas organizations for Senate Bill 2125, the people of Arkansas have a "once in a lift-time" opportunity to ensure our future generations wilderness areas to enjoy and utilize.

Thank you,

/s/ Jane Gulley

cc Governor Bill Clinton
Senator David Pryor
Wilderness Task Force
Don Hamilton
Arkansas Gazette
Arkansas Democrat

## STATEMENT OF JEANNE JACKSON, LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Ms. Jackson. Thank you, Senator Bumpers. My name is Jeanne Jackson. I am representing the League of Arkansas, a statewide organization of 800 members with 15 local chapters.

Initially, the League of Women Voters would like to thank you, Senator Bumpers, for your leadershp role in protecting wilderness areas in Arkansas and introducing, with Senator Pryor, Senate bill 2125. Senate bill 2125 demonstrates farsighted judgment in recommending the preservation of a small part of Arkansas in its natural state. Wilderness areas will be a living legacy for future generations of Arkansans providing an undisturbed natural place to visit, study, and enjoy. We applaud your efforts and totally support Senate bill 2125.

After I showed the Arkansas Conservation's slide show on wilderness areas to the League of Women Voters State Board, there was spontaneous applause and unanimous approval for a resolution supporting wilderness desination for 11 areas of National Forest in Arkansas. There are two major reasons why the league overwhelmingly supports this bill.

First of all, and most importantly, the league fundamentally believes in good, equitable government that serves the people. Senate bill 2125 is, quite simply, good government. It is an appropriate role of govermnent and has been in America since at least the 1860's, to determine and regulate the use of critical land areas. Under the Wilderness Act of 1964, Congress mandated that national forests be manged for multiple use, which includes wilderness areas. National forest land, pursuant to the statute, must be managed for recreation, range, watershed protection, and the enhancement of wildlife as well as for timber supplies. National forest lands are not managed necessarily for the greatest dollar return or unit output of timber. The mandate of Congress must be met in order to protect valuable ecosystems and significant wildlife habitats.

The league recognizes that land is a finite resource, not a commodity, and believes that land ownership, whether public or private, requires the long-term best management of the land. In Arkansas, we are fortunate to have areas of remaining wilderness of such high quality in our national forests. Only the national Government can, and in fact, has an obligation to protect these important wilderness areas from destruction.

Second, the League of Women Voters feels that Senate bill 2125 is a reasonable proposal. The league would prefer to have more areas of Arkansas designated as wilderness. The areas selected are the most critical of the studied areas. Other areas of the national forests were studied in the RARE II analysis. Designating less than 6 percent of all the national forest lands in Arkansas for wilderness is a modest amount relative to the intrinsic values of wilderness and the entire size of the National Forest in Arkansas.

Having reviewed both House bills, the league found Congressman Anthony's bill, proposing only 44,000 acres, totally unacceptable as it leaves out some of the most important areas such as East Fork and Flatside Pinnacle. The 117,000 acres proposed in the Bumpers/Pryor bill is not an unreasonable amount of public land to set aside for protection from commercial activities. Furthermore, any harvest loss that might result in wilderness designation from this small, rugged, roadless portion of the national forest can be offset by increasing timber production on the remaining 95 percent of the national forest. The allowable programmed timber harvest is, and has been below the potential yield for both the Ozark and the Ouachita National Forests.

In conclusion, the league feels that Senate bill 2125 will benefit the quality of life for Arkansas. Not only will wilderness areas benefit our tourist industry, they will also make Arkansas a more desirable place to live, work, relax and raise our children.

Thank you, again, Senator Bumpers. We look forward to its passage in the Senate.

Senator BUMPERS. Thank you very much, Jeanne.

Ms. Mallard.

## STATEMENT OF FLORENCE MALLARD, NONGAME PRESERVATION COMMITTEE

Ms. MALLARD. My name is Florence Mallard from Little Rock, AR. I am here today on behalf of the Nongame Preservation Program to speak in support of the wilderness act presented to the Senate by Senator Bumpers and Senator Pryor.

Last year the Arkansas Legislature passed Act 475 providing for the Nongame Preservation Program to be funded by voluntary deductions from State income tax refunds or direct contributions. This fund will be used for education, acquisition, research and protection of habitats of rare and endangered species, plants, and animals.

The people of Arkansas have taken the initiative for preservation of their natural heritage. With your help, the 11 wilderness areas to be protected by your legislation will make a very great contribution to the long-term survival of many of Arkansas' nongame plant and animal species.

By enacting the legislation you have introduced, Congress will acknowledge the value of retaining our natural heritage for future generations, and especially their very great importance to the nongame resources of Arkansas and the Nation. Thank you.

Senator BUMPERS. Thank you very much, Florence.

Tim.

## STATEMENT OF TIM ERNST, PRESIDENT, OZARK HIGHLANDS TRAIL ASSOCIATION

Mr. ERNST. Senator Bumpers and Congressman Bethune, I'm Tim Ernst, a full time free-lance photographer and writer in Fayetteville and a long time resident of there. I'd like to start off by saying I appreciate the fact that I only had to leave town at 4:30 this morning to get here, as opposed to in May when we came to see you and had to leave a couple of days early. So, I appreciate you coming down here to see us.

I'm also speaking on behalf of the Ozark Highlands Trail Association, of which I am president.

Someone once told me that a true test of wilderness is how much green briars there are there; and green briars are the things that catch in your feet and arms and legs and cut you up a little bit. I spent the last couple of weeks photographing many of these areas in your bill for the Forest Service, and during that time I spent quite a few miles climbing in and out of hollows, crossing streams and what not, and quite a bit of time applying bandaids to the—where the briars got me. And I must say that if this is a true test of wilderness, that you've certainly chosen 11 very deserving areas because they're full of briars. And I certainly support your bill 100 percent.

I know I might be beating a dead horse and might be a day late and a dollar short, but members of our organization, the Ozark Highlands Trail Association, seem to—there seems to be a great deal of interest of late, not only to support both of your bills, but they also feel like maybe the bills haven't gone quite far enough; and they would like to recommend one additional area, which is Indian Creek. I believe it's in one of the original Forest Service studies. That's the Indian Creek on the Mulberry River. And it does qualify under the briar rule because one of the prettier areas is called Briar Branch.

Senator **Bumpers**. You're trying to give us some briars now.

Mr. Ernest. But their interest seems to come from three points: one, the area is certainly very remote and rugged and fairly nice. Just an example of that, National Geographic in this book, "America's Hidden Corners," which was published this past fall, the only two photgraphs, nature photographs that were included in the chapter on the Ozarks were both shot in the Indian Creek area. So they feel like it is obviously a very pretty area.

Second point is that these volunteers have put in an excess of 10,000 voilunteer hours in the last 2 years building a hiking trail in which 10 miles of its goes through this Indian Creek drainage. And simply put, the more wilderness areas we have on this trail system—which incidentally will eventually reach from Lake Fort Smith State Park here in Arkansas all the way to St. Louis, MO, 650 to 700 miles. The more wilderness areas that there are along this trail, the more people from around the country it will draw to come and hike the trail. And as far as we're concerned, the more traffic we get on trails, certainly the easier it is to maintain and less work we have to put in.

And the third point is just the simple proximity of the area in relation to Fort Smith, Fayetteville, northwest Arkansas area. It's much closer for us to get to.

In closing, our members would like to say we're putting in a great deal of valuable time and many volunteer hours to do this Government work building trails and cleaning campgrounds, which the Government does not have enough money to do. We'd certainly appreciate your efforts to help preserve some of these areas for us.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Ernst follows:]

**TIM ERNST PHOTOGRAPHY**
411 PATRICIA LANE · FAYETTEVILLE, AR 72701 · (501) 442-2799

14 February 1984

Energy and Natural
Resourses Committee

I'm Tim Ernst, a life long resident of Fayetteville, Arkansas, and have been a fulltime freelance photojournalist for the past nine years.

I heard once that a true test of wilderness is whether or not an area has a lot of green briars. I've just spent the last two weeks photographing the areas in your bill for the Forest Service, and much of that time was spent hiking across each area, climbing in and out of the draws and hollows, wading the creeks, putting bandaids on cuts. If the numbers of briars ARE a true indication of wilderness, then I must say that you have certainly chosen eleven of the most worthy areas in the state!

I found these areas to be a true representation of the BEST that we've got to offer here in Arkansas - each uniquely special in it's own way.

Having these additional wilderness areas right here close by for me to write about and photograph in the coming years, will definately help me sell my work, and continue to live a prosperous and rewarding life here in my home state of Arkansas.

For these and many other reasons, I support your wilderness bill S. 2125 100%, and praise you for your forsight to see the need for Arkansas wilderness, and the persistence to bring forward this bill.

There is one additional area that I would like to nominate for wilderness status - it is an area as rugged, remote, uniquely special, and full of briars as any of those you have already selected - it's Indian Creek, near the Mulberry River.

I have spent a great deal of time in Indian Creek the last two years. Hunting, photographing, building hiking trail. I've brought two good bucks out of the area, had a photograph of one of the many waterfalls published by National Geographic, and led members of the Ozark Highlands Trail Association to more than 10,000 volunteer hours,during construction of the ten miles of the Ozark Highlands Trail that runs through the area. I can assure you that Indian Creek is deserving of the wilderness name.

And how about the briars? Not only does it have a lot of briars, but one of the prettiest spots is BRIAR BRANCH, a small creek that tumbles down many waterfalls, past moss covered bluffs, and beneath great stands of huge beech trees that are unscared by lovers' knives. A remarkable, yet fragile little area.

In your continuing efforts to preserve a few of the most wonderful areas that we have left in this great country of ours, pleast consider Indian Creek for wilderness status - we need it - and it deserves to survive!

Thanks so much for you time and dedication to this issue. We will all win in the end.

Hope to see you in the woods someday,

Tim J. Ernst

Tim J. Ernst, President
Ozark Highlands Trail Association

Senator **Bumpers**. Thank you, Tim.

Neil.

### STATEMENT OF DR. NEIL COMPTON, BENTONVILLE, AR

Dr. **Compton**. Senator Bumpers and Congressman Bethune, I'm real happy to be here today to endorse Senate bill 2125. And it's been a long morning and I's not going to read my statement at all. I just want to give you a quote that I have in it.

About 20 years ago, I was associated with the boys in the National Forest Service and had good relations with them all these many years. And about 20 years ago, one of the officials in the Forest Service and I, we had a talk about the main objective, what was the objective of the National Forest Service, and he said,. "It's to make money for Uncle."

Now, this is the real bone of contention here today. The naitonal forest lands belong to all of us, and it is not proper thatn any agency of Government should act as a source of revenue for anybody.

The original reason for establishing the National Forest Service was to have a reserve a resource that could be used in times when the Nation was in need, and it could be harvested, let's say, with some degree of discretion.

In modern times, now, we have developed such a method of tearing up the forest, bashing it in and cutting it down; it's called clearcutting. I don't know if any of you have seen any of this or not, but I do invite you to go see it because you'll be shocked when you do. And the Forest Service, I'm sorry to say, has cooperated in this. They are now building roads to accommodate the big trucks and the big machines that go in and do this. And I invite you to come up to the White Rock area in the Ozark National Forest sometime and just see what's going on. They built a road down to Taylor Knob, and I call it the Vacant Lot Freeway, down Fane Creek and up. And this is done with public money.

We've heard an awful lot about the Federal Government spending too much money, and here's a good place to start. That is all I've got to say. Thank you.

[The prepared statment of Dr. Compton and accompanying photographs follow:]

TELEPHONES
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NEIL COMPTON, M. D.
316 N. MAIN
BENTONVILLE, ARKANSAS 72712

POSTOFFICE
BOX
309

# AN ENDORSEMENT OF S B 2125
To designate wilderness areas
in the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests.

Submitted to The Senate Sub-Committee on public lands, 15 Feb. 1984
by
Neil Compton, M.D. Bentonville, Ark.

In this endorsement of S B 2125 (Bumpers and Pryor) I wish to discuss two broad problems as they now apply to lands under National Forest management in Arkansas.

They are:

1. The need to guarantee the natural integrity of at least some National Forest lands by Congressional sanction.
2. The need to terminate wastage of tax derived funds by unnecessary and environmentally harmful public works projects in prime areas of the National Forests.

In reference to the first item, may I recall a statement made over twenty years ago by a friend who was an official in the National Forest Service. The basic purpose of the Forest Service was under consideration. His opinion was: "It's to make money for Uncle."

That regrettable attitude has by now come to permeate Forest Service policy regardless of the fact that no such agency in our system of government should rightfully be engaged in big business ventures.

Most of us have believed that the reason for establishing our National Forests was to have in reserve a resource that could be drawn upon in time of national need, following the inevitable depletion of private-land timber. An ongoing selective harvest was considered to be a function but it was not supposed to be a high-pressure timber harvest operation for governmental profit. Forest

Service land was to be recognized as such...a forest.

In addition the National Forest Service was supposed to recognize an obligation to a public much given to outdoor recreation...hunting, fishing, camping, boating, hiking and study of the natural sciences. That segment of the populace has not been as persistant or demanding as have the loggers and lumber companies. The National Forest Service, as a result, has become the handmaiden if not the servant of an industry whose influence has pre-empted the rest of us. They have preserved not a single acre of original virgin forest, once in their hands, for our edification.

By now the industry, in addition to the millions of acres of managed forest lands it owns in fee or has under lease, has carte-blanche access to almost all of our national forest land. Unless otherwise dictated by Congress this assures its eventual conversion in the Ozark-Ouachita highlands from a regenerating second or third growth stand of mixed hardwood and pine to a relatively sterile pine monoculture.

The second factor in this statement devolves from the first. The integrity of the National Forests is not threatened by over zealous industry alone. It is threatened by the tendency of any federally funded agency to strive to extend its field of activity beyond the point of real need of the society it is supposed to serve.

This is happening in the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests, especially in the field of highway building. On those federal lands the human population is practically nil and thoroughfares are not needed. The old forest roads were adequate for hunters, vacationers and such loggers as used them when selective cutting was in vogue.

Today, with giant logging machinery on hand and clearcutting the style, the Forest Service has undertaken an expensive roadbuilding operation to accomodate the big lumber companies. They are thus being subsidized, in a sense, by public tax money. Relatively undisturbed remote areas of prime scenic and recreational value are being opened up and transformed into tree farms whose produce too often winds up in Japan in the form of TV cabinets. The crown jewel of the Boston Mountains was White Rock Mountain and its inspiring surrounding landscape. Today that area has been penetrated, without benefit of an environmental impact statement, by such roads as the Potato Knob Turnpike and the Fane Creek Freeway...with more to come.

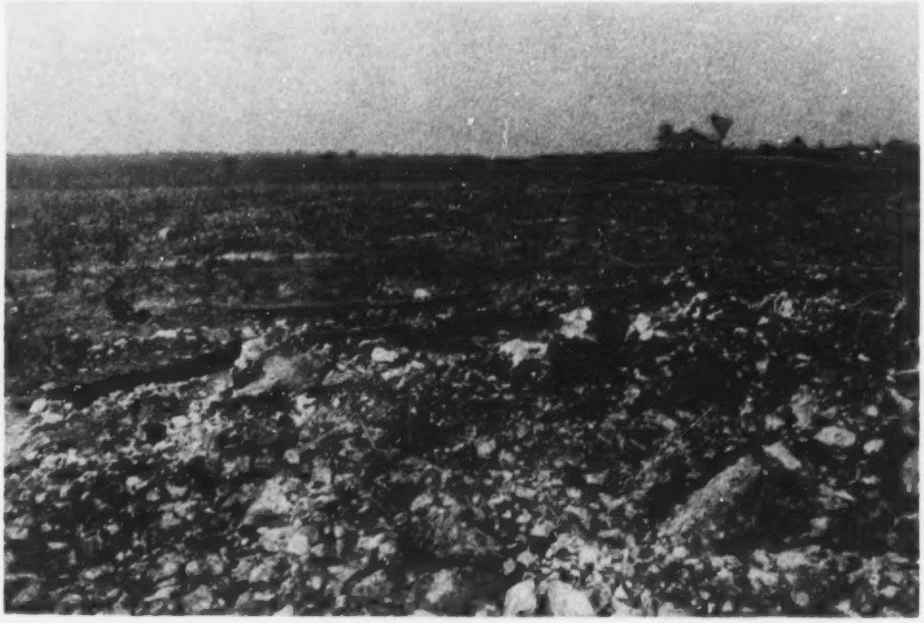
In a conversation with the Forest Supervisor it was learned that; "They are being built to facilitate timber harvest." Also they serve as work projects to instruct problem young people from the big cities, assigned to the Job Corps, in the use of bulldozers, backhoes, concrete mixers, etc. It is suggested that this is no proper place to exercise the social reform programs in which the federal government has become involved.

Excessive and costly engineering projects need to be stopped anywhere in our National Forests, not just in legally declared wilderness areas, but for now S B 2125 (and H B 2917, Bethune) offer the only assurance that even a remnant will be left to meet the accepted requirments for wilderness areas. Knowing of the rising interest of the American public in the conservation of our country's natural endowment, developers in the private and public sector now move with unseeming haste to claim and render unpalatable whatever is left. They have served up on a well funded platter the Potato Knob and Fane Creek highways, the clearcut areas throughout the forest and to cap it off a bony unacceptable legislative compromise, H B 2452 (Anthony).

We sincerely hope that the Senate Sub-Committee on public lands will see fit to recommend the legislation proposed by our far sighted senators, Dale Bumpers and David Pryor.

Neil Compton

A New Forest Highway—This wide, modern grade, crushed stone surfaced avenue up Fane Creek was built for the rapid unimpeded removal of national forest timber. Such access routes will, in the future, inevitably result in other commercial developments on inholding as well as on National Forest land.



A Clearcut Tract in the Ouachita Area—Scarified and burned, the surface of the earth lies in moonlike desolation following the application of the latest timber harvest method. In the next century almost all Ozark-Ouachita forest land will have received this treatment so that we can have paper carry-out bags in the supermarkets . . . unless we change our ways.

A **Timber Pile on the Fane Creek Road**—In cutting the wide swath through the forest for new log roads, the Forest Service generated a disposal problem, what to do with the big downed trees? They were piled at regular intervals along the right-of-way to await decomposition over the next 50 years and to offend the eye of passers-by, meanwhile. On the Potato Knob road there were 39 of these stacks in a distance of five miles. No estimate of wastage of wood fiber or of BTU's of heat energy is available. Damage to the integrity of the forest in present or future times is obvious.

Senator **Bumpers**. Neil, thank you very much.

Mr. **Hamilton**. Senator, I just want to add for the record that I've just submitted for the record certain panelists from panel 20, Mr. B. Finley Vinson, Mr. Mike Moore, Mr. Biff Vinson in order to perhaps expedite this hearing. They are available——

Senator **Bumpers**. You mean we just gained about 12 minutes?

Mr. **Hamilton**. I hope not.

Senator **Bumpers**. Don, thank you very much. Thank all of you very much for your fine testimony.

## STATEMENT OF TIMOTHY T. KU, CHAIRMAN, ARKANSAS DIVISION, OUACHITA SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS

Mr. **Ku**. Senator Bumpers and Congress Bethune, I'm Timothy Ku, professor of forestry at the University of Arkansas at Monticello. I'm a professional forester by education and have been involved in forestry practice, education, and research for the past 30 years. I served as chairman of the Arkansas Division of the Ouachita Society of American Foresters in 1979, and chairman of the Ouachita Society of American Foresters last year. The Ouachita Society of American Foresters is a two-State professional organization including Arkansas and Oklahoma. Presently, I am the chairman of the Arkansas State Board of Registration for Foresters. I'm here to speak not only for myself, but primarily for the Arkansas Division of the Society of American Foresters and other professional foresters in the State.

The Society of American Foresters, with about 21,000 members, is the national organization representing all segments of the forestry profession in the United States. That includes public and private practitioners, researchers, administrators, educators, and forestry students.

Objectives of the society are to advance the science, technology, teaching, and practice of professional forestry in America, and to use this knowledge and skills of the profession to benefit society.

The Arkansas Division of Society of American Foresters, with about 400 members, has been active during the past 20 years in advancing the forestry profession in the State of Arkansas.

The following is a prepared statement expressing the position of the Arkansas Division of the Ouachita SAF on Forest Wilderness as drafted last December during the annual meeting.

> The Arkansas Division of the Ouachita Society of American Foresters endorses the U.S. Forest Service RARE II recommendations for the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests and supports legislation that reflects these recommendations.
>
> The Arkansas SAF recognizes wilderness as an important and legitimate use of forest lands.
>
> The National Wildlife Preservation System included some 79.8 million acres as of 1981. This amounted to about 11 percent of all Federal Forest and Rangeland, or equivalent to a land base larger than New England's States plus New York and New Jersey.
>
> It is generally accepted that wilderness satisfies some scenic, scientific, recreational, conservation and historical protection purposes. However, this allocation process should insure proper recognition of management opportunities which may be foregone. Wilderness allocation may result in actual and potential production losses in water, timber, forage, energy, minerals, developed recreation and wildlife resources. This consideration of opportunity cost should always be part of the allocation process. In addition, it should be recognized that many forest land areas not allocated for wilderness are capable of satisfying some people's wilderness desires.

I might add here that the definition of wilderness is really in the eyes of the beholder.

> Therefore, any allocation of forest lands to wilderness should be preceded by comprehensive study of all costs and benefits. Forestry professionals are uniquely qualified to make such studies.
>
> Only Congress has the authority to designate Federal Lands for inclusion in the wilderness system. In making wilderness allocations, the Arkansas SAF asks that Congress give consideration to both the current and future benefits and costs associated with this wilderness.
>
> The Arkansas SAF recognized the absolute necessity of congressional review of all recommendations made under the RARE II, but we are concerned about the social and economic costs associated with delayed wilderness allocation.
>
> In conclusion, House bill H.R. 2452 by Representative Beryl Anthony, Jr. most closely conforms with these principles.

Thank you.

Senator BUMPERS. Thank you, Professor Ku.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Ku follows:]

# STATEMENT OF TIMOTHY T. KU
PROFESSOR OF FORESTRY
REPRESENTING
THE ARKANSAS DIVISION OF
THE OUACHITA SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS

Before the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands
and Reserved Waters on S2125, Arkansas Wilderness Act of 1983

February 15, 1984

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE:

I am Timothy T. Ku, Professor of Forestry at the University of Arkansas at Monticello. I am a professional forester by education and have been involved in forestry practice, education and research for the past 30 years. I served as Chairman of the Arkansas Division of the Ouachita Society of American Foresters (SAF) in 1979 and Chairman of the Ouachita SAF (Arkansas and Oklahoma) in 1983. Presently, I am the Chairman of the Arkansas State Board of Registration for Foresters. I am here to speak not only for myself but primarily for the Arkansas Division of the Society of American Foresters and other professional foresters in the State.

The Society of American Foresters, with about 21,000 members, is the national organization representing all segments of the forestry profession in the United States including public and private practitioners, researchers, administrators, educators, and forestry students.

Objectives of the Society are to advance the science, technology, teaching, and practice of professional forestry in America, and to use the knowledge and skills of the profession to benefit society.

The Arkansas Division of SAF, with about 400 members has been active during the past 20 years in advancing the forestry profession in the State.

The following is a prepared statement expressing the position of the Arkansas Division of the Ouachita SAF on Forest Wilderness.

> "The Arkansas Division of the Ouachita Society of American Foresters endorses the United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service RARE II recommendations for the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests and supports legislation that reflects these recommendations.
>
> The Arkansas SAF recognizes wilderness as an important and legitimate use of forestlands. *Forest Policies of the Society of American Foresters* states that 'Forest conservation provides for maintaining some land in a wilderness state for spiritual enjoyment, scientific study, and primitive recreation. Forest lands should be reserved and used for parks, monuments, recreation areas, wilderness areas and natural areas where intensive study demonstrates that such reservation and use is in the long-term public interest.'
>
> The National Wilderness Preservation System (the Wilderness System) included approximately 79.8 million acres in 1981. This is equivalent to about 11% of all federal forest and rangeland, or a land base larger than the New England states plus New York and New Jersey. Because some lands having wilderness qualities are not included in the Wilderness System, the extent of wilderness in the United States, including forest wilderness, greatly exceeds that included in the Wilderness System.
>
> It is generally accepted that wilderness satisfies some scenic, scientific, recreational, conservation and historic protection purposes. The allocation process should insure, however, proper recognition of management opportunities which may be foregone. Wilderness allocation may result in actual and potential production losses in water, timber, forage, energy, minerals, developed recreation, and wildlife resources. This consideration of opportunity cost should always be part of the allocation process. Additionally, it should be recognized that many forest land areas not allocated for wilderness are capable of satisfying some people's wilderness desires.

Therefore, any allocation of forest land to wilderness should be preceded by comprehensive study by capable analysts of all costs and benefits. Forestry professionals are uniquely qualified by their education, knowledge and experience to make such studies.

Only Congress has the authority to designate federal lands for inclusion in the wilderness system. In making wilderness allocations, the Arkansas SAF asks that Congress give consideration to both the current and future benefits and costs associated with wilderness.

The Arkansas SAF recognizes the absolute necessity of Congressional review of all recommendations made under RARE II, but we are concerned about the social and economic costs associated with delayed wilderness allocation.

HR 2452 by Representative Beryl Anthony Jr. most closely conforms with these principles."

This concludes my statement. We appreciate the committee's time to present our views. Thank you.

## STATEMENT OF B.G. BLACKMON, HEAD, DEPARTMENT OF FOREST RESOURCES, UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS AT MONTICELLO

Mr. **BLACKMON**. Senator Bumpers, ladies and gentlemen, I am Bob Blackmon from the University of Arkansas, located on the Monticello campus. I, too, would like to voice my appreciation to you and Representative Bethune for the opportunity to appear before you to address the issue of wilderness designation in Arkansas.

The issue of wilderness designation in our State and throughout the country has a long and emotional history as you know. The process essentially started some 30—I'm sorry—some 60 years ago when the U.S. Forest Service set aside the first wilderness area. The Forest Service continued to lead the wilderness movement by setting aside over 9 million acres even before the Wilderness Act of 1964. The RARE I process in the early 1970's recommended additional areas to the wilderness system, and RARE II in 1977 studied more areas for possible designation.

The wilderness question is indeed significant, and we all agree that wilderness is important to Arkansas. Few, if any, people oppose additional wilderness designation. The real issue here, in my opinion, is how much wilderness should be set aside for a population of 2.3 million to 2.5 million people? I am aware of no scientific studies that really tell us how many acres of wilderness are needed per person or per family.

As head of the State's forestry school, I should like to go on record as strongly supporting wilderness designation. At the same time I am a firm believer in the concept of making decisions, based on careful professional study.

Such study relative to the wilderness issue has been available to us for many years through the U.S. Forest Service. For more than three-quarters of a century we have entrusted the Forest Service with the stewardship of our national forests, and that agency, in my opinion, has done a commendable job of carrying out its responsibility.

We heard a speaker a moment ago refer to a conversation with a Forest Service person, stating that the Forest Service's objective was primarily to make money for Uncle Sam. And I really, really believe that that—I'm not sure who he talked to, and I don't mean to be a spokesman for the Forest Service but I think that defintely does not represent the consensus of the Chief and Associate Chief and his staff.

A major Forest Service activity in the past 10 to 15 years has been the study of wilderness inclusion. That series of studies has been methodical, professional, and as scientific as is possible with such an abstract issue.

In conlusion, after careful consideration of scientific, social and economic factors and consequences, and after years of public input from both preservation and production interests, the Forest Service recommended 7 years in Arkansas. And it's my opinion that the Forest Service recommendations have indeed struck a balance between wilderness designation on one hand and on the other, the needs of Arkansas for developed recreation areas and economic prodcution of forest products. These recommendations, carefully developed by professional foresters and resource managers, with full public input in that process, in my opinion, provide a solid basis for Arkansas' wilderness legislation. Thank you.

Senator BUMPERS. Thank you very much.

## STATEMENT OF JOHN H. GRAY, PETROLEUM GEOLOGIST, EL DORADO, AR

Mr. GRAY. I'm John H. Gray. I'm an independent consulting geologist that lives in El Dorado, AR, and until last week was very low keyed, low profiled and virtually unheard of. I would like to stay that way.

Senator Bumpers, Congressman Bethune, ladies and gentlemen——

Senator BUMPERS. I'll back off this bill if you'll tell me where all that oil is down there, John.

Mr. GRAY. It was hard for me to resist saying. If you think the Government shouldn't make a profit, you should start giving away those lands at Fort Chaffee.

A synthesis of the most current geolgoical thinking based on the latest techniques and concepts such as: plate tectonics, geochemical analysis, landsat imagery, seismic interpretation, and depositional modeling indicate the possibility that a giant oil and/or gas field underlying the Arkansas Ouachita Mountains could exist.

Having been in oil and gas exploration for 36 years and virtually worked all over the world except in Russia, it has been my experience that these fields are most likely to be found in more remote and untested areas, if for no other reason, where there is room left to find.

Based on current average prices for oil, the following figures indicate what the direct impact of a find of 10 billion barrels of oil would be worth in taxes to State and Federal governments. This was yesterday. I was not considering what's going on in the Middle East today. My figures may be way low very shortly.

The State of Arkansas in severance taxes of 5 percent would receive $15 billion. This may seem rather small, but we have a 1 cent per barrel Oil Museum tax. This would equal $1 million. Most museums in Arkansas are crying for money now. The conservation commission tax of 2 percent is $6 billion.

Now for the U.S. Government, wind fall profit tax which some of you are familiar with, estimated to be at $2 a barrel, would be $20 billion.

The direct benefits such as the value to our national defense, reduced energy cost, reduction in balance of payments, which I roughly calculated to be $300 billion, cannot be calculated.

In conclusion, the economic impact to Arkansas citizens such as lease bonuses, support services required, and so forth, it can only be hoped that the above conditions exist and an environment would be created to expedite exploring for them. Thank you.

Senator BUMPERS. Thank you very much, John.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Gray with attachments follows:]

JOHN H. GRAY
PETROLEUM GEOLOGIST

S.I.P.E.S. # 441

314 EAST ELM
501 863-6772
EL DORADO. ARK. 71730

Statement to be read before U.S. Senate sub-committee hearing in Little Rock, Arkansas, February 15, 1984, by John H. Gray, chaired by The Honorable Dale Bumpers, Senior U.S. Senator from Arkansas.

A synthesis of the most current geological thinking based on the latest techniques and concepts such as: plate tectonics, geochemical analysis, landsat imagery, seismic interpretation, and depositional modeling indicate the possibility that a giant oil and/or gas field underlying the Arkansas Ouachita Mountains could exist.

Having been in oil and gas exploration for 36 years, it has been my experience that these fields are most likely to be found in more remote and untested areas, if for no other reason, where there is room for one.

Based on current average prices for oil, the following figures indicate what the direct impact of a find of 10 billion barrels of oil would be worth in taxes to state and federal governments.

STATE OF ARKANSAS

Severence Tax at 5% - $15 billion dollars
Oil Museum Tax at .01¢ per barrel of oil - $100,000,000
Conservation Commission Tax at 2% - $6 billion dollars

U.S. GOVERNMENT

WPT Tax estimated at $2.00 per barrel of oil - $20 billion dollars

The direct benefits such as the value to our national defense, reduced energy cost, reduction in balance of payments . cannot be calculated.

In conclusion, the economic impact to Arkansas citizens such as lease bonuses, support services required, etc., it can only be hoped that the above conditions exist and an environment would be created to expedite exploring for them.

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[illegible]
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   Title: Antimony District
    Date: 00/00/78
  Author: BOYD R. HALEY
Keywords: OUACHITA, ANTIMONY DISTRICT
 Summary: Preliminary Geologic Map of the Antimony District of Southwest
Comments: Arkansas.


   Title: Arkansas Map
    Date: 00/00/66
  Author:
Keywords: OUACHITA, MAP
 Summary: Map of the State of Arkansas.


   Title: Arkansas Novaculite
    Date: 12/00/51
  Author: WILBERT H. HASS
Keywords: OUACHITA, NOVACULITE
 Summary: Age of Arkansas Novaculite; Bulletin of the American Association
Comments: of Petroleum Geologists, Vol. 35, No. 12; This is only the first
          page with the abstract on it.


   Title: Arkansas Novaculite
    Date: 09/24/83
  Author: CHARLES T. STEWART
Keywords: OUACHITA, WHETSTONES
 Summary: Arkansas Novaculite; Indians, whetstones, plastics and beyond!
Comments: Includes origin of novaculite, description of Arkansas novaculite,
          novaculite quarrying by the Indians, to 20, characteristics of the
          whetstone rock and rock aggregate.


   Title: Aspects of Manganese
    Date: 00/00/77
  Author: RAYMOND B. STROUD
Keywords: OUACHITA, MANGANESE
 Summary: Aspects of Manganese Production in West Central Arkansas; reprinted
Comments: from Arkansas Geological Commission, Symposium on the Geology of
          the Ouachita Mountains, vol. II, Economic Geology, Mineralogy and
          miscellaneous.


   Title: Atoka Formation
    Date: 03/00/78
  Author: WILLIAM V. BUSH
Keywords: OUACHITA, ATOKA FORMATION, GUIDEBOOK
 Summary: A Guidebook to the Atoka Formation in Arkansas; Guidebook 78-1,
Comments: Includes correlation of carboniferous rocks in Ozark Mountains,
          Arkansas Valley and Ouachita Mountains, Arkansas.
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[illegible]
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   Title: Bulletin of Petroleum
    Date: 01/00/34
  Author: BRUCE H. HARLTON
Keywords: OUACHITA, BULLETIN, BENDIAN
 Summary: Bulletin of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, Vol.
Comments: 6, Part 2.  This article contains information on the stratigraphy
          of the Ouachitas and several maps.

   Title: Buried Treasure
    Date: 02/00/81
  Author:
Keywords: OUACHITA, OIL
 Summary: Where to Find Today's and Tomorrow's Hot Oil Properties:  A article
Comments: from the Texas Monthly.

   Title: Carboniferous
    Date:   /  /
  Author: RICHARD B. LAUDON
Keywords: OUACHITA, CARBONIFEROUS
 Summary: Carboniferous stratigraphy of the Ouachita Mountains; includes main
Comments: structural features of Ouachita Mountains, correlation diagram,
          Stanley Shale, Jackfork Sandstone, Atoka formation and others.

   Title: Carboniferous Deep-Water
    Date: 05/00/80
  Author: CHARLES G. STONE
Keywords: OUACHITA, JACKFORK
 Summary: Additional information pertaining to the Carboniferous Deep-Water
Comments: Clastics Ouachita Mountains, Arkansas.  Good book on Jackfork
          Deposition and some illustrations.

   Title: Cinnabar in SW AR.
    Date: 00/00/32
  Author: GEORGE C. BRANNER
Keywords: OUACHITA, CINNABAR
 Summary: Information Circular 2; contents include topography and drainage,
Comments: discovery of cinnabar and suggestions for prospecting and
          development, with some illustrations.

   Title: Clastic Intervals
    Date:   /  /
  Author: PETE DOTSEY
Keywords: OUACHITA, CLASTIC
 Summary: A Petrologic Examination of some Resedimented, Coarse-Grained,
Comments: Clastic Intervals in Ouachita Mountains, Arkansas:  Association
          Round Table, a short article.
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    Title: Cocorp Line
     Date:   /  /
   Author:
 Keywords: OUACHITA, COCORP
  Summary: Large map of cocorp line with Gulf Coastal Plains, Southern
 Comments: Ouachitas, Benton Uplift, Maumelle Chaotic Zone, Frontal Thrust
           Zone, and Arkoma Basin.

    Title: Cocorp Seismic Reflect
     Date: 00/00/82
   Author: DOUGLAS K. NELSON
 Keywords: OUACHITA, COCORP
  Summary: Cocorp Seismic Reflection Profiling in the Ouachita Mountains of
 Comments: western Arkansas: Geometry and Geologic Interpretation. Nelson et
           al, tectonics in press; contains frontal thrust zone, maumelle zone
           and Benton uplift, and the southern Ouachitas, along with
           illustrations.

    Title: Continental Reflection
     Date: 07/08/82
   Author:
 Keywords: OUACHITA, CONSORTIUM
  Summary: Consortium for Continental Reflecting Profiling (COCORP).
 Comments: Newsletter No. 15, includes an illustration of COCORP Deep Seismic
           Reflection Program.

    Title: Core Area of Arkansas
     Date:   /  /
   Author:
 Keywords: OUACHITA, GEOLOGIC MAPS
  Summary: A folder containing core areas of Arkansas and recent geologic
 Comments: maps.  It also contains pictures and linen maps of Collier Shale
           Area.

    Title: Correlation of Oil
     Date: 11/00/81
   Author: JOSEPH A. CURIALE
 Keywords: OUACHITA, ASPHALTITE, OKLAHOMA
  Summary: Correlation of oil and asphaltite in Ouachita Mountain region of
 Comments: Oklahoma from the American Association of Petroleum Geologists:
           Bulletin, V. 65, No. 11, pp. 2426-2432, with 6 figures and 2
           tables.
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    Title: County to be Shaken
     Date: 12/21/81
   Author:
 Keywords: OUACHITA, SONAR
  Summary: County to be shaken for Sonar information; A newspaper article
 Comments: from the DeQueen Daily Citizen.

    Title: Creek and River Map
     Date:   /  /
   Author:
 Keywords: OUACHITA, LINEAMENT
  Summary: Map of State of Arkansas showing all rivers, tributaries, creeks,
 Comments: etc.; excellent for lineament analysis.

    Title: Cross Section
     Date: 00/00/77
   Author: BOYD R. HALEY
 Keywords: OUACHITA, ROAD LOG, GUIDEBOOK
  Summary: Cross-Section along Rt. of Second Day Road Log; Plate 47.

    Title: Crustal Structure
     Date: 10/11/82
   Author: ROBERT J. LILLIE
 Keywords: OUACHITA, COCORP
  Summary: Crustal Structure of the Ouachita Mountains, Arkansas; A model
 Comments: based on the integration of cocorp reflection profiles and regional
           geophysical data.

    Title: Crystal Mountains
     Date:   /  /
   Author:
 Keywords: OUACHITA, CRYSTAL MTN.
  Summary: A folder containing many maps on Crystal Mountains, Montgomery
 Comments: County.

    Title: De Queen and Caddo Gap
     Date: 00/00/29
   Author: HUGH D.  MISER
 Keywords: OUACHITA, CADDO GAP
  Summary: Geology of the De Queen and Caddo Gap Quadrangle, Arkansas;
 Comments: Bulletin 808, contents include geography and geology of the
           Ouachita Mountains, Arkansas Valley and the Gulf Coastal Plains
           with some illustrations.
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    Title: Deep-Water Sandstones
     Date: 00/00/79
   Author: ROBERT C. MORRIS
 Keywords: OUACHITA, SANDSTONES
  Summary: Petrology and diagenesis of deep-water sandstones in the Ouachita
 Comments: Mountains of Arkansas and Oklahoma; The Society of Economic
           Paleontologists and Mineralogists.


    Title: DeWitt
     Date: 01/05/83
   Author: DEWITT
 Keywords: OUACHITA, VAN SICLEN
  Summary: A letter from DeWitt Van Siclen and two draft sketches of
 Comments: conditions for generation of southward vergence subsequently thrust
           northward to present core area.


    Title: Discoveries
     Date:   /  /
   Author: R.A. DIEMER
 Keywords: OUACHITA, WEST TEXAS, NEW MEXICO, PETROLEUM
  Summary: Two pieces of papers, one page is a figure of West Texas and
 Comments: eastern New Mexico of significant exploratory well completions in
           1979; The other page is a list of important discoveries in West
           Texas and eastern New Mexico in 1979.


    Title: Economic Geology
     Date: 00/00/67
   Author: AR GEOLOGICAL COMM.
 Keywords: OUACHITA, PETROLOGY, GUIDEBOOK
  Summary: Field Trip Guidebook Central Arkansas; Economic Geology and
 Comments: Petrology, contents include road logs, the chamberlain creek,
           barite deposit, and the geology of the Wilson Springs Vanadium
           Deposits, illustrations are also included.


    Title: Evolution
     Date: 02/18/80
   Author: ROBERT E. WESTER
 Keywords: OUACHITA, EVOLUTION, OKLAHOMA
  Summary: Evolution of South Oklahoma Aulacogen: From the Oil and Gas
 Comments: Journal; includes pictures of the Southern Oklahoma Aulacogen area;
           geologic structures, Sw-NE cross-section, diagrammatic south-north,
           isopach map and others.
    Title: Exploration Due
     Date: 01/10/83
   Author:
 Keywords: OUACHITA, ARKOMA
  Summary: Exploration Due in Ouachita Belt, Arkoma Basin; includes Sohio
 Comments: program, a short article.


    Title: Field Conference
     Date: 05/02/63
   Author: FT. SMITH GEOLOGICAL
 Keywords: OUACHITA, GUIDEBOOK
  Summary: Guidebook Second Regional Field Conference: Southeastern Arkansas
 Comments: Valley and the Ouachita and Frontal Ouachita Mountains, Arkansas;
           Includes road logs, structure and vein quartz of the Ouachita
           Mountains in Oklahoma, and gas purchase contracts with particular
           reference to the Arkoma Basin.


    Title: Frontal Fold Belt
     Date: 06/00/82
   Author: TIM C. LEISING
 Keywords: OUACHITA, SCOTT COUNTY
  Summary: A letter and map concerning re: non-exclusive seismic survey
 Comments: frontal fold belt, phase I Scott and Yell Counties, Arkansas.


    Title: Geo-Float Trail
     Date:   /  /
   Author: U.S. ARMY CORPS
 Keywords: OUACHITA, GEO-FLOAT TRAIL
  Summary: Ouachita Geo-Float Trail, an information booklet.


    Title: Geochemical Correlation
     Date:   /  /
   Author: JOSEPH CURIALE
 Keywords: OUACHITA, ASPHALTITE, OKLAHOMA
  Summary: Origin and Geochemical Correlation of Near-Surface Oil and
 Comments: Asphaltite Deposits of Southeastern Oklahoma.


    Title: Geochemical Survey
     Date: 00/00/77
   Author: JOHN J. SANTOS
 Keywords: OUACHITA, MINERALOGY, SILVER
  Summary: Geochemical Survey of the silver; Arkansas area; Reprinted for
 Comments: private circulation from Arkansas Geological Commission Symposium
           on the Geology of the Ouachita Mountains, vol. II., economic
           geology, mineralogy and miscellaneous.
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Title: Geologic Column
Date: 00/00/76
Author: HALEY ET AL
Keywords: OUACHITA, MAP
Summary: Geologic column for the Arkansas Geologic Map; Plate 46B; includes
Comments: Mississippi embayment, Gulf Coastal Plains, Ouachita Mountain
region, Ozark region, and others.

Title: Geologic Map
Date: / /
Author:
Keywords: OUACHITA, GEOLOGIC MAP
Summary: A Geologic Map of the Ouachita Mountains, Township 2S, and Range of
Comments: 27W.

Title: Geologic Map & Cross Sec.
Date: 00/00/00
Author: GEORGE W. VIELE
Keywords: OUACHITA, MAP
Summary: Geologic Map and Cross Section, Eastern Ouachita Mountains,
Comments: Arkansas; This abstract contains information about a cross section
extending from Mountain View, Arkansas, to the Chevron No. 1 Cabe
well in Nevada County, Arkansas, transects the Ouachita folded
belt. It covers the Ozark Uplift and Arkoma Basin, Maumelle
Chaotic Zone, Frontal Thrust Belt, Benton Uplift, Southern
Ouachitas, and a Plate-Tectonics interpretation.

Title: Geologic Map
Date: 00/00/18
Author:
Keywords: OUACHITA, ASHPALT, GULF COASTAL PLAINS
Summary: Geologic Map of part of southwestern Arkansas showing the location
Comments: of the asphalt deposits on the north border of the Gulf Coastal
Plains, to the north of which is the Ouachita Mountain region.'
Bulletin No. 691.

Title: Geologic Map
Date: 00/00/58
Author: RICHARD R. COHOON
Keywords: OUACHITA, MAP, MT. IDA
Summary: A Geologic Map and Sections of the Mount Ida Area, Ouachita
Comments: Mountains, Arkansas.

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     Title: Geologic Map of Gaston
      Date: 00/00/59
    Author: HARRY C. LEE
  Keywords: OUACHITA, MAP, GASTON
   Summary: A geologic map and cross sections of the Gaston Area, Ouachita
  Comments: Mountains, Arkansas.

     Title: Geologic Map
      Date: 00/00/60
    Author: RICHARD R. COHOON
  Keywords: OUACHITA, MAP, MT. IDA, MONTGOMERY CO.
   Summary: A Geologic Map and Sections of the Eastern Mt. Ida Area, Montgomery
  Comments: County, Arkansas.

     Title: Geologic Map
      Date: 00/00/60
    Author: HARRY C. LEE
  Keywords: OUACHITA, MAP, MT. IDA, MONTGOMERY CO.
   Summary: A Geologic Map and Sections of the Western Mt. Ida Area of
  Comments: Montgomery County, Arkansas.

     Title: Geologic Sec. Ouachita
      Date: 00/00/00
    Author: JAY ZIMMERMAN
  Keywords: OUACHITA, TECTONIC, CROSS SECTIONS
   Summary: Geologic Section Across the Ouachita Mountains, and Western
  Comments: Arkansas; This article discusses the tectonic style of the Arkansas
            Ouachitas, Cretaceous Overlap and the Southern Ouachitas, Benton
            Uplift, Frontal Ouachitas, Arkoma Basin, and a description of the
            map and cross sections and some information on Plate Tectonic
            models of the Ouachita Orogenic Belt.

     Title: Geologic Sections
      Date: 01/01/63
    Author: DAN CIPRIANI
  Keywords: OUACHITA, OKLAHOMA, SECTIONS
   Summary: General Geologic Sections of Oklahoma and Northern Arkansas.

     Title: Geological Excursion
      Date: 06/00/79
    Author: BOYD R. HALEY
  Keywords: OUACHITA, GUIDEBOOK
   Summary: A Guidebook to the Second Geological Excursion on Lake Ouachita;
  Comments: includes correlation of Paleozoic rocks in the Ouachita Mountains,
            Arkansas Valley and Ozark Mountains and general lithologic
            description of units exposed near Lake Ouachita.
    Title: Geology Map of Pike Co.
     Date:   /  /
   Author:
 Keywords: OUACHITA, MAP, ATHENS PLATEAU
  Summary: A Map of a portion of the Athens Plateau in Pike County, Arkansas.


    Title: Guidebook
     Date: 10/24/53
   Author: SHREVEPORT GEO. SOC.
 Keywords: OUACHITA, MAGNET COVE, CRETACEOUS, GUIDEBOOK
  Summary: Guidebook: Nineteenth Annual Field Trip, upper and lower
 Comments: Cretaceous of Southwestern Arkansas, Cambrian-Pennsylvanian of the
           Ouachita Mountains and Magnet Cove.


    Title: Guidebook
     Date: 00/00/68
   Author: ARTHUR L. BOUSHER
 Keywords: OUACHITA, ARKOMA
  Summary: A 1968 Guidebook to the Geology of the Western Arkoma Basin and
 Comments: Ouachita Mountains, Oklahoma; includes figure of Bandy Creek,
           anticline.


    Title: Himalayan-Bengal Model
     Date: 03/00/83
   Author: STEPHAN A. GRAHAM
 Keywords: OUACHITA, HIMALAYAN-BENGAL
  Summary: Himalayan-Bengal Model for Flysch Dispersal in the Appalachian-
 Comments: Ouachita System. Geological Society of American Bulletin, Vol. 86,
           pp. 273-286, with 6 figures, Doc. No. 50301.


    Title: Hydrocarbon Potential
     Date: 02/12/79
   Author: DR. RAYMOND SUHM
 Keywords: OUACHITA, HYDROCARBON
  Summary: Hydrocarbon Potential of Simpson: Oil and Gas Journal; Includes
 Comments: tectonic features, geologic column, Simpson gas production, Simpson
           Correlation, and combined isopach and paleogeographic map.


    Title: Information
     Date:   /  /
   Author:
 Keywords: OUACHITA
  Summary: A manilla envelope full of information on the Ouachita system with
 Comments: a map.
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Title: Investigation of SW AR.
Date: 10/00/50
Author: L.T. MCELVENNY
Keywords: OUACHITA, MERCURY DISTRICT
Summary: Investigation of southwestern Arkansas Mercury District, Howard,
Comments: Pike, and Clark Counties, Arkansas; report of investigations 4737,
includes ore deposits, mining and furnacing, and work done by the
Bureau of Mines.

Title: ITC Textbook
Date: 00/00/72
Author: J.F.M. MEKEL
Keywords: OUACHITA, RADAR
Summary: ITC Textbook of Photo-Interpretation, Vol. VIII; Use of aerial
Comments: detection in geology and engineering. Chapter VIII, 2; The
Geological Interpretation of Radar Images; Part I-The geological
interpretation of radar images. Part II-Illustrative radar images
and photographs with descriptive text and interpretation.

Title: Letter
Date: 01/04/83
Author: LARRY FLEMMING
Keywords: OUACHITA, POTLATCH, AMOCO
Summary: A letter from Amoco to Potlatch Corporation; Re: LPN's 341376-H,
Comments: 342104-H and 342529 through 342580 Potlatch Corp., Pike et al
Counties, Arkansas.

Title: Lineament Analysis
Date: / /
Author: S.C. CARAN
Keywords: OUACHITA, LINEAMENT
Summary: GC 82-1: Lineament Analysis and Inference of Geologic Structure;
Comments: examples from the Balcones-Ouachita Trend of Texas, a short
article.

Title: Llanoria
Date: 08/00/21
Author: HUGH D. MISER
Keywords: OUACHITA, PALEOZOIC
Summary: Llanoria, The Paleozoic Land area in Louisiana and Eastern Texas
Comments: from the Americal Journal of Science, vol. V; Includes Blakely and
Blaylock Sandstone, Stanley Shale and Jackfork Sandstone, and
concealed rocks of the Gulf Coastal Plains.

Title: Magnet Cove
Date: / /
Author:
Keywords: OUACHITA, MAGNET COVE
Summary: Geology of Magnet Cove; complete description of Magnet Cove,
Comments: includes selected stops in Magnet Cove and a map of bedrock geology
of Magnet Cove Igneous Area, Hot Springs County, Arkansas.

Title: Magnetic Map of Arkansas
Date: / /
Author:
Keywords: OUACHITA, IGNEOUS, MAGNETIC
Summary: Magnetic Map of Arkansas showing Magnet Cove and other late
Comments: cretaceous igneous intrusive anomalies in Central Arkansas.

Title: Malvern Quadrangle
Date: 00/00/64
Author: WALTER DANILCHIK
Keywords: OUACHITA, PALEOZOIC, MALVERN, HOT SPRINGS
Summary: Geology of the Paleozoic Area in the Malvern Quadrangle, Garland
Comments: and Hot Spring Counties, Arkansas; Miscellaneous geologic
investigations; Map I-405.

Title: Map
Date: / /
Author:
Keywords: OUACHITA, MAP, OKLAHOMA
Summary: Colunmar Section of oldest formations in cave areas of the
Comments: Ouachitas, and Oklahoma area and Arkansas.

Title: Map
Date: / /
Author:
Keywords: OUACHITA, PETROLEUM, SEEPS
Summary: Map of Little River, Hemstead, Clark, and Nevada Counties of
Comments: numerous oil seeps.

Title: Maps
Date: / /
Author:
Keywords: OUACHITA, MAPS
~~Summary: Maps of Dierks Dam Quadrangle, Neshope Quadrangle, Center Point~~
Comments: Quadrangle, Center Point NE Quadrangle, Nathan Quadrangle, Dierks
Quadrangle and Geneva Quadrangle.

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    Title: Mid-Continent Newsletter
     Date: 04/26/83
   Author: PETROLEUM INFOR.
 Keywords: OUACHITA, NOVACULITE, PETROLEUM
  Summary: An article on the first page of the Mid-Continent Newsletter about
 Comments: Conoco requests spacing for Choctaw County, Oklahoma tests.

    Title: Mississippian
     Date: 01/00/77
   Author: ALAN R. NIEM
 Keywords: OUACHITA, PYROCLASTIC, ASH-FALL
  Summary: Mississippian Pyroclastic Flow and Ash-Fall Deposits in the Deep-
 Comments: Marine Ouachita Flysch Basin, Oklahoma and Arkansas: Geological
           Society of American Bulletin, Vol. 88, pp. 49-61, with 16 figures,
           Doc. No. 70105.

    Title: Mobil Lifts Ouachita
     Date: 12/16/68
   Author: JOHN C. MCCASLIN
 Keywords: OUACHITA, MOBIL, PETROLEUM
  Summary: Mobil Lifts Ouachita Drilling Shroud: A short article and picture
 Comments: included of area talked about in Oklahoma.

    Title: Oil & Gas Possibilities
     Date: 05/04/63
   Author: WILLIAM M. CAPLAN
 Keywords: OUACHITA, OIL AND GAS
  Summary: Oil and Gas Possibilities in the Ouachita Mountain Region of
 Comments: Arkansas; This article discusses the Arkansas Valley region
           (Arkansas portion of the Arkoma Basin). The regional average
           sandstone porosity in the Ouachita Mountains was found to be 5.7
           percent; in the Arkansas Valley, 7.8%; and in the Ozark Plateaus,
           10.9%. This article also contains a table and map.

    Title: Oil Firm, Weyco
     Date: 01/00/83
   Author:
 Keywords: OUACHITA, PETROLEUM, WEYCO
  Summary: Oil Firm, Weyco Sign Mineral Lease Agreement: Newspaper article on
 Comments: Sohio Petroleum Co., signed an exploration agreement with the
           Weyerhaeuser Company.

    Title: Okla. Drillers Ouachitas
     Date: 11/14/60
   Author: WILLIAM D. PITT
 Keywords: OUACHITA, OKLAHOMA
  Summary: Oklahoma Drillers May Have to Dig Deeper for Ouachitas Reserves;
 Comments: Contents include information on recent discovery of the gas in
           commercial quantity in the Potato Hills area of the Ouachita
           Mountains. Crystal Mountain and older rocks are explained
           throughout the article.
   Title: Oklahoma
    Date: 05/04/81
  Author:
Keywords: OUACHITA, OKLAHOMA, PETROLEUM, NOVACULITE
 Summary: A short article on Arkansas Novaculite; Pushmataha is written about
Comments: it; Describes a well drilled by  Jones and Pellow; This article is
          from the Oil and Gas Journal.

   Title: Oklahoma
    Date: 05/04/81
  Author:
Keywords: OUACHITA, MCCURTAIN COUNTY, OKLAHOMA, PETROLEUM
 Summary: An article on wildcat well drilled in McCurtain County, Oklahoma;
Comments: From the Oil and Gas Journal, p. 367.

   Title: Oklahoma
    Date: 10/05/81
  Author:
Keywords: OUACHITA, NOVACULITE, OKLAHOMA, PETROLEUM
 Summary: Article on Arkansas Novaculite; From the Oil and Gas Journal.

   Title: Ouachita Facies
    Date: 12/00/48
  Author: VIRGIL E. BARNES
Keywords: OUACHITA, TEXAS
 Summary: Ouachita Facies in Central Texas; Report of investigations No. 2;
Comments: contents include: surface geology, stratigraphy, structure,
          subsurface geology, and gravity data.

   Title: Ouachita Mountains
    Date: 05/22/48
  Author: SHREVEPORT GEO. SOC.
Keywords: OUACHITA, MAGNET COVE, OUACHITA
 Summary: Guidebook Field Trip:  Ouachita Mountains, Cambrian through
Comments: Pennsylvanian Magnet Cove.

   Title: Ouachita Mountains
    Date: 00/00/67
  Author: ARK. GEOLOGICAL COM.
Keywords: OUACHITA, MAGNETIC, MAP
 Summary: Aeromagnetic Survey Ouachita Mountains Map.
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   Title: Ouachita Mountains
    Date: 04/00/73
  Author: CHARLES G. STONE
Keywords: OUACHITA
 Summary: A guidebook to the Geology of the Ouachita Mountains, Arkansas,
Comments: includes road logs for Ouachita Mountain trips with illustrations
          and figures.


   Title: Ouachita Mountains
    Date: 02/07/83
  Author: FRANK E. LASATER
Keywords: OUACHITA, SEISMIC
 Summary: Ouachita Mountain Area Group Seismic Survey: A letter from seismic
Comments: reflections, inc. along with a map of the proposed seismic program,
          163 mile program.


   Title: Ouachita Orogeny
    Date:   /  /
  Author: FRANK A. MELTONI
Keywords: OUACHITA, TECTONIC
 Summary: Age of the Ouachita Orogeny and its Tectonic Effects: Includes
Comments: review of previous contributions, discussion of evidence, the
          buried southeastern Arbuckle Mountains, a source, and new evidence
          from joints.


   Title: Ouachita Overthrust
    Date:   /  /
  Author:
Keywords: OUACHITA, OVERTHRUST, PETROLEUM
 Summary: Ouachita Over-thrust and related subjects including oil and gas
Comments: possibilities;  folder containing the following articles:  Oil in
          the Fascinating Ouachitas; World Oil; Ouachita Mountains; Oil and
          Gas Potential; Midlothian Prospect; Southwest Finds May open up
          overlooked Oil Province; Oil and Gas Journal; Ouachita Overthrust
          Drawing Interest, and others.


   Title: Ouachita Structural Belt
    Date: 00/00/61
  Author: PETER T. FLAWN
Keywords: OUACHITA, TEXAS
 Summary: Geologic Map of the Ouachita Structural Belt in Texas and Oklahoma.

   Title: Ouachita Symposium Text
    Date: 00/00/59
  Author: LEWIS M. CLINE
Keywords: OUACHITA, SYMPOSIUM
 Summary: The Geology of the Ouachita Mountains; A symposium, contents
Comments: include the Choctaw Nation, Ouachita problems, the Ouachita
          structural belt, oil and gas possibilities of the Ouachita
          province, and the Atoka of the McAlester Basin, and some
          illustrations.
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    Title: Ouachita Trend
     Date: 05/04/82
   Author: TELEDYNE EXPL. CO.
 Keywords: OUACHITA, MAP
  Summary: Teledyne Exploration Company Regional Seismic Survey of the
 Comments: Ouachita Trend in South Central Texas; included is a map.

    Title: Outcrop and Subcrop
     Date: 00/00/61
   Author: PHILIP B. KING
 Keywords: OUACHITA, PALEOZOIC
  Summary: Geologic map of part of southeastern U.S. showing outcrop and
 Comments: subcrop areas of Paleozoic and older rocks.

    Title: Ozarks and Ouachitas
     Date:   /  /
   Author: NORMAN F. WILLILAMS
 Keywords: OUACHITA, OZARKS
  Summary: The Ozarks and the Ouachitas Geologically Speaking:  Many
 Comments: differences stated.

    Title: Paleozoic Rocks
     Date: 02/00/81
   Author: CHARLES G. STONE
 Keywords: OUACHITA, PALEOZOIC, GUIDEBOOK
  Summary: Field guide to the paleozoic rocks of the Ouachita Mountains and
 Comments: Arkansas Valley provinces;  Guidebook 81-1, road logs for eastern
           Ouachita Mountains and southeastern Arkansas Valley, Arkansas
           Valley and Central Ouachita Mountains, and central and southern
           Ouachita Mountains.

    Title: Part of Athens Plateau
     Date: 04/00/67
   Author: BENNIE H. WALTHALL
 Keywords: OUACHITA, ATHENS, STRATIGRAPHY
  Summary: Stratigraphy and Structure, Part of Athens Plateau, Southern
 Comments: Ouachitas, Arkansas; This book is about the stratigraphy
           subdivisions of the frontal and central Ouachitas of Oklahoma
           and the Athens Plateauof the southern Ouachitas.

    Title: Part of Athens Plateau
     Date: 04/00/67
   Author: BENNIE H. WALTHALL
 Keywords: OUACHITA, ATHENS PLATEAU
  Summary: Stratigraphy and Structure of part of Athens Plateau, Southern
 Comments: Ouachita; reprinted from the American Association of Petroleum
           Geologists, Bulletin, vol. 51, No. 4.
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Title: Petrologic Factors
Date: / /
Author: J.B. COMER
Keywords: OUACHITA, PETROLEUM, CHATTANOOGA
Summary/Comments: Petrologic Factors Controlling Internal Migration and Expulsion of Petroleum from Source Rocks: Woodford-Chattanooga of Oklahoma and Arkansas, by the Association Round Table.

Title: Pinnacle Mountain
Date: / /
Author: AR GEOLOGICAL COM.
Keywords: OUACHITA, CRETACEOUS, PINNACLE MOUNTAIN
Summary/Comments: The Geologic Story of Pinnacle Mountain State Park. A pamphlet and a geologic map of Pinnacle Mountain are included.

Title: Producing Horizon Legend
Date: / /
Author: GEOMAP
Keywords: OUACHITA, GEOMAP, PETROLEUM
Summary/Comments: Producing Horizon Legend: Advertisement for executive reference maps. Shows a portion of executive reference, Map No. 311 of Oklahoma.

Title: Regional Controls
Date: 08/00/75
Author: DONALD R. LOWE
Keywords: OUACHITA, SILICA
Summary/Comments: Regional Controls on Silica Sedimentation in the Ouachita System: Geological Society of America, Bulletin, Vol. 86, pp. 1123-1127, with 4 figures and includes local controls also.

Title: Remote Sensing
Date: / /
Author: GEOSCIENCE, INC.
Keywords: OUACHITA, REMOTE SENSING
Summary/Comments: Remote Sensing and Geophysical Analysis of the Ouachita Tectonic Belt and Foreland Basins, East Texas.

Title: Sandstone Porosities
Date: 01/00/37
Author: GEORGE C. BRANNER
Keywords: OUACHITA, SANDSTONE, POROSITIES
Summary/Comments: Sandstone Porosities in Paleozoic Region in Arkansas: Contents include investigation, density and porosity determinations, a map of the physiographic provinces of the paleozoic area of Arkansas showing porosities of sandstones, discussion of results, and several graphs. This article is also filed under Ozarks and Arkoma.

Title: Science Teachers
Date: 09/01/64
Author: AR GEOLOGICAL COMM.
Keywords: OUACHITA, GUIDEBOOK
Summary: Guidebook of Science Teachers Field Conference: Includes Ouachita
Comments: Mountain Region, Ozark Province, Chamberlain Creek Barite Deposit,
Magnet Cove Area, Gulf Coastal Plain and Diamonds at Murfreesboro.

Title: SE Oklahoma Wildcats
Date: 05/19/80
Author: JOHN C. MCCASLIN
Keywords: OUACHITA, OKLAHOMA, PETROLEUM
Summary: Southeast Oklahoma Wildcats Due Close Look: From the Oil and Gas
Comments: Journal, includes a picture of fault country wildcat, a short
article.

Title: Shale Shaker
Date: 09/00/80
Author: OKLA. GEOL. SOCIETY
Keywords: OUACHITA, OKLAHOMA, CARBONATE ROCKS
Summary: This article is about the significance of silicified carbonate
Comments: rocks near the Devonian-Mississippian boundary Ouachita Mountains,
Oklahoma, Vol. 31.

Title: Shale Shaker
Date: 10/00/80
Author: OKLA. GEOLG. SOCIETY
Keywords: OUACHITA, OKLAHOMA, OIL
Summary: This article contains information about oil in the Ouachitas, the
Comments: present need to hire might result in the future need to fire, and
several maps, Vol. 31.

Title: Shallow-Marine Origin
Date: 06/00/76
Author: DAVID K. DAVIES
Keywords: OUACHITA, ORDOVICIAN
Summary: Shallow-Marine Origin for Ordovician Rocks of the Ouachita
Comments: Mountains, Arkansas: Geology, Vol. 4, pp. 340-344, some tables are
included.

Title: Shreveport Report
Date: 10/06/82
Author: PETROLEUM INFO.
Keywords: OUACHITA, SHREVEPORT, PETROLEUM
Summary: Shreveport Region Report: First page of report has an article,
Comments: shell to drill rank 10,000 ft. ordovician wildcat in Hot Springs,
County.

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    Title: Siluro-Devonian Rocks
     Date: 00/00/67
   Author: ROBERT T. SELLARS,
 Keywords: OUACHITA, SILURO-DEVONIAN ROCK
  Summary: The Siluro-Devonian Rocks of the Ouachita Mountains, from the Tulsa
 Comments: Geological Society Digest, Vol. 35, pp. 231-241, with some
           illustrations.


    Title: Southern Ouachitas
     Date:   /  /
   Author: ART BOWSHER
 Keywords: OUACHITA, ATHENS PLATEAU
  Summary: Geology of part of southern Ouachitas, Arkansas:  Reprint, Nov.
 Comments: 1966, 29th Field Conference on Flysch Facies and Structure of the
           Ouachita Mountains; Includes the geology of a portion of the Athens
           Plateau Pike County, Arkansas.


    Title: Southwestern Arkansas
     Date: 05/00/80
   Author: B.F. CLARDY
 Keywords: OUACHITA, GUIDEBOOK, JACKFORK
  Summary: A Guidebook to Southwestern Arkansas and Lake Ouachita; Guidebook
 Comments: 80-1; Contents include Jackfork Quarry, Greens Chapel, Dierks Dam,
           Dierks and Highland.


    Title: Stratigraphy and Tectonic
     Date:   /  /
   Author: KEITH B. KETNER
 Keywords: OUACHITA, TECTONIC, PALEOZOIC
  Summary: Stratigraphy and Tectonic Parallels Between Paleozoic Geosynclinal
 Comments: Siliceous Sequences in Northern Nevada and those of the Marathon
           Uplift, Texas, and Ouachita Mountains, Arkansas and Oklahoma.


    Title: Submarine Fan
     Date:   /  /
   Author: R.J. MOIOLA
 Keywords: OUACHITA, SUBMARINE
  Summary: Submarine Fan Sedimentation, Ouachita Mountains, Arkansas and
 Comments: Oklahoma, a short article.


    Title: Surveyed Area
     Date:   /  /
   Author:
 Keywords: OUACHITA
  Summary: Section III, Geology of the Surveyed Area; Includes location and
 Comments: general physiography and geology of the Ouachita Mountains.
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Title: Symposium
Date: 00/00/77
Author: CHARLES G. STONE
Keywords: OUACHITA, SYMPOSIUM
Summary/Comments: Symposium on the Geology of the Ouachita Mountains, Vol. I: stratigraphy, sedimentology, petrography, tectonics and paleontology.

Title: Tectonic History Orogen
Date: 05/00/82
Author: THOMAS VIELE
Keywords: OUACHITA, TECTONIC, BARITE, STRATIGRAPHY
Summary/Comments: A summary of the Penrose Conference to discuss the tectonic history of the Ouachita orogen. This article also talks about the sedimentary and depositional history.

Title: Texas Ouachita Trend
Date: / /
Author: CHAPARRAL SEISMIC
Keywords: OUACHITA, TEXAS
Summary/Comments: Texas Ouachita Trend-Seismic Reconnaissance Program; one map of the trend.

Title: The Ouachita System
Date: 10/15/61
Author: PETER T. FLAWN
Keywords: OUACHITA
Summary/Comments: Publication Number 6120; contents include the Ouachita Mountains of Oklahoma and Arkansas, the Marathon Area, other exposures of the Ouachita Belt, igneous rocks and vein rocks in the Ouachita Belt, and post-orogenic paleozoic rocks lying on the Ouachita Belt.

Title: Tulsa Firm
Date: 01/28/80
Author: JOHN C. MCCASLIN
Keywords: OUACHITA, TULSA, PETROLEUM
Summary/Comments: Tulsa Firm to Probe Secrets of the Ouachitas: Oil and Gas Journal; Includes a picture of Ouachita County Wildcat.

Title: Upper Jackfork Sandstone
Date: 08/00/81
Author: DENISE M. STONE
Keywords: OUACHITA, JACKFORK
Summary/Comments: Paleoenvironment and secondary porosity of the Upper Jackfork Sandstone, Central Arkansas; Includes regional facies of the Ouachita Mountains, Jackfork Sandstone depositional features, field and laboratory work; Mile 81 section and petrographic analysis.

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    Title: Vast Potential
     Date: 06/12/78
   Author: VELLA A. KUUSKRAA
 Keywords: OUACHITA, GAS, PETROLEUM
  Summary: Vast potential held by four unconventionial gas sources: Oil and
 Comments: Gas Journal, pp. 47-54: includes figures of ultimate recovery by
           1nconventional target, location of major tight gas basins, devonian
           shale, ultimate recovery and others.

    Title: Vast Reserve Potential
     Date: 03/29/82
   Author:
 Keywords: OUACHITA, COCORP
  Summary: Vast Reserve Potential Seen Below Basement: tests begin: picture of
 Comments: cocorp deep seismic reflection program included.  Short article
           from the Oil and Gas Journal.

    Title: Watchful Waiting
     Date: 04/03/61
   Author: PETER B. BIKE
 Keywords: OUACHITA
  Summary: Watchful Waiting in Ouachitas May End-Pending Outcome of Key Test:
 Comments: From the Oil and Gas Journal: This includes three sections of the
           electric log in the King-Stevenson 1 Brame which is fanning
           Ouachita hopes: a map of the Ouachitas---vast unexplored province:
           and another map with attention centered on Apache 1 Dumm.
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PAST WEEK IN CONGRESS (Continued)

## EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

### House Committee Hearings

Wednesday, February 1 '84
The House Energy Subcommittee on Fossil and Synthetic Fuels (Sharp, D-Ind.) held a hearing on energy emergency preparedness, specifically discussing a draft bill entitled "The Domestic Energy Preparedness Act of 1984." As drafted, the bill among other things would require an actual test drawdown of the SPR. Also, a "fair sharing" program would have to be developed in the event the U.S. needed to divert oil to its allies. Witnesses discussed early drawdown, sales of SPR oil and how best to satisfy the consumer product market in the United States. One witness recommended the U.S. sell options to supplement the auction distribution system. Chairman Sharp stated the Congress must address the problem of credibility and improve the nation's ability to respond to another major energy supply interruption.

Thursday, February 2
The House Energy Subcommittee on Fossil and Synthetic Fuels held its second day of hearings on energy emergency preparedness. Charles J. DiBona, testifying on behalf of API, suggested two directions which would increase energy supplies and reduce vulnerability: remove the remaining controls on domestic natural gas; and increase domestic crude oil and natural gas exploration and production on federal onshore and offshore lands. Other witnesses included representatives of the National Oil Jobbers Council, Jerico Petroleum Company and a representative for the Empire State Petroleum Association, the Independent Fuel Terminal Operators Association and the New England Fuel Institute.

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# Huge oil field within state, geologist says

FRONT PG.

DEMOCRAT Ark. [redacted]

2/11/84

The Associated Press

EL DORADO – A geologist says one of the largest oil reservoirs in the United States lies under Arkansas' Ouachita Mountains, but that the cost of getting it would be tremendous.

John H. Gray of El Dorado, a consultant, has spent six years researching and exploring the Ouachitas of west-central Arkansas. He says a reserve of 10 billion to 20 billion barrels of oil could be tapped, but that the cost could be $5 million or more per well.

"We're talking about a giant oil field," he said in a recent interview. "We're looking at a field that is bigger than all the other oil fields in Arkansas put together."

The major problem is that the oil is deep – 20,000 to 25,000 feet down, he said. The average depth of producing wells in Arkansas is about 3,000 feet, with some as deep as 10,000 feet.

Arkansas wells produce 50,000 barrels a day.

Gray also said he believes the natural gas reserves in the Ouachitas could exceed 1 trillion cubic feet, which would be the largest field in the nation.

He said his studies indicate that oil lies mainly on the south edge of an area known as

See OIL, Page 6A

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# Oil

2/11/84

• Continued from Page One

the Benton Uplift. Natural gas is on the north edge. The area stretches from just west of Little Rock on the east to near the Arkansas-Oklahoma border on the west, and from Mount Ida to Hot Springs and Benton.

Severance taxes on the minerals could bring Arkansas $ billion, he said.

He said supply companies, drilling companies and other support personnel throughout the state would share in a portion of the financial pie. Oil and gas production also would make energy available at a low cost, which would be beneficial to industries in Arkansas.

"The overall significance of finding a large domestic energy supply lies in untested areas," Gray said. "Our old established areas have been drilled up and depleted. We need to re-establish our thinking in this country to develop our own sources and not depend on foreign sources. In the Arkansas Ouachitas, we have a geologic province that is untested, but has all the signs of being a major oil and gas province. What it lacks is drilling."

At least five major companies – Sohio, Conoco, Amoco, Texaco and Shell – have been doing geophysical work for about two years, although no significant holes have been drilled. Gray said five to seven years may pass before significant discoveries are made.

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# 'Giant Oil Field' Covered By Ouachitas, Expert Says

Gazette

2/11/84

EL DORADO (AP) — Geologist John H. Gray says one of the largest reservoirs of oil ever discovered in the United States lies beneath the Ouachita Mountains in Arkansas, but the crude will be enormously expensive to bring to the surface.

Gray, an independent consultant who lives in El Dorado, has spent six years researching and exploring the Ouachitas in the west-central section of the state. He says a reserve of 10 billion to 20 billion barrels of oil could be tapped by companies able to pay the cost, which he says could reach $5 million or more a well.

"We're talking about a giant oil field," Gray said in a recent interview. "We're looking at a field that is bigger than all the other oil fields in Arkansas put together."

About 50,000 barrels a day are pumped from wells in Arkansas. In addition to crude oil, Gray said he believes the area's natural gas reserves could exceed 1 trillion cubic feet, making it the largest gas field in the nation.

## *In South Edge of Core Area*

His studies indicate, Gray said, that oil reservoirs lie primarily on the south edge of the core area known as the Benton Uplift, with natural gas on the northern edge. The core area stretches from just west of Little Rock to near the Arkansas-Oklahoma border, and south from Mount Ida to Hot Springs and Benton.

Gray said exploration in the Ouachitas would benefit the state financially, generating up to $1 billion on a cumulative basis in revenue from severance taxes alone. He said supply companies, drilling companies and other support personnel throughout the state would share in a portion of the financial pie. Oil and gas production also would make available an abundance of energy at lower costs, Gray said, enabling Arkansas industries to increase productivity and create jobs.

## *Called Important to U.S.*

He said domestic exploration in frontier areas such as the Ouachitas is important to the nation. "The over-all significance of finding a large domestic energy supply lies in untested areas," Gray said. "Our old established areas have been drilled up and depleted. We need to re-establish our thinking in this country to develop our own sources and not depend on foreign sources.

"In the Arkansas Ouachitas, we have a geologic province that is untested, but has all the signs of being a major oil and gas province. What it lacks is drilling."

# Gray to address SADC Tuesday

El D. NEWS

2/5/84

Consulting geologist John H. Gray of El Dorado will discuss oil and gas prospects in the Arkansas Ouachitas at this week's meeting of the South Arkansas Development Council.

The meeting will be at 7 p.m. Tuesday at the Pine Hills Country Club in Smackover.

According to SADC President Maurice Lewis, Gray will utilize the latest geological maps and slides to examine various techniques, criteria, indicators and geological "hunches" pointing toward possible oil and gas reserves in this frontier area. He also will discuss the substantial oil and gas leasing activities in the Ouachita area by major oil companies.

A native of Tioga, Tex., Gray attended public schools in Fort Worth. He served four years in the U.S. Navy, seeing action in the Atlantic and Pacific theaters during World War II.

He earned a bachelor of science degree in geology with minors in math and chemistry from Texas College of Mines in 1948. He joined Lion Oil Co. (now Tosco Corp.) in Abilene, Tex., and served for seven years as resident development geologist, area exploration geologist and district geologist at Snyder and Midland, Tex. Major oil and gas discoveries were made duuring those seven years.

Gray joined Munoco Co. of El Dorado as chief geologist in 1955 and served for 15 years during the company's significant discoveries in Louisiana. Since 1970, he has performed exploration and development work in Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas as an independent and consulting geologist. He also teaches at Southern Arkansas University-El Dorado Branch and is serving a six-year term on the Arkansas Geological Commission.

Gray's presentation to the SADC will focus on criteria for exploration in a new province. Aspects to be discussed in more detail include:

- A sedimentary column that in its entirety exceeds 50,000 feet in thickness.
- Numerous oil seeps, gas shows and residual asphaltic deposits.
- Numerous source beds, reservoir beds and seals in the stratigraphic column.
- The potential for various trapping mechanics in the form of structure, faulting, stratigraphic traps and reefing (in ordivician carbonates under the overthrust).
- Geophysical – A north-south seismic line recently published in AAPG (Data) that shows definite stratification of beds across the entire thrust area.
- Landsat interpretation – This is perhaps the most promising new method of getting leads in frontier areas. A map showing areas of structural anomalies and tonal anomalies will be presented.

"The next five to 10 years is going to witness an extensive and expensive exploration effort in this area," Gray stated. "Only then, after the drilling bit has probed the area, will this story be concluded."

An extensive bibliography will be made available as part of Gray's presentation, which he will make throughout Arkansas and in other areas of the United States this year.

Persons interested in attending the SADC dinner should call 863-6113 and make reservations with Jan Jarrett, president of the El Dorado Chamber of Commerce.

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Right in the middle of the oil & gas area

# Bumpers sets hearings on wilderness proposal

Democrat Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON – Sen. Dale Bumpers, D-Ark., on Wednesday set Feb. 15 as the date he will chair Senate hearings in Little Rock on a controversial bill to set aside 117,000 acres as federally protected wilderness areas in Arkansas.

Bumpers said the hearing before the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands would begin at 9 a.m. at the Fine Arts Recital Hall at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock. He said the hearings would probably last for most of the day.

Bumpers and Sen. David Pryor, D-Ark., introduced the bill shortly before Congress recessed in November after months of debate between two other members of the Arkansas congressional delegation.

Rep. Beryl Anthony Jr., D-Ark., introduced a bill in March calling for about 44,000 acres to be set aside as wilderness areas. Shortly afterward, Rep. Ed Bethune, R-Ark., introduced a bill calling for about 119,000 acres as wilderness. The senators' bill essentially mirrors Bethune's bill with some minor revisions.

Conservationist and recreationist groups have thrown their support to Bumpers' bill, but representatives of the timber industry and other industrial interests have contended it took too much timberland out of production and threatened industrial expansion in the state.

Bumpers said anyone wishing to testify at the Feb. 15 hearing should contact Martha Perry or Don Floyd at Bumpers' Little Rock office by calling 1-800-482-1173 (in Little Rock, call 378-6286), by Feb. 10.

Federal law prohibits logging, mining, and motorized vehicles in wilderness areas, but allows camping, hunting, fishing and hiking.

Gov. Bill Clinton, who was in Washington Wednesday, said he may testify at the hearing, but was not yet sure what position he would take on the issue.

Bethune said Wednesday he would either testify at the hearing or else submit written testimony. An aide to Anthony said the congressman had made no plans to testify at the hearing, but did plan to participate in a public debate on wilderness scheduled for Feb. 10 at the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission headquarters in Little Rock. Participants in the debate, sponsored by the Arkansas Wildlife Society, will include representatives from Bethune's office and from the federal Forest Service.

# Huge oil field may lie under Ouachitas

2/9/84 FRONT PAGE

El D. NEWS

By JAMES JEFFERSON
City Editor

One of the largest reservoirs of oil ever discovered in the United States lies beneath the Arkansas Ouachita Mountains, but the crude will be enormously expensive to bring to the surface, according to an El Dorado geologist.

John H. Gray has spent six years researching and exploring the Ouachitas, located in the west-central section of the state. He estimates a reserve of 10 to 20 billion barrels of oil can be tapped by companies able to pay the cost he says could reach $5 million or more per well.

If Gray's estimate is correct, the Ouachita Mountain reservoir would compare favorably to the East Texas oil fields, the largest in the United States, and the Alaskan North Slope, the largest U.S. discovery in recent years.

"We're talking about a giant oil field," Gray said. "We're looking at a field that is bigger than all the other oil fields in Arkansas put together."

Some 50,000 barrels of oil per day are pumped from wells in the state, many of which are located in South Arkansas.

In addition to crude oil, Gray said he believes the area's natural gas reserve could exceed one trillion cubic feet, making it the largest gas field in the nation. He said his studies indicate that oil reservoirs lie primarily on the south edge of the core area known as the Benton Uplift, with natural gas located on the northern edge. The core area stretches from just west of Little Rock on the east to near the Arkansas-Oklahoma border on the west, and south from Mt. Ida to Hot Springs and Benton.

Gray said exploration in the Ouachitas would benefit the state financially, generating up to $1 billion – on a cumulative basis – in revenue from severance taxes alone. He added that supply companies, drilling companies and other support personnel throughout the state would all share a portion of the financial pie.

Oil production would also make available an abundance of energy at lower costs, Gray continued, enabling industries in the state to increase productivity and create jobs. He also outlined the importance to the nation of domestic exploration in what he termed frontier areas such as the Ouachitas.

"The overall significance of finding a large domestic energy supply lies in untested areas," Gray observed. "Our old established areas have been drilled up and depleted. We need to re-establish our thinking in this country to develop our own sources and not depend on foreign sources.

"In the Arkansas Ouachitas we have a geologic province that is untested, but has all the signs of being a major oil and gas province. What it lacks ... is drilling."

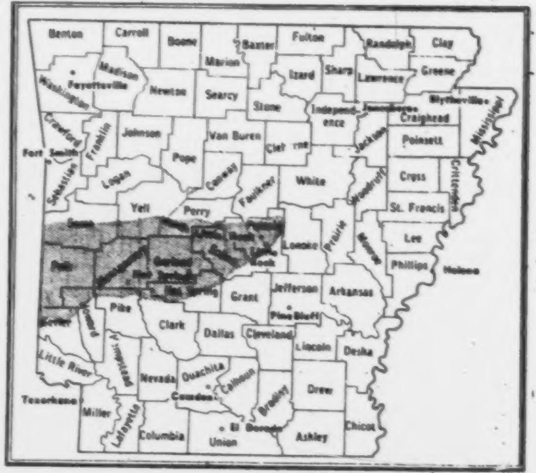
At least five major oil companies are interested in exploring the area. SOHIO, Conoco, Amoco, Texaco and Shell have been conducting geophysical work for about two years, although no significant holes have been drilled. Gray said it will likely be another five to seven years before any significant discoveries are made.

The major problem is the unusual depth of the crude, some 20,000 to 25,000 feet. Gray noted that the average depth of producing wells in Arkansas is about 3,000 feet, with some drilled to a maximum depth of 10,000 feet. He explained that oil in the Ouachitas was driven deeper by overthrust caused when South America "bumped" North America more than 200 million years ago.

Gray said although no company in South Arkansas is set up to drill 25,000-foot wells – with the possible exception of Murphy Oil Corp. – area producers could still benefit from exploration in the Ouachitas.

"In the process of looking for the big fields, little ones are going to show up, which will be of interest to the smaller drillers," he pointed out.

Gray' projections for oil and gas discovery in the Arkansas Ouachitas are based on information contained in a presentation of the latest geological maps and slides he is scheduled to deliver throughout the state during the coming months. His initial program was presented to the South Arkansas Development Council Tuesday night at Pine Hills Country Club in Smackover. More than 100 persons from several area cities attended the meeting. 150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Fort Smith
Sebastian
Logan
Pope
Conway
Faulkner
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Woodruff
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Crittenden
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Perry
St. Francis
Lonoke
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Monroe
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Helena
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Jefferson
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Sevier
Howard
Hempstead
Little River
Nevada
Ouachita
Calhoun
Camden
Bradley
Drew
Texarkana
Miller
Lafayette
Columbia
Union
El Dorado
Ashley
Chicot

## Oil reservoir location

potentially

The shaded region of this state map shows the Ouachita Mountains. El Dorado geologist John Gray says the area contains one of the largest oil reservoirs ever discovered in the United States, as well as potentially the largest natural gas reserve in the nation.

## STATEMENT OF MRS. GEORGE PAYNE, SOCIETY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF OZARK CULTURE

Mrs. PAYNE. Mr. Lawson from the Society of Preservation of Ozark Culture could not be here and he asked me if I would come. I've been helping him a little bit and just getting into it a little bit.

We lived in the Ozark Mountains, and probably this group of our 1,400 members, I can't say this for sure, but I would guess they probably represent the people who live out there. I'm surprised that Hammerschmidt is not here, and I'm disappointed he's not here, because in reading through some of his testimony the other day, I noticed that 92 percent of the proposed wilderness areas were in his area. That's our area, and I can't understand the fairness of these other people and the other representatives grabbing the ball out of our area. I don't think that's fair.

I have several concerns. We have a family farm, we have eight children, we divide up our lands. They would scoff and scream, you know, if anybody said, "Sorry." Now, I know this bill says no private property, but that's not going to affect it. And I don't trust that future history will either.

There are angry people in our area. We have done petitions, petitions and petitions, and people say it doesn't do any good. They are not going to listen to us. They don't care what happens to us. They just want what they want. Now, I hope our Government isn't at that point.

I appreciate this hearing today, I really do, and this opportunity. I have a long speech written out and I've thrown it away. Just yesterday at the last minute, I came up with some questions that have not been answered to me, and I'd like to pose those questions today. Governor—Senator Bumpers——

Senator BUMPERS. I still prefer Governor. Go ahead.

Mrs. PAYNE. OK. A while ago you said, if you were Governor, you sure wouldn't risk your neck by jeopardizing 500 people's jobs. Why, you are risking your neck now by jeopardizing 500 people's jobs in the timber industry? We've had 10 people up here today saying that.

I was reading in Hammerschmidt's speech that back in the 1930's, before we heard about wilderness and trying to take the timber when it was being harvested, the timber increased under harvesting. It doesn't hurt any crop to harvest it. It doesn't make a sheep have less wool to harvest it.

The question that I wish somebody would answer, and I've asked them and they don't answer, is what can be done recreation-wise in a wilderness that can't be done in a national park and forest? This oil and gas that he's talking about, we have oil leases.

I see this as a national defense thing. You know, if we have oil in our own country that we can use, why should we pay the Arabs for it, and why should we jeopardize our own national defense by putting it off and saying, "No, you can't do that."

I have a thing that shows how much stuff is under Government control. We need that oil for our very national defense for our children and our grandchildren. Why was $6 million spent on the original study, and this bill ignoring that study?

They are asking for five times as much land as that study said was advisable. Why should the schools suffer from loss of revenue? Why does the Government want to control more than the one-third of U.S. property that they already control?

I have a handout and I have enough for everybody here, and will be doing that after a while, that lists four pamphlets. I have some of two of them, but I just put an order in for information for the other two, that tell about a progressive effort in the United States to wipe out private property rights. One was an international bill, an international treaty introduced in 1977 that Carter signed, that left out the human rights business with private property. That scares me to death.

In 1973, there was a land use bill that—well, one of the things that Senator Muskie said, and he was one of the proponents of this bill. And he said that one of their purposes was to provide incentives for sanctions designed to move the States to a national land use policy. I don't like that. I don't like the feel of a progressive increase in federally controlled land. I say that as a citizen and I say that as one of these 1,400 people who live out there and really are concerned.

This very week, five people have told me that they are having trouble right this minute with Government agencies coming in and saying, "We want to buy this for a right-of-way," and they are saying, "No, we don't want to sell it." A girl yesterday told me that her father-in-law had been telling this for 2 years and they said, "You might as well sell this to us because we are going to get it by hook or by crook." And they came in and resurveyed, and they said, "You don't really own all this property." And he had had it for 35 years.

My son, who is an agriculture major, says that it is illegal if you've had that property fenced for so many years. You can't move that propery line any more.

Now, I was so surprised and shocked when I heard that. And then when people knew I was coming up here, I heard of four other instances like that where fences come in, they resurvey and they said, "Sorry about you. You better let us buy it or we are just going to take it." I don't like that and I'm strongly opposed to any more wilderness at all.

Senator **Bumpers**. Thank you, Mrs. Payne.

[The prepared statement of Mrs. Payne follows:]

at "Natural Beauty" Wilderness

TAKE A CLOSER LOOK.......

TIMBER does not decrease, but increases, with normal harvesting. In National Forests in the 30's, timber increased from 1000 bf per acre to 10,000 bf per acre. WHY SHOULD PROPOSED WILDERNESS PUT 600 people out of work?

NATIONAL FORESTS do a good job preserving natural beauty, and can protect it from fire. WHAT RECREATION COULD WILDERNESS PROVIDE THAT NATIONAL FORESTS CAN'T; HOW COULD FOREST FIRES BE PUT OUT WITHOUT ROADS?

HAMMERSCHMIDT'S DISTRICT contains 92% of proposed Wilderness land, and the majority of his people are strongly opposed to more wilderness, he says. WHY SHOULD CONGRESSMEN FROM OTHER DISTRICTS TRY TO CONTROL IT?

WHY DO PROPOSED BILLS SAY "NO PRIVATE PROPERTY" , WHILE PEOPLE KEEP HAVING PROBLEMS OVER LAND USE AND DEVALUATION & PRESSURE TO SELL?

WHY SHOULD OIL & GAS EXPLORATION BE PROHIBITED DURING LITIGATION, WHEN OUR VERY NATIONAL DEFENSE DEPENDS ON U.S. OIL SUPPLY?

HOW COULD 2 MILLION WILDERNESS ACRES (Calif.) BE USED, EVER, FOR BACK-PACKING?

WHY ARE 4 ARKANSAS CONGRESSMEN PUSHING FOR MORE WILDERNESS, WHEN ARKANSAS LEGISLATURE PASSED A RESOLUTION IN '81 ASKING THAT NO MORE ARKANSAS ACRES BE PUT IN WILDERNESS?

WHY WAS 6 MILLION DOLLARS SPENT ON THE RARE II STUDY TO RESEARCH WILDERNESS, AND NOW THIS ACT IGNORES THE RESULTS OF THAT STUDY BY ASKING FOR ACREAGE DECLARED UNSUITABLE FOR WILDERNESS, AND FOR 5 TIMES AS MUCH AS THAT STUDY DECLARED ADVISABLE?

WHY SHOULD SCHOOLS SUFFER FROM LOSS OF REVENUE?

WHY DOES THE GOV'T WANT MORE THAN THE 1/3 OF ALL US. PROPERTY THAT IT NOW CONTROLS?

IS GOV'T GETTING TOO BIG & TOO POWER-HUNGRY FOR OUR SAFETY?

WHO IS BENEFITING FINANCIALLY FROM LAND BEING PUT OUT OF USE IN WILDERNESS?

WHY WILL LEGISLATORS & PRO-WILDERNESS ADVOCATES NOT RELEASE MEMBERSHIP LISTS, SO INDIVIDUALS CAN BE CHECKED OUT FOR OTHER CONNECTIONS?

WHO IS PAYING THE BILL FOR THE TV PROMOTION PROPOGANDA FOR WILDERNESS?

THINK AGAIN, and read up on what's behind this National drive for more federal land-control. (Order material from attached list)

ORDERING INFORMATION FOR 4 Pamphlets you need to study, describing:

Government plans and efforts to gradually take over private property:

(1) BY INTERNATIONAL TREATY

"How Your Right to Own Private Property Can Be Wiped Out"

35¢ from INDEPENDENT AMERICAN
P.O. Box 636
Littleton, Colo. 80160

(2) BY 1973 SENATE "LAND-USE ACT" (S268)

"Land-Use" Bills Mean Land Grab!"

35¢ from INDEPENDENT AMERICAN
P.O. Box 636
Littleton, Colo. 80160

(3) BY NATIONAL & STATE WILDERNESS BILLS

"The Sagebrush Rebellion"

75¢ from INDEPENDENT AMERICAN
P.O. Box 636
Littleton, Colo. 80160

(4) TO HINDER U.S. OIL & GAS SUPPLY AS AN EXCUSE TO TAKE OVER THAT INDUSTRY

"No True Energy Crisis"
50¢ from LIFE MESSENGERS
Box 1967
Seattle, Washington 98111

Respectfully submitted by
Mrs. George Payne,
SOCIETY FOR PRESERVATION OF OZARK CULTURE
Oark, Arkansas 72852 501-497-1093

Senator **Bumpers**. John, in your testimony, you used computations based on 10 billion barrels of oil.

Mr. **Gray**. Yes.

Senator **Bumpers**. Are you suggesting that the reservoir underlying the Quachitas is of that magnitude?

Mr. **Gray**. That is aobut the size of the North Slope.

Senator **Bumpers**. This is certainly no reflection on you, but do you know some of the best geologists in this country predicted that the Volker Sea would produce that much oil or more? As you know, almost $1 million has been spent there and everybody is pulling out.

Mr. **Gray**. That's why we recently reduced a lot of our costs of drilling and everything.

Senator **Bumpers**. John, let me ask you one more question. Do you know of any areas proposed for wilderness here that with advanced drilling techniques could not be drilled if there was such a find?

Mr. **Gray**. No, I know of none. In fact, Russia is going as much as 50,000 feet deep right now.

Senator **Bumpers**. Fine. Thank you all very much for coming.

Panel 8. Let's start with Paul Means as our first witness, please.

## STATEMENT OF PAUL N. MEANS, CONSERVATION CHAIRMAN, THE OZARK SOCIETY

Mr **Means**. Senator Bumpers, Congressman Bethune, I've been steadily shortening my speech since the morning has gone on.

My name is Paul Means and I am testifying in my capacity as conservation chairman of the Ozark Society and on behalf of the approximately 1,000 families that are members of our organization. The Ozark Society is a regional organization with the purpose of promoting conservation, education, and recreation in regard to the natural and scenic areas of the Ozark region. The society has active chapters in Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, and all across Arkansas. Unlike national organizations such as the Sierra Club or Audubon Society, we do not try to address all environmental issues. Instead, the Ozark Society has focused on conservation of streams and natural areas in the Ozark region.

Our conservation efforts should not be misunderstood as an attempt to halt economic growth or diminish the prosperity of the Ozark region. We feel that scenic rivers, wilderness, and natural areas can co-exist with a strong, vibrant economy. Eleven new wilderness areas will only enhance the image of Arkansas as a natural State and lead to economic growth through increased tourism and more high tech industry.

This morning there has been a lot of objections voiced to wilderness designation in Arkansas. I'm a corporate lawyer by profession and I could talk for the rest of the day with what's wrong with these objections. But instead, I have prepared a written statement which I filed with the committee, and I would ask that you read through it. I do provide an especially thorough discussion of the assertion that these 11 wilderness areas will reduce revenue distribution to counties and school districts. I think if you read it, you will find that this is not the case.

National parks, wild and scenic rivers, and wilderness areas are a unique American creation. We were the first Nation to take steps to conserve our natural heritage, and it is an idea that has been spread worldwide. There are now wilderness areas in nations ranging from Australia to Zimbabwe.

Our Nation began its role of conservationist through the efforts of one of our American heroes, President Teddy Roosevelt. In 1812, President Roosevelt pushed through legislation creating our first national park, Yellowstone. No other President has embodied the enthusiasm, confidence, and drive to do right of the American people as has TR. He is also our only President to have actually lived in the wild west and to have spent time in wilderness areas. Perhaps this personal familiarity with wilderness and his deep love for his country led him to understand the importance of conserving our natural heritage for future generations.

Teddy Roosevelt was a man of action. He didn't worry about public opinion polls and he didn't consult with advisors in endless conferences. He sized up the situation, determined what was right, and did it. I can imagine what Teddy would say if he were here today to look over Senate bill 2125 and the idea of creating 11 new wilderness areas in Arkansas. He would probably chew on his mustache, nod his head up an down enthusiastically and with a big smile say," Bully. Splendid idea. Let's do it."

Teddy Roosevelt is no longer with us, but his legacy concerning our natural heritage lives on. Each of us knows that protecting the wilderness areas is the right thing to do for our children, Arkansas and our Nation. This is an election year and Congress will not meet for many more days. We've spent enough time pussyfooting around, and the time has come for action. S. 2125 is a splendid idea and the Ozark Society asks the U.S. Senate to join with us in seeing that it becomes law in 1984. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Means follows:]

THE OZARK SOCIETY
CONSERVATION • EDUCATION • RECREATION
P O Box 2914 Little Rock, Ark 72203

Oral Testimony
of
Paul N. Means
on behalf of

THE OZARK SOCIETY

Submitted at a Hearing of the U.S. Senate Subcommittee
on Public Lands on S. 2125
Honorable Dale Bumpers, Presiding

February 15, 1984

MR. CHAIRMAN: My name is Paul Means and I am testifying in my capacity as Conservation Chairman of the Ozark Society and on behalf of the approximately 1,000 families that are members of our organization. The Ozark Society is a regional organization with the purpose of promoting conservation, education, and recreation in regard to the natural and scenic areas of the Ozark Region. The Society has active chapters in Missouri, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Texas, and all across Arkansas. Unlike national organizations such as the Sierra Club or Audubon Society, we do not try to address all environmental issues. Instead, the Ozark Society has focused on conservation of streams and natural areas in the Ozark Region.

Our conservation efforts should not be misunderstood as an attempt to halt economic growth or diminish the prosperity of the Ozark region. We feel that scenic rivers, wilderness, and natural areas can co-exist with a strong, vibrant economy. In fact wilderness is good for the Arkansas economy. Arkansas advertises itself as the "Natural State" to draw both tourists and new industry. Tourism is a billion dollar industry in Arkansas and it has been estimated that Arkansans spend $6.5 million annually on goods related to outdoor recreational use of forests and streams. Eleven new wilderness areas will only enhance the image of Arkansas as a natural state and lead to economic growth through increased tourism and sale of goods.

Over the past year I have heard a number of objections to designating more wilderness in Arkansas. These objections are based mainly on misunderstandings, and I have explained each one in the written statement that I am filing in conjunction with this testimony. My statement provides an especially thorough discussion of the assertion that wilderness will reduce revenue distributions to counties and school districts. There are 2,344,000 acres of national forest land that will not be wilderness, and this is more than sufficient to sustain adequate timber harvest and the level of revenue distributions. It is clear that S. 2125 will not adversely affect school districts or counties.

National parks, wild and scenic rivers, and wilderness areas are a unique American creation. We were the first nation to conserve our natural heritage, and it is an idea that has been copied by the rest of the world. There are now wilderness areas and parks in nations ranging from Australia to Zimbabwe. The national park system was started by one of the few politicians in our national history who was a leader of men, President Teddy Roosevelt. In 1872, President Roosevelt pushed through legislation creating our first national park, Yellowstone. No other president has embodied the enthusiasm, confidence, and drive to do right of the American people as has TR. He is also our only President to have actually visited the wild American west and to have spent time in wilderness areas. Perhaps this personal familiarity with wilderness and his deep love of his country led him to understand the importance of conserving our natural heritage for future generations.

Teddy Roosevelt was a man of action. TR did not worry about public opinion polls or consult with advisors in endless conferences. He sized up the situation, determined what was right, and did it. I can imagine what Teddy would say if he were here to look over S. 2125 and the idea of eleven new wilderness areas in Arkansas. He would chew on his moustache, nod his head up and down enthusiastically, and say, "Bully. Splendid idea. Let's do it."

Gentlemen, Teddy Rooselvelt is no longer with us, but his legacy lives on. Putting aside all the politics, each of us knows that protecting the eleven wilderness areas described in S. 2125 is the right thing for our children, Arkansas, and our nation. This is an election year and the Congress will not be in session for many more days. We have spent enough time pussyfooting around, and the time has come for action. S. 2125 is a splendid idea and the Ozark Society asks the U.S. Senate to join us in seeing that it becomes law in 1984. Thank you.

Senator **Bumpers**. Thank you very much, Paul. Stewart Noland is our next witness.

## STATEMENT OF STEWART NOLAND, LITTLE ROCK, AR

Mr. **Noland**. For the record, the Arkansas Canoe Club presentation will be given later. I'm speaking as a private citizen.

My name is Stewart Noland. I am 32 years old and I have had the privilege to be born, reared, educated and employed solely within the confines or our wonderful State. Arkansas has many attributes of which its citizens can be proud; the least of which is not the Ozark-Ouachita highlands.

A geologic anomaly the Ozark and Ouachita Mountains are unmatched for beauty in an immense area bordered on the north and south by Canada and the Gulf of Mexico and on the east and west by the larger Appalachia and Rockey Mountain ranges. The magic of the Arkansas highlands yearly attracts thousands of persons from both Arkansas and our neighboring States. The Ozarks and the Ouachitas have played an integral part in the development of our State in the past and will undoubtebly continue to do so in the future.

Luckily, the people of Arkansas have been given an opportunity to preserve a portion of our highlands for generations to come. Through Federal legislation we have the choice either to designate certain of our most pristine publicly held lands as wilderness or to allow these same areas to be subject to alteration. The choice and the alternatives may seem simple enough, but they are not. The choice being given to the people of Arkansas and their congressional delegation is more than just a decison whether or not to support wilderness.

Let me explain. As I have paddled my canoe down the headwaters of the Buffalo River or Richland Creek, or as I have paused atop Flatside Pinnacle, as I looked across the Cedar Creek Valley toward Forked Mountain, I have many times thought to myself—this is the most beautiful place on Earth and there is no reason it should change. Only until one has experienced feelings such as these do you realize that our choice is more than just a choice between wilderness and nonwilderness, it is actually a choice between civilization and culture, between possible road building, drilling, mining, and deforestation in these areas and simply leaving them alone for you, me, and generations to come to cherish and enjoy. Through wilderness designation we have a rare opportunity to enhance and contribute to the very quality of life in our State. When one realizes the basic ramifications of what is at stake it comes as no surprise to see support for the Arkansas Citizens' wilderness proposal come from such varied groups as Berryville Boy Scout Troop No. 128 and the Arkansas Industrial Development Commission.

The fate of the proposed wilderness areas is in our hands. Only man can destroy those things wild and free and only men can save them. The people of Arkansas clearly have a mandate.

Mr. Chairman, it is with a great deal of confidence, pride, and peace of mind that I cast my lot for the future, for culture, for wilderness, for unamended Senate bill 2125. Thank you.

Senator BUMPERS. Thank you, Mr. Noland.
Mr. Alexander.

## STATEMENT OF HAROLD E. ALEXANDER, BIOLOGIST, CONWAY, AR

Mr. ALEXANDER. I'm Harold Alexander and I'm speaking in terms of my experience of about 30 years with resource and wildlife issues in the State of Arkansas. In terms of the time available, I simply want to reiterate certain points that have been made repeatedly and, perhaps, add one or two more.

First of all, I would like to say that these lands are public lands. Multiple uses for these lands have been specified in the Timber Management Act of 1976, and the wilderness bill of 1964 and many other legislative programs that were established to manage the national lands.

They have high values for endangered species of plants and animals. They are examples of equal systems without which an insufficient knowledge has been attained. Somebody said that they provide opportunities for answering questions not yet asked. They have provided and do provide unique protective outdoor recreation and other types of outdoor recreation that cannot be found any place else.

I think they are particularly useful in terms of the opportunity for research in relation to other lands that are otherwise used and manipulated and managed. And somebody said they serve as reference points for making determinations of what is done and what results from the manipulation of land and the monocultures that are utilized.

There are obscure economic, esthetic, and cultural values that have not yet been appraised. I would cite as one reference the fact that penicillin was a very obscure and lowly organism which revolutionized medicine; and again, there are very many organisms of this type and natural systems that have not yet been assessed for their value.

I would make one other comment. These lands are like money in the bank. They can be utilized for any foreseeable purpose in the future. They are not being locked up permanently because subsequent legislation might open them for additional use. I think one comment that I might make in reference to some reading that I had at hand, somebody said evaluating these lands and their uses in terms of headcounts is like weighing the paint to evaluate the input of the significance of the Mona Lisa. We have to use other criterion for these standards.

In terms of these and other values which have been identified and other reasons that have not been specified, I wish to support Senate bill 2125 which concerns this meeting today. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Alexander follows:]

# THE VALUES OF WILDERNESS

*Wilderness - "Describes the scientific bonds between organisms and their environment --- as a small part of the world that man has not yet spoiled. Wilderness is a reference point to finding our way back to a saner relationship with nature." From "Wilderness - The Edge of Knowledge", 1970.*

In the modern world man has prescribed standards for calculating the significance of things which relate to his existence. These standards are identified by monetary systems used to assess costs versus benefits, which may be derived from the resources on which he subsists. Thus, the market place, where things are bought and sold, utilizes such terms as the G.N.P. and C.P.I. as the basic guidelines for value determination.

Today, these standards serve as criteria for determining resource values in a world where industrialization and technology have the capacity to exploit resources, without due concern for their impacts on earth systems which sustain all living things, and which are disrupted by intensive use and exploitation.

Today, there are hardly any lands or waters which have not been utilized, manipulated, polluted or otherwise changed with radical impacts on the environment, and the capability of life systems to be sustained.

In Arkansas, there are opportunities to establish and maintain small portions of the State National Forests as wilderness areas, and prevent the radical alteration and exploitation of these lands for timber cutting, mining and other developments; and to maintain them as natural communities to serve as "reference points --- to finding our way back to a saner relationship with nature". In other words, they can serve as reserves for the protection of plants and animals which would otherwise be destroyed, and as laboratories for future study and research.

These areas will have other values and uses of equal importance. They are in keeping with the provisions of the Timber Management Act of 1976, which provides for the multiple use of these public lands. They will have exceptional values for unique forms of outdoor recreation and education, which include what is defined as "perceptional recreation" involving responses to esthetic values, and to the appreciation and comprehension of ecosystems and the diversity which sustains interrelated plant and animal communities.

Additionally, they will have historic and cultural values of particular importance to future generations, and will provide habitats for endangered species, which include the puma, threatened and endangered bats, the red cockaded woodpecker, falcons and other species which are indigenous to wilderness plant communities, and the seclusion which is necessary to the survival of such species. They will provide protection for watersheds which contribute to stream systems now often altered and polluted by commercial timber management practices.

These areas will also serve as "retreats" from the noise-ridden and mechanized world which lies outside their boundaries and provide opportunities for appreciation of the natural world, which is disappearing. The value of these wilderness lands is indicated by the wide public support for their establishment and preservation; but, statutory protection is essential to their perpetuation in accordance with provisions of the Wilderness Act of 1964. It should be further observed that these lands are "like money in the bank" held for future use, and the opportunities to protect them may not again occur.

With these and other values apparent in the establishment of a system of protected wilderness areas in Arkansas, we fully support those legislative acts S.B. 2125 introduced by Senator Bumpers and Senator Pryor, and H.B. 2917 introduced by Representative Bethune. We also wish to express our objection to any provisions (as exemplified in H.R. 2452), which would prevent the study or establishment of other areas in the future, which are not at this time included in current legislation, believing that this would impose unwarranted restraints on the future use and management of the resources of this state and nation by present and future generations.

Harold E. Alexander
Harold E. Alexander
Biologist

Presented At: Wilderness Area Conference
University of Arkansas at
Little Rock
February 15, 1984

Senator BUMPERS. Thank you, Harold.

Arthur Evans of Gravette.

### STATEMENT OF DR. ARTHUR EVANS, GRAVETTE, AR

Dr. EVANS. My name is Arthur F. Evans. I practice dentistry in Gravette, AR. Today I am speaking on my own behalf.

I approach the issue of wilderness with both philosophical and vested interests. As an environmentalist, I believe in saving some of the best from the ravages of development. As a landowner within a proposed wilderness area, I am concerned that my property rights be respected.

When my partners and I found this property in the heart of the Hurricane Creek proposed wilderness area, it had been on the open market for a year and the U.S. Forest Service had had first refusal. It was, in fact, land that nobody wanted. I personally asked Mr. Jim Crouch, Ozark-St. Francis National Forest supervisor, if he thought our ownership and use of the inholding would jeopardize wilderness designation of the Hurricane Creek Valley. He assured me it would not. Had he said otherwise, we would not have bought it.

To date our development has been limited to maintaining the access lane, restoring an ancient log cabin on the original cabin's foundation, and planting wildlife food plots. Disturbance on our land has been minimal and on the adjacent wilderness undetectable. The beavers have cut more trees than we have and the creek has moved more rocks. The birds make more noise and the bears step on more wildflowers. We don't hunt; we don't even kill rattlesnakes. So far our relationship with Mr. Crouch has been entirely cordial and cooperative. As inholders we have found the Forest Service to be a good neighbor. Certainly if there were going to be conflicts of interest between inholders and the Forest Service, they would have surfaced at Mirkwood. There haven't been and I believe other inholders could take heart from our experience.

There is one fear that may be legitimate as far as inholders are concerned. If they are not protected by a buffer of wilderness, such as we are, they may wake up one day and find that a timber sale has demolished all the trees in the neighborhood but maybe the oak tree in their front yard.

When the Arkansas Conservation Coalition formulated the "Citizens Wilderness Proposal," it was after intense study and evaluation of many areas. From the beginning, the process was thoughtful and deliberate, not rash or greedy. It was to be conservative, yet representative of the best that the natural state had to offer. If there be fault found with it and with the Senate and House bills, it is that they are too conservative. It breaks my heart that Indian Creek was not included. The beech groves in Briar Branch must surely be near the western-most limit of that species' range in the Ozarks. There could be a very fine wilderness area of 8,000 to 18,000 acres with no inholdings. If there must be compromises on other areas, let's not reduce the total acreage of wilderness, but instead make up the difference in new areas. Indian Creek is worthy and it's accessible.

Gentlemen, Senators Bumpers and Pryor and Congressman Bethune have introduced a great bill, a bold stroke for the common good, one that took a great deal of courage to write and champion. I urge for the sake of ourselves and generations to come that we solidly support our Senators and Congressman. The national forest and its management have changed drastically just in my memory. I fear this is our last chance to do it right the first time. Senator Bumpers, Senator Pryor, Congressman Bethune, everybody who needs the beauty, serenity and integrity of the so-called overmature natural forest salutes you. Thank you.

Senator BUMPERS. Dr. Evans, thank you very much for a very interesting statement.

George Harp from Jonesboro.

## STATEMENT OF GEORGE L. HARP, AQUATIC BIOLOGIST, JONESBORO, AR

Mr. HARP. I am an aquatic biologist. I therefore wish to address the potential aquatic benefits of expanding Arkansas' designated wilderness areas. A water supply that is abundant and clean is of utmost importance. In recognition of this fact, the National Wildlife Federation has established the theme for the 1984 National Wildlife Week celebrated as "Water: We Can't Live Without It."

During 1982–83, the Winthrop Rockefeller Foundation sponsored a public awareness project entitled, "Arkansas Water: Why Wait for the Crisis?" The Arkansas State legislators critically studied a comprehensive water code for this State. One will almost certainly be passed in the near future. Senate bill 2125 and House bill 2917 would designate 11 sites in 12 Arkansas counties as wilderness. All sites contain aquatic ecosystems.

The U.S. Geological Survey has few test wells in the 12 counties. However, their annual reports reveal that the water level in a test well in Newton County, at Marble Falls Estate, fell 4.5 feet from 1978–82. Jasper's well for public water fell 4.5 feet from 1979–83. In Marion County, Flippin's public water level dropped 11.2 feet from 1977–81. In adjacent counties, water levels in test wells dropped as follows: Fifty-Six, Stone County, 16.8 feet from 1978–82 and an additional 14.6 feet from 1982–83; Eureka Springs, Carroll County, 42.8 feet from 1978–82, and an additional 24.8 feet from 1982–83.

The Arkansas Department of Health reports that 64 community public water systems were affected by the drought of 1980. Those systems were issued boiling orders, instituted conservation programs, had to seek alternative water sources, or utilized some combination of these three solutions. Seventeen of those water systems are located in the 12 counties that would encompass the new Arkansas Wilderness areas. Among them are Benton, Cotter, Eureka Springs, Fort Smith, Mountain Home, and Russellville. During the drought conditions of 1983, water conservation was again required, this time in Deer, Newton County, and Bull Shoals, Marion County, among others.

I strongly support Senate bill 2125 and House bill 2917 because the establishment of the designated areas as wilderness will ensure that their watersheds will remain intact. This in turn will provide maximum recharge of the ground water, provide free and efficient filters for water purification, and retard erosion of precious topsoil in these areas. These benefits will enhance virtually every human activity. As long as we manage our water resources wisely, with all users in mind, this great State shall continue to be the land of opportunity. Thank you.

Senator BUMPERS. Thank you, Mr. Harp.

John Heuston.

## STATEMENT OF JOHN HEUSTON, ARKANSAS MUZZLE LOADING ASSOCIATION AND THE GERSTACKER SOCIETY

Mr. HUESTON. Let me start off by adding my thanks to you, Senators Bumpers and Pryor, and to Congressman Bethune, for being able to be here instead of Washington. I get extremely nervous when I get any farther north than Hector, AR. This is a great benefit to all of us.

Senator BUMPERS. Since I introduced this bill, I get nervous in Hector.

Mr. HUESTON. I want to add before I present my remarks here that I'm a landowner in the Hector area, a timber landowner at that. My family has been in that area since the 1830's. I'm planning my retirement home right now within a couple of rifle shots of the eastern part of wilderness and I see no problem with it all all.

But I'm here today, and I make my living writing for both industry and for the outdoor recreational field, so I walk both sides of the street. I'm familiar with the industry argument. I agree with a lot of it, but I also agree that outdoor recreation is a very important part of our State's needs.

I'm here today to represent the old slue footed hunter. My organization, the Arkansas Muzzle Loading Association, is the principle black powder shooting organization in the State for both hunting and competition. I also represent a group known as the Gerstacker Society, which is a living history group or a study group which enjoys researching the frontier past in Arkansas, writing about it and in some cases enacting these roles.

The muzzle loading black powder hunter and the living history enthusiasts, we both seek to master pioneer frontier skills. This is the way we get our recreation. Some of them go as far as to put on buckskins, costumes, and the whole bit. So far we haven't been arrested and hauled off in white jackets, but we do enjoy this sort of thing. The East Fork, the Hurricane, these areas that are proposed as wilderness, are natural compliments to this form of outdoor recreation because wilderness is inseperable from the black powder movement.

One of the reasons that we're in it, we enjoy the challenge and the resource in trying to recreate a part of our historic past that we feel is very important, and it is rapidly disappearing.

Hurricane Creek, East Fork, all of these areas compliment. This is a place where you can go. They are essentially walk-in hunting areas. Now, as a person who owes probably half of his living from writing about outdoor recreation, I would not be in favor of any type of wilderness bill that would preclude hunting, fishing, four wheel drive activities or anything such as that. But these bills do not.

We still have 95 percent more of the national forest land open to these types of traditional vehicle-based activities. And I'm a charter member of the Razorback Four Wheel Drive Club in Arkansas. I have owned a four wheel all my life. I would not be without it, but I see no conflict in setting aside 5 or 6 percent of the wilderness for these activities.

We feel that this is the very least that we can do, and we would, therefore, add our wholehearted support to the Senate bill, youself, Senator Bumpers, and Congressman Bethune; and we would like very much like to see these Bills enacted just as soon as possible. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Heuston follows:]

John Heuston, oral statement
Arkansas Muzzle Loading Association and
The Gerstacker Society in favor of S. 2125,
Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Waters
Feb. 15, 1984, Little Rock, Arkansas

THANK YOU, IT IS A PLEASURE TO HAVE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO APPEAR BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATERS OF THE U.S. SENATE -- AND NOT HAVE TO GO TO WASHINGTON TO DO IT.

MY NAME IS JOHN HEUSTON AND I AM REPRESENTING TWO ORGANIZATIONS HERE TODAY. ONE IS THE ARKANSAS MUZZLE LOADING ASSOCIATION, THE STATE ORGANIZATION FOR BLACK POWDER HUNTERS AND TARGET COMPETITORS, WHERE I SERVE ON THE HUNTING COMMITTEE.

THE OTHER IS THE GERSTACKER SOCIETY, AN ORGANIZATION OF HISTORY ENTHUSIASTS NAMED AFTER THE FAMED GERMAN AUTHOR-HUNTER OF THE 1800s -- FRIEDRICH GERSTACKER -- WHO MADE ARKANSAS INTERNATIONALLY FAMOUS THROUGH HIS ADVENTURE ARTICLES AND NOVELS. HE IS CONSIDERED THE MARK TWAIN OF EUROPE AND HIS DESCRIPTIONS OF FRONTIER LIFE IN ARKANSAS ARE ONE OF THE BEST RECORDS WE HAVE OF OUR STATE IN THE 1830s AND 1840s. OUR ORGANIZATION ENJOYS BOTH RESEARCHING ARKANSAS' EARLY FRONTIER PERIOD FROM THE FIRST EUROPEON CONTACT WITH THE INDIANS UP TO THE CIVIL WAR AND "LIVING HISTORY" INTERPRETATIONS OF THAT HISTORICAL PERIOD.

(MORE)

THE MUZZLE LOADING BLACK POWDER HUNTER AND THE LIVING HISTORY ENTHUSIAST BOTH SEEK THE CHALLENGE OF MASTERING THE SKILLS OF A SIMPLER ERA -- WHETHER THAT BE SHOOTING A BLACK POWDER RIFLE OR BLACKSMITHING YOUR OWN COOKING UTENSILS. SOME ARE CONTENT TO MERELY HUNT WITH BLACK POWDER FIREARMS -- OTHERS DRESS IN PERIOD COSTUMES AND SEEK TO RECAPTURE THE TOTAL EXPERIENCE OF A LEADING A SELF RELIANT LIFE IN A FRONTIER SETTING.

WILDERNESS IS INSEPARABLE FROM THESE IDEALS, WHICH IS WHY WE HAVE OFFICIALLY ENDORSED THE CONCEPT OF CREATING AT LEAST 11 CHOICE WILDERNESS AREAS ON NATIONAL FOREST LANDS IN ARKANSAS, AS EMBODIED IN SENATE BILL 2125 BY SENATORS BUMPERS AND PRYOR, AND HB 2917 BY REPRESENTATIVE ED BETHUNE. THESE ARE THE ONLY TWO WILDERNESS BILLS THAT EVEN COME CLOSE TO GIVING ADEQUATE PROTECTION TO EVEN A SMALL AMOUNT OF WILDERNESS -- AMOUNTING TO LESS THAN 6 PERCENT OF THE ARKANSAS NATIONAL FOREST AREA.

THERE ARE MANY, MANY VALID REASONS FOR ESTABLISHING WILDERNESS, BUT FROM OUR POINT OF VIEW WE ARE PRIMARILY INTERESTED IN THE HIGH QUALITY HUNTING, FISHING, CAMPING AND PRIMITIVE RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES AFFORDED BY WILDERNESS.

(MORE)

WILDERNESS WAS THE ANVIL UPON WHICH OUR NATION'S STURDY, SELF-RELIANT CHARACTER WAS SHAPED AND IT WILL BE TO OUR EVERLASTING SHAME IF WE LET THE PERSONAL GREED OF A FEW DEPRIVE US OF THE FEW REMNANTS OF WILD COUNTRY WE HAVE LEFT.

IN THIS MODERN WORLD OF ALMOST DAILY STRESS AND TENSION WE VIEW OUR REMNANTS OF WILDERNESS NOT AS AN ENEMY TO BE CONQUERED, BUT AS HAVENS OF SOLITUDE AND REST. IT PROVIDES US WITH AN ESCAPE VALVE FROM THE PRESSURES OF URBAN LIFE -- AND THERE IS NOTHING WRONG WITH A LITTLE HEALTHY ESCAPISM NOW AND THEN.

BUT I MIGHT ADD THAT WILDERNESS HAS VALUE FOR THE NO-NONSENSE WHERES-THE-BOTTOM-LINE BUSINESSMAN TOO. IT IS ONE MORE STAR IN ARKANSAS' CROWN OF OUTSTANDING OUTDOOR RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES. IN BRIEF, FOR A STATE TRYING TO ATTRACT INDUSTRY AND NEW JOBS, IT'S GOOD BUSINESS TO BE ABLE TO OFFER THE MOST OUTSTANDING PACKAGE OF RECREATIONAL BENEFITS IN THE MID-SOUTH, AND ARKANSAS IS FAR AHEAD OF OUR COMPETITORS IN THIS REGARD. HUNTING, FISHING, CAMPING -- YOU NAME IT, WE'VE GOT IT.

(MORE)

WILDERNESS IS A VERY IMPORTANT PART OF THAT PACKAGE.

I'M PROUD THAT OUR STATE'S MAJOR DEVELOPMENT AGENCY -- THE ARKANSAS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION -- AND THE GREATER LITTLE ROCK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, HAVE BEEN FARSIGHTED ENOUGH TO REALIZE THE VALUES OF WILDERNESS TO OUR STATE.

IN FACT, IT WOULD BE HARD TO FIND A CONSERVATION ISSUE OF THIS CENTURY THAT HAS MORE WIDESPREAD SUPPORT FROM A CROSS SECTION OF ARKANSAS CITIZENS THAN THIS WILDERNESS ISSUE.

WE NEED THESE 11 WILDERNESS AREAS TO PROVIDE MUCH-NEEDED DIVERSITY IN OUR OUTDOOR RECREATION MIX. THERE WILL STILL BE PLENTY OF ROOM -- SOME 2½ MILLION ACRES -- FOR THE TYPE OF STANDARD VEHICLE-BASED HUNTING, FISHING AND CAMPING THAT WE ALL ENJOY. WILDERNESS IS JUST ICING ON THE OUTDOOR RECREATION CAKE.

IN CLOSING, I WOULD LIKE TO NOTE THAT I AM AN OZARK LANDOWNER IN NORTHERN POPE COUNTY NEAR HECTOR AND THE MATERNAL SIDE OF MY FAMILY HAS RESIDED IN THE OZARKS SINCE THE FIRST FRENCH TRAPPERS CAME TO THE ILLINOIS BAYOU. MY LAND IS NEAR THE PROPOSED EAST FORK WILDERNESS AND I CAN ASSURE YOU IT HAS HIGH WILDERNESS VALUES.

(MORE)

BUT I RECOGNIZE ONE IMPORTANT FACT THAT SOME LANDOWNERS IN THE AREA APPARENTLY DO NOT. THE OZARK NATIONAL FOREST BELONGS TO ALL THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, NOT JUST THOSE OF US WHO HAPPEN TO LIVE OR OWN LAND WITHIN OR NEAR ITS BOUNDARIES.

BEING AN "IN HOLDER" WITHIN THE FOREST BOUNDARIES DOES NOT ENTITLE US TO ANY SPECIAL CONSIDERATION WHEN IT COMES TO DECIDING HOW THE PUBLIC FORESTS WILL BE MANAGED. THE NATIONAL FORESTS BELONG TO ALL AMERICANS.

I DON'T PARTICULARLY CARE HOW THE PRIVATE COMMERCIAL TIMBER COMPANIES MANAGE THEIR OWN LAND AS LONG AS THEY DO NOT ENDANGER THE HEALTH AND SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC OR THE STATE-OWNED WILDLIFE THAT LIVES ON THEIR PROPERTY.

BUT I DO RESENT IT WHEN THEY ATTEMPT TO FOIST THEIR VERSION OF SINGLE-PURPOSE TIMBER MANAGEMENT ON THE MULTIPLE-USE NATIONAL FOREST LANDS THAT BELONG TO ALL OF US. THE NATIONAL FORESTS SHOULD BE MORE THAN INCIDENTAL TIMBER SUPPLIERS FOR THEIR CORPORATE PURPOSES.

THEREFORE, WE BELIEVE THAT WILDERNESS IS A NEEDED AND WORTHWHILE PART OF ANY OVERALL FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN AND THAT S.B. 2125 SHOULD BE ENACTED INTO LAW AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

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Senator **Bumpers**. John, thank you very much for an excellent statement. I don't want to damper anyone's enthusiasm, but let me ask you to curb your demonstration for or against the bill, because I don't want people to feel that the bill is going to pass or not pass on the basis of the amount of applause.

Mrs. Perry.

## STATEMENT OF H.A. PERRY, LITTLE ROCK, AR

Mrs. **Perry**. First, I'd like to refute a statement that was made by a gentleman at the beginning, that he made a statement, "It should be left up to Forest Management, those that are qualified to know what to do."

Well, they've changed their tactics over the years, because I know that the citizens for it are poisoned by air up in that Flatside Pinnacle area and in other areas of the State, and it took the citizens to get together and stop it. They tell me they have not had aerial poisoning since 1970, and I guess that is true.

Now, I wish to say first that I'm wholeheartedly in support of the wilderness areas as portrayed by Congressman Bethune and the proposals of Senators Bumpers and Pryor.

I should like to remind Congressman Beryl Anthony, as well as the U.S. Forestry Service, its related bureaus, as well as the biologists in the Arkansas Forestry Service, that they do not own the National Forests, only as they own a very small share as does each citizen of the Nation. I wish particularly to remind the timber interests they are not the sole beneficiary of the Nation's timber reserves, also the Congressman who seems to be their spokesman.

In 1976 I wrote a letter to the people's column of the Arkansas Gazette describing the devastation of the area adjacent Flatside Pinnacle. I also sent a copy of this to our beloved Senator John McClellan, who in turn investigated my charges with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Washington, DC. The U.S. Forest Service in turn wrote the Forest Service, Ouachita National Forest, Hot Springs, AR. I got a letter from the Forest Service, Hot Springs, AR, in which they stated the lands desecrated as shown in 1976 were privately owned, which I accepted as the truth; however, they did state their policy of clear cutting still prevailed, but in limited acreages averaging 60 acres and at least one-quarter of a mile apart. They stated in this letter of 1976 their policy was to leave hardwoods along the drainages to keep down erosion. They stated the former policy of aerial spraying had not occurred after 1970. Many people in the State do not know that that ever happened in the State.

I do have a personal interest, for we own a small, very small, 30-acre tract. As the crow flies, this acreage is about 2 or 3 miles from Flatside Pinnacle. I do not wish to dismiss the fact that merchantable pine must be harvested, but I do not see any justification for the practice of burning over the area which is to be done, I am told, over a considerable acreage surrounding our place.

It seems strange that the Forestry Service on one hand pays for ads portraying Smokey Bear appealing to the public to control the burning in the national forests, then they turn around and purposely burn huge tracts in the national forests. It appears the bureaus that control our national forest should be brought to "task" for such "double dealing".

In addition, if protection is not accorded, silt and debris will destroy a 5-acre lake on our place which is fed from the watershed southwest of our tract. I talked with a subordinate of the Forestry Service at Perryville, AR, about our situation. I read to him the policy as stated in the letter of 1976 concerning clear-cutting, burning, and so forth. He stated that generally the Forestry Service still adheres to this policy. He stated the probability that the Forestry Service could preserve the hardwoods on these two draws to protect our lake. However, I expected a written commitment which I have not received.

It appears the timber interests want our wonderful Ouachitas to produce just pine timber by destroying the hardwoods and so forth. Every biologist knows that a pine forest is sterile for wildlife, and we have a goodly number of wild turkeys. We see them all the time. This burning will destroy their habitat.

It is my hope that we will protect our heritage against these marauders and that's what I call them.

Senator **Bumpers**. I"ll probably forgive an outbreak of applause on that one. Somebody told me you would probably deliver one of those wishy-washy statements.

Mr. **Perry**. I'm not wishy-washy about that.

Senator **Bumpers**. I thank you very much for a most interesting statement.

## STATEMENT OF GUY W. MURPHY, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, CONWAY, AR, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. **Murphy**. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Guy W. Murphy. I am executive vice president of the Conway Chamber of Commerce.

I am here today to report that the board of directors of the Conway Chamber of Commerce has gone on record in support of House Resolution 2917 which would designate 11 sites in Arkansas as wilderness areas. Our board of directors adopted a resolution on August 16, 1983, supporting the measures and copies of the resolution were mailed to the members of the Arkansas Congressional Delegation. Our chamber continues their support of this proposed legislation and we urge the committee to give consideration for its approval.

Senator **Bumpers**. Guy, thank you very much. I thank all of you on the panel for an excellent series of statements.

If we can wait just a minute, we have two students here from the Jacksonville Northside Junior High. I know both students are anxious to get back to class. Let's take those two now with your indulgence.

This is Harvey Shelton and Deanna Swaim, both from the Jacksonville Northside Junior High. Are other members of the class here? Is this the junior class? Ninth graders.

We are honored to have all of you students here and hope maybe you will learn a little bit about this process. We are happy to have you here.

Harvey.

## STATEMENT OF HARVEY SHELTON, NORTHSIDE JUNIOR HIGH, JACKSONVILLE, AR

Mr. SHELTON. My name is Harvey Shelton. I am very grateful for the privilege to speak here today.

I am here today as an Arkansan, an outdoorsman, and a student to inform you that the majority of Arkansas' youth would like to be able to enjoy the State's natural beauty in the future.

Many people of this country have taken nature for granted for too long. I was appalled to find that 90 percent of the State's natural forest land is developed to the extent that it no longer qualifies to become wilderness area. In some States, it is much worse.

I would rather canoe the Buffalo than cruise the Caribbean. I would rather hunt a buck than make several bucks. I would sooner spend the night camped in a forest than spend the night in the Hyatt Regency. And I would also like for my descendants and myself to be able to do all these things in Arkansas.

Human beings are naturally a little selfish, so of course most Arkansans would like additional wilderness areas. But what about more than 25 million people that visit this State each year? Do they come to see the State's beauty enjoyed or destroyed? You decide. And what about the millions of Arkansans as yet unborn? Do they get a vote, too?

Before I close, I would like to comment on some of the statements that have been made here today. I learned early on that dead trees and animals provide natural fertilizer for growing plants and trees. If trees are harvested, the animals move out, discontinuing this natural process. It didn't take me too long, too, to learn that animals can't stay in motels while their homes are growing back.

Mother nature has been good to us. She deserves a little respect in turn. I ask you to please support Senate bill 2125 and its cousin in the House. Thank you.

Senator BUMPERS. Thank you, Harry.

Go ahead, Deanna.

## STATEMENT OF DEANNA SWAIM, NORTHSIDE JUNIOR HIGH, JACKSONVILLE, AR

Ms. SWAIM. I'd like to say my name is Deanna Swaim and I am a freshman at Northside Junior High in Jacksonville.

I'm here to express my feelings on why I feel that the Arkansas bill—or the Senate bill, rather, 2125 should be passed.

I believe that the wilderness areas are valuable for their use for scientific study, artistic and spiritual inspiration, and recreational enjoyment.

I feel as a citizen of Arkansas and one of the youth of Arkansas that certain wilderness areas should be set aside for activities such as hunting, camping, swimming, photography, and other recreational and educational activities. But these areas should also be restricted from roadbuilding, timber cutting, and mining. This would provide for future generations, and also allow the wilderness to be maintained for the enjoyment of everyone.

Arkansas has some of the finest wilderness areas in the United States, but most of them lack protection.

These areas are just a small part of Arkansas' natural heritage and I think that it deserves all of the protection the citizens and Government can provide.

I'd like to thank you, Senator Bumpers, for giving me the opportunity to come here today, and express my feelings to you.

Senator **Bumpers**. Thank you very much, Deanna and Harvey. Thank you both for taking a great interest in your own future at a tender age. It's the most gratifying thing I've seen or heard today. Thank you, again.

Judge, would you like to lead off with your testimony?

## STATEMENT OF COLEMAN GAMMILL, COUNTY JUDGE, STONE COUNTY, AR

Judge **Gammill**. Senator Bumpers, Congressman Bethune, I can feel for you this morning because about 6 years ago I woke up one morning and found out that I was a politician, too. I served one term in the Arkansas State Legislature before that.

But I've been sitting here this morning listening to a lot of people talk about some areas, and I'm not going to go through all this because you have most of it.

I was raised in Stone County very close to the Baxter County line. That area that I'm interested in is Leatherwood. Now, I don't take time to take a vacation. I get in my old four-wheel-drive pickup, go down the old forest road down there. There is no burning, there is no cutting or anything. It's a true wilderness area now, as far as I am concerned. I'm a disabled veteran, of which I have a number in my county, in Baxter County, too.

Incidentally, Judge Joe Dillard called me on my truck phone yesterday afternoon and asked me to speak for the people in his county, also, that he would try to be here later on today. He has budget problems, as we all have.

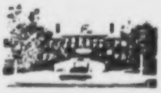
Now, personally, the Park Service, the Forest Service or whatever had this land, it really doesn't make the people in this area any difference. We have always had access to this; we have welcomed people in there. We've tried to help them, tourism is one of our biggest industries in Stone County.

I worked 4 years in the parks, Blanchard Springs and so forth. Many of you may have visited out there during the development of Blanchard Springs cabins.

What we would like to have is access to our river, like we've always had. That's all we ask. There are a lot of private landowners in this area. Now, I don't really understand the bill. It says, if you have private land, you can go in. What about me, I don't own any land. If you take the roads out, there is no way that I can kill a deer on the breaks of the Buffalo River and carry it out of there. There is not a man here that could do that. I've been all over those hills. I didn't go down there in a boat. I go down the hard way. I've walked in there all of my life. Now, these things are good. I like to see those kinds of things.

I'd like to see things preserved. What good are they to us if we can't use them? Now, I'm speaking on behalf of the senior citizens, disabled veterans and the people in general who live on the breaks of the Buffalo River and the Leatherwood area. I appreciate your time. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Judge Gammill follows:]



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COLEMAN GAMMILL
COUNTY JUDGE
COUNTY OF STONE
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Presentation by Coleman Gammill, Stone County Judge at Arkansas Wilderness Public Hearing.

My name is Coleman Gammill and I am the County Judge of Stone County. I am now completing my third term in this position.

I am here to speak against the inclusion of the Leatherwood area in the wilderness proposals. Although the Leatherwood area is not in Stone County, its geographical location directly affects many of the citizens of this county.

I have lived in this area for almost 50 years. I know the people who live in this area. Most of them on a first name basis. I have spent a great deal of time talking with the people of Stone and Baxter Counties, and they have asked me to be a spokesman for them.

The Leatherwood area is one part of the National Forest area which provides a large segment of revenue to Baxter, Stone, and Marion Counties. The Forest Service has attempted to outline an area within the Leatherwood which would eliminate the inclusion of many private owners and well traveled roads. However, there are still many private land holdings within the wilderness proposed area which must either be condemned or access to owners must be provided.

The basic considerations for not including the Leatherwood area in the wilderness proposal are listed as -

1. Economic...The loss of the area as a tax base or

equivalent 25% return from Forest Service activities will heavily affect the lower income counties of the state. The amount of revenue generated from those few people who would backpack into the Leatherwood would be extremely small for the affected counties. The only ones to receive monetary benefits would be the wholesale and retail suppliers of backpacking equipment and they are generally located in the larger cities.

2. Private landowners in the Leatherwood. With the boundaries of the proposed Leatherwood Wilderness drawn so as to exclude as much private lands as possible, there are still eleven landowners with 671 acres which will be directly affected. These landowners feel that if the area becomes wilderness they will either be forced to vacate the lands or be so restricted they cannot use their property. They are fearful of condemnation of their lands because of the notoriety of condemnation by the Park Service for the Buffalo River and the Forest Service for Blanchard Springs Caverns. Some of the Leatherwood landowners have lost property to the Park Service and at least one has lost his farm and home on the Buffalo River. The implication and threat of condemnation is felt by most landowners in the area where their lands are adjacent or near any federal property. These people are voters and they vote their convictions as they perceive any threat to their way of life. They may oppose any condemnation which would take their lands

for a dam construction, but they would understand the reason. They oppose any taking of their lands for public recreation, because they are probably there in the first place because of the recreation possibilities.

But again they can understand the reason for taking. However, if they are denied the use and enjoyment of their land so that a few outsiders can come in and hike through their old property without climbing fences, then there is no understanding or forgiveness on the part of the landowners.

Statements have been made that landowners will not lose their private holdings. How will the Leatherwood become a wilderness with private land in its interior?

We can expect some speculation on land sales in the area unless use restrictions are overwhelming. It has come to my attention that two landowners, fearful of condemnation, are offering to sell 120 acres in small parcels at $1,000.00 per acre. This land is along Leatherwood Creek near its confluence with the Buffalo River. If the area is made a wilderness and if private ownership is allowed, any number of private hunt clubs can have access to the property with an effectively private hunting domain.

3. Local Natives. It is believed that there are more local natives that use this area on a continual basis than the combined number of back-packers over a years time. A large number of these people are elderly and many others are physically unable to hike the distances involved. Are they to be excluded because they don't backpack or camp out? Is it not discriminatory in favor of a relatively few people who like that wilderness life style?

4. Hunting and Fishing Rights. It has been stated that hunting and fishing will be allowed, but no vehicles are permitted.

How can you allow deer hunting for a man 65 years old who has to walk into an area and then either carry or drag his game several miles. And this in an area where he has hunted all his life by driving near to the place he hunts. Or the retired farmer and his wife in a rusty old pick-up who have always driven to a certain place on the creek where they can fish. On their social security income they can barely afford the gasoline to make the trip to the creek, but that is their recreation. They can't afford long vacation trips to see the sights and they don't have the physical ability to hike and camp. Are they to be deprived for a special few?

How about the veteran limping heavily from the old wounds of a German machine gun, who came into my office the other day to ask if the Leatherwood would be closed to him. Of course we can say it won't be closed, but you can always hike in.

These people and many others have been cut off from many areas on the Buffalo River, Sylamore Creek and White River by restrictions on travel methods. In effect, they are being denied their rights so that a few will be able to have total protection of what they perceive as their rights.

The Game and Fish Commission has constructed and maintained approximately 60 food plot areas in the Leatherwood for the wildlife. These plots will no longer be maintained if the area is made a wilderness.

If landowners are allowed to keep their lands and the approximately 15 miles of access road are maintained, the private property will eventually be owned by wealthy interests with their personal playgrounds. Non-property owners could not use the access roads thus requiring a continual policing for violators.

5. RARE II Criteria. The Leatherwood area was studied and rejected by the Forest Service as not meeting the criteria for wilderness. The RARE designation was for the Roadless Area Review Evaluation and Leatherwood did not comply.

> There is now nearly 10 miles of well maintained road in the interior and over 20 miles of annually maintained road. In addition, there are in excess of 35 miles of general woods roads. As stated previously 15 miles of road are required to provide access to private landowners.
>
> This area will never reach the quality of wilderness until all roads, fences and evidence of human habitation is removed. Giving it a wilderness designation does not make it so.

In conclusion, I can only speculate that the Leatherwood is coveted by a few individuals as a personal and seldom used playground. Those who cannot meet their personal standards are to be eliminated from the game.

As the Leatherwood did not meet the criteria of RARE II, it seems that the priviledged few have sort of tacked it on as a rider to the rightfully classed wilderness areas.

If it is the Leatherwood now, which area is next?

Senator **Bumpers**. Thank you, Judge.
Jason.

## STATEMENT OF JASON ROUBY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, METROPLAN

Mr. **Rouby**. Senator Bumpers, Representative Bethune, I'm Jason Rouby, executive director of Metroplan, the council of governments in and for Pulaski and Saline Counties and the local governments therein.

In presenting this statement, I am representing the board of directors of Metroplan, and more specifically, Mayor J.W. Benefield of Little Rock, the president of Metroplan.

On September 28, 1983, the board of directors adopted a resolution endorsing H.R. 2917 by Representative Ed Bethune of the Second District of the State of Arkansas.

As elected officials of local government, the members of the board took into account environmental, economic, recreational, cultural, and historical considerations based a great deal on the studies done by the staff at Metroplan.

The intent of H.R. 2917 was to designate 11 undeveloped areas in the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests in Arkansas as wilderness areas, and more specifically designated, as class II for air quality.

The 11 areas named in H.R. 2917 encompassed 119,580 acres.

Subsequently, Senator Dale Bumpers and Senator David Pryor of Arkansas cosponsored Senate bill 2125, the Arkansas Wilderness Act of 1983; almost identical to H.R. 2917 in its designation of 11 wilderness areas but with a total acreage of 117,000 acres, an insignificant difference.

The board of directors of Metroplan has not had an opportunity to give specific attention to Senate bill 2125, but because of its similarity to H.R. 2917 and its intent to accomplish the same goals, the board has authorized me to express the support of Metroplan for the Arkansas Wilderness Act of 1983 and to commend Senators Bumpers and Pryor and Representative Bethune for their efforts to preserve the heritage of our State for the generations who will follow us.

With this statement, I am submitting a copy of the resolution in support of H.R. 2917 adopted by the board of directors of Metroplan.

I thank you for the opportunity to be a witness before the subcommittee.

[The resolution follows:]

**METROPLAN**
A COUNCIL OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
TELEPHONE: AREA CODE 501 372-3300

# RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, H.R. 2917 TO DESIGNATE ELEVEN AREAS AS WILDERNESS SITUATED IN THE OZARK-ST. FRANCIS NATIONAL FOREST AND THE OUACHITA NATIONAL FOREST

WHEREAS, Metroplan is a council of local governments located within the central part of the State of Arkansas whose membership consists of the County Judge of Pulaski County, the County Judge of Saline County, the members of the Board of Directors of the City of Little Rock, a member of the City Council of North Little Rock, the Mayors of the Cities of Little Rock, North Little Rock, Jacksonville, Sherwood, Cammack Village, Benton, Bryant, Alexander, Shannon Hills, Haskell and representatives of the Little Rock School Board, the North Little Rock School Board, the Pulaski County School Board, the Little Rock Water Works' Commission, the North Little Rock Water Commission, and the Little Rock Sewer Committee, and the Little Rock Airport Commission and the North Little Rock Sewer Committee, and the Jacksonville Water Commission, the Jacksonville Sewer Commission and the Maumelle Suburban Improvement District; and

WHEREAS, Metroplan is governed by its Board of Directors representing the best interest of the members of the council of local governments and the public welfare of their citizens; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of Metroplan met in regular session on September 28, 1983, and considered discussion regarding the pending federal wilderness legislation introduced by U.S. Representative Ed Bethune, H.R. 2917, in which eleven areas of federally owned lands in the Ozark-St. Francis National Forest and the Ouachita National Forest are proposed to be designated as wilderness pursuant to federal law; and

WHEREAS, a motion was duly made, seconded and adopted that Metroplan support H.R. 2917 to designate these eleven areas as wilderness.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Board of Directors of Metroplan:

1. That Metroplan support Representative Ed Bethune's proposed legislation, H.R. 2917, for the designation of eleven areas specified in said legislation as wilderness.

■ WALLACE BUILDING ■ 105 MAIN STREET ■ LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72201

2. That the Report of the Subcommittee on Public Lands and National Parks regarding H.R. 2917 contain language pertaining to air quality offered by the Subcommittee chairman, Representative John F. Seiberling (D., Ohio), to the effect that the Committee Report indicate that the Committee expects the classification of the eleven specified areas to remain Class II for air quality purposes, as stated in Mr. Seiberling's letter of June 8, 1983, to Mr. Bethune.

3. That a copy of this resolution be furnished to each member of the Congressional delegation of the State of Arkansas and to Mr. Seiberling and to Representative Charles Whitley (D., N.C.), advising each of them of the support of Metroplan for the establishment of the eleven wilderness areas specified in H.R. 2917.

ADOPTED AND SIGNED this 28th day of September, 1983.

RHMatson Jr.
Russell H. Matson, Jr.
President

ATTEST:

Jason Rouby
Jason Rouby
Secretary and Executive Director

Senator **Bumpers**. Jason, thank you very much for the resolution, and for being here this morning.

Our next witness will be Chris Tullgren.

## STATEMENT OF CHRIS TULLGREN, MOUNTAIN HOME, AR

Mr. **Tullgren**. Thank you. I'm going to abbreviate my statment just a little bit from what I've turned in to you.

My Name is Chris Tullgren and I'm 39 years old. I'm married and have four children, and I live in Mountain Home, AR, where I've resided for over 30 years. For those of you who haven't been there or don't know, Mountain Home is a small town of about 8,000 population in northern Arkansas that is very tourist oriented.

We have two beautiful U.S. Army Corps of Engineers lakes nearby and two beautiful rivers. One being the free-flowing Buffalo National River. All four of these attractions lend themselves to outdoor activities such as hunting, boating, fishing and camping, but not to, in my opinion, to the solitude that can be found in an undisturbed wilderness area.

The Leatherwood area, one of the proposed 11 areas in S. 2125, is about 25 miles south of Mountain Home. It is the farthest north and the farthest east of all the 11 of the proposed wilderness areas. For this reason, it would be used and enjoyed by many of the residents of southern Missouri, eastern Arkansas, and the Memphis, TN, area, all of whom heavily use our local lakes and rivers already.

While I and my family have been visiting primitive areas and participating in the quiet forms of recreation for years, I have never really spoken out or voiced my opinions to the public before. Last May I wrote a letter to the editor of my local newspaper to explain the reasons for and some of the mechanics of current wilderness legislation. Since then, almost everywhere I go, someone offers their support. It is becoming very apparent to me that once people fully understand what is involved in wilderness designation, they will overwhelmingly support it.

Wilderness designation of these areas, as well as the other 10 areas in Arkansas, will provide needed primitive recreation. But most of all, it will protect one of our most valuable natural resources for present and future generations. And it has been mentioned several times before, we are not talking about a large percentage. It's a very meager amount to ask for. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Tullgren follows:]

Gentlemen:

Thank you for this opportunity to come before your sub-committee to speak in favor of Senate Bill #2125, proposing wilderness status for eleven beautiful areas in Arkansas.

My name is Chris Tullgren, I am 39 years old, am married, and have four children. I live in Mountain Home, Arkansas where I have resided for over 30 years. I own and operate an insurance agency there.

Mountain Home is a small town of about 8,000 population in northern Arkansas that is very tourist oriented. We have two beautiful U. S. Army Corps of Engineers lakes nearby, and two beautiful rivers, one being the free flowing Buffalo National River. All four of these attractions lend themselves to outdoor activities such as hunting, boating, fishing and camping, but not to the solitude that can be found in an undisturbed wilderness area.

About 25 miles south of Mountain Home, in the Sylamore Ranger District of the Ozark National Forest, is the proposed "Leatherwood Wilderness Area." While I have visited and enjoyed several of the other proposed wilderness areas in Arkansas, and know how badly we need to protect the entire package of all these natural areas, I have come today primarily to tell you about Leatherwood.

For over five years my wife and I have camped, hiked, driven and just generally explored virtually every portion of the proposed Leatherwood wilderness area. We have experienced the beauty and ruggedness of the land, observed the clear clean streams and springs, and marveled at the wide varity of vegetation. The Leatherwood area is very accessable. It is bordered almost totally on the North, the East, and the South by improved Forest Service roads. Its western border is made up of over 4 1/2 miles of the Buffalo National River. Leatherwood totals over 15,000 acres of land in Baxter, Marion, and Searcy counties. It is the farthest North, and the farthest East of all eleven of the proposed wilderness areas. For this reason, it would be used and enjoyed by many of the residents of southern Missouri, eastern Arkansas, and the Memphis, Tennessee area, all of whom heavily use our local lakes and rivers.

This area contains the entire watershed of both Leatherwood Creek and Middle Creek. These creeks have numerous waterfalls, rock ledges, and springs and flow down steep, narrow, rugged valleys, westward to the Buffalo National River. As in most of the Ozarks, there is a wide variety of wild flowers, the forest is predominately deciduous, with some pine mixed in. The older, larger trees are in the deep valleys where accessability by motor vehicle is impossible. Leatherwood also contains a large variety of native Ozark animals. Deer, turkey, fox, bobcat, coyotes, mink, beaver, squirrel, and rabbit are known to be pressent and Black bear and American cougar are suspected.

The commercial value of the timber and minerals in Leatherwood is minimal. Yet in the past 2 years there have been several very small timber cuts in the northern third of the area around the edges and if allowed to continue, this could ruin the beauty of the watershed of Leatherwood Creek.

While I have been visiting primative areas and participating in the quiet forms of outdoor recreation for years, I have never really spoken out or voiced my opinions to the public before. Last May I wrote a letter to the Editor of my local newspaper to explain the reasons for and some of the mechanics of current wilderness legislation. Since then almost everywhere I go, someone offers their support. It is becoming very apparent to me that once people fully understand what is involved in wilderness designation they will overwhelmingly support it.

Even people that have never ventured out of the city.

Wilderness designation of this area, as well as the other ten areas in Arkansas, will provide needed primitive recreation, but most of all, it will protect one of our most valuable natural resources for present and future generations.

I strongly urge you to support this legislation and offer an invitation to you for a personal tour of Leatherwood or any of the other ten areas in Arkansas.

Chris Tullgren
1712 Van Buren
Mountain Home, AR 72653
501-425-2694 Residence
501-425-3757 Office

Senator BUMPERS. Chris, thank you for finally speaking out. Regardless of what side of an issue people are on, the greatest freedom we have in this country is the right to think for ourselves and to take action and vote for ourselves, according to that free expression. The most dangerous threat to our country is people not doing that, and I appreciate your speaking out.

Our next witness is Gary Newton who is substituting for Bill Perry.

### STATEMENT OF GARY NEWTON, GREATER LITTLE ROCK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. NEWTON. Thank you, Senator. My name is Gary Newton, and I'm director of governmental affairs for the Greater Little Rock Chamber of Commerce.

I am here today to speak on behalf of Bill Perry, the chief executive officer of the chamber, in support of Senate bill 2125, designating 11 areas in the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests in Arkansas as wilderness under the protection of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

The Greater Little Rock Chamber of Commerce, the largest business organization in the State, represents diverse economic and development interests which have committed themselves to building the economy of the area and maintaining the quality of life in this State. The chamber recognizes that the economic well-being of the State and our quality of life are inseparable. We have had a long history of desiring economic growth for central Arkansas in concert with the preservation of outstanding features of our cultural and natural heritage. It has been this heritage which has given us pride in our State, and which continues to serve us by providing a quality of life which is truly inspiring. It has long been true that men and women have come to Arkansas merely to visit, only to be enchanted by our culture and amazed by the diversity of our natural wealth.

The Greater Little Rock Chamber realizes the extreme importance of maintaining our fine quality of life. Not only is an outstanding quality of life essential to the well-being of our current citizens, but this will continue to be of utmost significance in our efforts to attract future employment opportunities to the State. Large, well managed, industrial or commercial prospects, with the potential to create more and better jobs in Arkansas, are rare, and our State must make certain that it is in a position that will allow it to compete with other States equally interested in drawing these new jobs into their own borders. It is certainly true that our competitive edge is enhanced when the quality of our natural environment serves to underscore the many other opportunities that exist here.

Mr. Chairman, John Naisbitt, author of the best-selling book "Megatrends," has set the stage for our understanding of the importance of wilderness preservation in the final decades of the 20th century. Mr. Naisbitt has examined the relationship between our complex, fast-paced "high tech" society and the needs of the individuals in society for what he calls "high-touch" alternatives. Mr. Naisbitt has shown us that as human beings we need to balance out the technology-rich forces in our lives with those that cater to our needs for expression, for creativity, and for close interaction with other living things. He says that our movement toward an increasingly technological culture will bring corresponding demands for the "high-touch" alternative, and I and others in the business community believe that this is true. Wilderness will give us more of the "high-touch" option.

I know that Members of Congress are concerned that wilderness preservation takes place in a balanced way. Let me say that those of us in the business community wholeheartedly agree that this is our best strategy. We must allow for the orderly expansion of jobs in our State in concert with the preservation of important elements of our quality of life. However, in the past there has been discussion about the relationship between economic growth and wilderness protection, especially as it might relate to secondary concerns for protection of air quality. We have stated without reservation that future wilderness areas are expected to remain as class II air quality regions, which will allow for and encourage clean, innovative industrial growth. According to our best understanding of the current language of the Clean Air Act and of the intent of Congress in creating wilderness areas, this will be the case. But let me say that I am certain that the position of the chamber would change if class I designations for these proposed wilderness areas were likely. In this regard, I must communicate my concern that per capita income not be jeopardized by restricted employment opportunities which might occur under a class I designation for new wilderness in this State. I have attached to my testimony copies of relevant documents from the chamber which makes our position clear. The Senate should act to dispel any further concern over this issue in a manner that would be acceptable to all.

The Greater Little Rock Chamber is committed to the spirit of wilderness protection, and has encouraged its members to support the work of the Arkansas Congressional Delegation in preserving the balance of nature and the creation of new jobs for the future. We have learned that the majestic beauty of the mountains and the challenge of our whitewater streams will continue to attract new opportunities for jobs and encourage improved life styles in the State. Our people will be better educated, better cared for, happier and more content because there is both wilderness and economic development. Each of the 11 proposed areas will, in its own way, contribute to this most necessary relationship.

Thank you for this opportunity to express support for Senate bill 2125.

Senator BUMPERS. Thank you very much, Gary.

[Attachment to Mr. Newton's statement follows:]

# Greater Little Rock Chamber of Commerce

MINUTES
Board of Directors Meeting
June 23, 1983 -- 10:30 a.m.
Riverfront Hilton
Silver City II
Mack McLarty, president, presiding

In Attendance:

Leon L. Adams
James H. Atkins
J. W. "Buddy" Benafield
Fred I. Brown, Jr.
Robert L. Brown
B. W. Chaffin
Robert C. Connor
Joseph DePalo
Dickson Flake
Jim Flynn
Joe Ford
Eugene Fortson
Warner Garner
W. P. Gulley
Donald P. Henry
Tom Hodges
Dick Holbert
A. Jackson Holt
Charles L. Hudson
Dorsey W. Jackson
Andrew A. Jeffries
Janet Jones
Myra Jones
Edwin C. Kane
G. Larry Kelley
Arthur E. Korenblat
R. G. Kuerner
Frank Lambright
Lyndell Lay
Philip Anderson
Janie T. Lowe
Frank Lyon, Jr.
Russell B. McDonough, Jr.
Donald L. Mehlburger
Stephen Morphy
J. R. Moseley, Jr.
E. Sheffield Nelson
J. L. O'Marra
Edward M. Penick, Jr.
Edward M. Penick, Sr.
J. William Perry
Arthur J. Pfeifer
Luke W. Quinn
T. E. Renaud
Jack A. Riggs, III
Dan Robinson
Jane P. Saunders
Robert D. Sherman
Walter Smiley
Sam C. Sowell
Dr. A. Henry Thomas
Reed Thompson
John J. Truemper, Jr.
Don Venhaus
Woodson D. Walker
Edwina Whalen
Carl Whillock
Jerry C. Wilcox
Glen L. Williams
Randy Zook

Guests:

Bob Bogard
Bill Cravens
Don Hamilton
Steve Humpries
Tom Steves
Buddy Villines

Staff:

Darrelynn Mills

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Mr. Perry reviewed the audit report of Frost & Company. Management letter Board had received was approved and their reply to the management letter was agreed upon.

President outlined to the Board the need to establish policy in regard to the wilderness legislation, now being introduced in Congress. Mr. McLarty outlined that the Economic Development Committee had reviewed the legislation, particularly, House Resolution 2917 of Congressman Bethune. A copy of resolution of this committee was submitted to the Board for their review. Bob Bogard of the Arkansas Federation of Water and Air Users, was introduced to review with the Board their organizations' concern.

> The Federation membership has serious reservations about the creation of additional wilderness areas in Arkansas without providing some protection from redesignation to Class I for air quality. The designation of the "flatside" area in the Ouachita National Forest commencing just west of the Pulaski County line carries the potential for adversely affecting future development in Central Arkansas, due to the possibility that at some future date it may be redesignated Class I for air quality.
>
> There are three classifications for air quality, Classes I, II, and III, with I being the most pristine, II allowing for moderate growth, and III allowing for significant growth. The entire state of Arkansas is Class II for air quality except for two existing national wilderness areas, the Caney Creek in southwest Arkansas and the Upper Buffalo River in the north central part of the state. Allowable air emissions in a Class I area are four times more restrictive than Class II for particulates and range from ten to eighteen times more restrictive for sulfur dioxide. In addition to the more restrictive requirements in the Class I areas, facilities locating in the general proximity (approximately 30 miles) of a Class I area must also meet the more strict requirements. We are deeply concerned that the U. S. Congress or the State may at some future time reclassify this area as Class I for air quality. If this happens, the industrial growth potential for Central Arkansas will be reduced to partically nil.

Upon questioning by Phil Anderson, Jim Atkins, Luke Quinn, it was the general concensus that the Water and Air Users Federation concern was unfounded. Further, general comments that Congressman Bethune was interested in the best interest of Central Arkansas, and would do nothing to deter the economic growth of Central Arkansas. Ed Penick, Jr., vice-president of Economic Development, advised the board that his group supported the legislation, with proper protection for the "Flatside Area" and the questions on Class I redesignation.

--Continued--

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After further discussion, motion was made by Mr. Penick, a second by Mr. Atkins and Mr. Chaffin that the Board of Directors of the Greater Little Rock Chamber of Commerce endorse the wilderness concept in principal and particularly Congressman Ed Bethune's proposed bill. The following resolution was passed unanimously by show of hands.

> WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the Greater Little Rock Chamber of Commerce met in regular session on June 23, 1983, and considered pending federal wilderness legislation introduced by Congressman Ed Bethune (H.R. 2917), in which eleven areas of federally owned lands in the Ozard-St. Francis National Forest and the Ouachita National Forest are proposed to be designated as wilderness pursuant to federal law; and,
>
> WHEREAS, that the Greater Little Rock Chamber of Commerce support H.R. 2917 to designate these eleven areas as wilderness, predicated on the newly designated areas remaining Class II for air quality and that such intention be read into the Congressional Record.

Following motion in regard to the wilderness concept was proposed by Mr. Atkins, second by Mr. Chaffin and passed unanimously.

1. Wilderness is and should remain an enduring aspect of the quality of life in our State;

2. Wilderness in the midst of growth, industry and jobs helps place our lives in context;

3. Arkansas' natural and work world together beckon the best of the industries in our country and promise a source of job, wisdom, and livelihood for our families and children;

4. All members of the Chamber are asked to encourage and support the work of the Arkansas Congressional Delegation in preserving a balance of nature and new jobs for our families and our future.

Minutes -- cont'd

## STATEMENT OF JANE HETZEL, MANAGER, MALVERN, AR, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Ms. **Hetzel**. My name is Jane Hetzel. I'm Manager of the Malvern Chamber of Commerce. My statement is brief; however, I'd like to maybe ad lib for a moment. No. 1, I think this hearing is fantastic. You don't see this type of thing happening every day and in every other State, and I've been here 18 months from another State.

Senator **Bumpers**. Where did you come from, Jane?

Ms. Hetzel. Well, the last one is Oregon. This is my seventh State.

Senator **Bumpers**. In Oregon?

Ms. **Hetzel**. Uh-huh. And it was a wood products company that brought me to Arkansas and to Malvern, specifically.

I can't speak for all of the laminate industries, but I can speak for all of the families who have moved from Oregon to Arkansas with this industry. Almost all of them are forestry grads. They all like to hunt and fish, and they are all in support of both your bills.

Now, I'll read my prepared statement. The board of directors has considered the pending wilderness legislation, House bill 2917, sponsored by Congressman Ed Bethune, and Senate bill 2125 cosponsored by U.S. Senators Dale Bumpers and David Pryor.

A motion was made, seconded and unanimously adopted that the Malvern Chamber of Commerce support both bills and urge their passage in Congress.

The Malvern Chamber hereby supports Congressmen Ed Bethune's proposed legislation, and Senators Dale Bumpers and David Pryor cosponsored legislation for the designation as wilderness of the 11 areas specified in said legislation. Of particular interest to us is the Flatside wilderness area because of its proximity to Malvern. The reports regarding these bills submitted by the Subcommittee on Public Lands and National Parks should contain language pertaining to air quality that the committee expects the wilderness areas specified will remain in class II.

The Malvern Chamber of Commerce recognizes the value of wilderness and its benefits for the people of this community and for the State as a whole. It recognizes these wilderness areas contain important scenic recreational, cultural, and scientific resources that should not, and need not, be lost. The chamber, therefore, requests that Congress take deliberate action at this time, to assure that these 11 areas are protected as wilderness for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations. Thank you.

Senator **Bumpers**. Jane, thank you for being with us this morning to read that resolution, which we appreciate very much.

Judge Gammill, let me just ask one question. Can you think of any use that you now make of the Leatherwood area that would be prohibited under the bill other than the use of vehicles to go in and out of it?

Judge **Gammill**. No, Senator. I've worked for the Forest Service up there, and I probably met more campers in—I've been with probably 300 people from all over the United States, and it was my job to talk with every camp and every camper as they came through.

Wilderness areas has a lot of things, but this area that we are talking about is already wilderness.

Senator BUMPERS. It is indeed. I went to all of these areas before I introduced this bill, and I talked to my constituents.

Judge GAMMILL. Now, I've lived in Baxter County—Stone County and went to school in Baxter County. I'm 49 years. old. I've seen one group of backpacking people—they're called the Rainbow something or others, that came in there. In 49 years, that's the only group of backpackers I've ever seen in that area. That's all. Because they went in, and I seen them when they came out, and they were ticked, chiggered, and briared, and they haven't been back.

Now, you can go into this area with the four wheel drive vehicle through some very crude Forest Service roads. You can't just drive up and down the river. You have to go to that place. I've got an old cheap flat bottom boat. There's a lot of senior citizens that drive up here and take pictures. But they are not able to get in there without a four wheel vehicle.

I'm for the wilderness. I like those things. But if it means that we can't get there without walking 6 or 7 miles, or floating the Buffalo River, then I'm against it.

Senator BUMPERS. Judge, you mentioned the inholders. Of course, you know they have access to those areas. I think there were 11 private areas in Leatherwood.

Judge GAMMILL. The map on this area—I don't have one with me, but it is dotted with private land owners in this area.

Senator BUMPERS. I tell you, when we tried to go down this mountain to Leatherwood Creek in a four wheel vehicle, we had to just give it up.

Judge GAMMILL. That's quite a chore, isn't it?

Senator BUMPERS. It's impossible.

Judge GAMMILL. Oh, no, I'll take you down there.

Senator BUMPERS. Well, it had rained about 2 weeks before we were there, so I don't know.

Judge GAMMILL. You have got to get a heavier truck.

Senator BUMPERS. But there is one other point on Leatherwood, Judge. I must say I was very impressed with the wilderness characteristics of Leatherwood.

The Forest Service told us during my trip up there that no more than 15 to 20 percent of the timber should ever be cut off Leatherwood. And it seems to me that at least from the timber standpoint, it would really be foolish not to preserve an area like that. If no more than that is going to be cut, then it certainly seems to be worthy of being set aside.

Judge GAMMILL. The only areas that the Forest Service have any mind of clearing or cutting timber in is the area prior to the breakoff into the river, which would be on the extension of Spring Creek. The only free access roads that you have, that's on the map—I know some more that's not—is the Middle Creek-Leatherwood and the Shaffer place, which is close to the mouth of the Buffalo.

Senator BUMPERS. Chris.

Mr. TULLGREN. Could I make one quick point? Since Leatherwood borders the Buffalo National River, the Park Service has closed off all access. So even if access was allowed into Leatherwood to the Park Service property, access by vehicle is no longer allowed to the Buffalo River. So you really have to go around to the developed access areas, which is what the Park Service is trying to encourage.

Senator **Bumpers**. You are not telling anybody that they let us drive up there?

Mr. **Tullgren**. I haven't said a word.

Judge **Gammill**. They better watch me because I've been driving in there.

Senator **Bumpers**. I won't tell them on you, if you don't tell on me, Judge.

Judge **Gammill**. And I would like to continue, too.

Senator **Bumpers**. Thank you very much.

Judge **Gammill**. I have a point that I'd like to make. If this goes, give our people an access on this side of the river, because we are kind of away from Mountain Home over there and, you know, it's kind of a remote area. We don't have swimming pools in Big Flat. That's the only place you can take your kids and family and go down to the creek and swim like we've always done. We don't bother anything. In fact, most of the canoeists really want to see me when I say—the main question is, "How far is it to the mouth of the river?"

Senator **Bumpers**. Judge, Mountain View is a much more populated area than the one I grew up in.

Thank you again.

We're going to hear the balance of panel 10 and then we will take a 20- or 30-minute break for lunch.

Alan Anderson.

## STATEMENT OF ALAN ANDERSON, YOUTH BRIDGE, INC., FAYETTEVILLE, AR

Mr. **Anderson**. Senator Bumpers and Representative Bethune, I'd like to thank you all for allowing me to speak before you today.

My name is Alan Anderson, and I work with Youth Bridge, Inc. in Fayetteville, AR. We're a private, nonprofit social service agency that serves the needs of youth in a nine-county area of northwest Arkansas. And with my program, I work with youth in experimental education in an outdoor setting for youth that are at risk or already have had some contact with the Juvenile Justice System of Arkansas.

In a sense, these wilderness areas serve as my classroom. I have personally guided people through wilderness areas of Alaska, Oregon, Idaho, Washington, Colorado, and Arkansas. I also have outdoor experience in Utah, Wyoming, and Oklahoma. I have seen some areas of immense natural beauty, and I believe some of those areas—or I know some of these areas are right here in Arkansas.

I view these wilderness areas as one of the greatest natural heritages that Arkansas has to offer. I think it was these same rugged Ozark hills that brought a lot of the early settlers to Arkansas, because of their attraction. I believe we have before us the opportunity to preserve for future generations one of these facets that really makes Arkansas a truly great State.

I believe one of the things to bear in mind when considering this bill is that these are not enormous tracts of land, and that the people who studied this bill and brought it forth went for quality, rather than quantity. The figures I've been given on it are that these areas comprise only about 6 percent of the land that is managed by the Forest Service, and less that two-thirds of 1 percent of the State's total land mass. So I believe, for the quality of these areas, that this is not a big thing to ask.

Two key words that I considered when I was thinking about this is management and preservation. And I believe the Forest Service occasionally manages their forests by cutting out the indigenous hardwood growth and replanting pine tree stands. I believe this bill, if passed into law, would preserve these small tracts in their natural state, leaving the wildlife ecosystems inherent to these areas unaffected.

I view this as a landmark piece of legislation for our generation to preserve for future generations these areas that show what a great State Arkansas is and will continue to be. Thank you.

Senator BUMPERS. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Anderson follows:]

## STATEMENT OF ALAN ANDERSON, YOUTH BRIDGE, INC., FAYETTEVILLE, AR

First of all I would like to thank the good people from the office of the Honorable Senator Bumpers for giving me this opportunity to speak before you.

My name is Alan Anderson, and I work as a recreational specialist with Youth Bridge, Inc. in Fayetteville. In the program I work with, I use experiential education in an outdoor setting to help youth at risk of entering the juvenile justice system to gain better understanding of themselves and confidence in their abilities, and to transfer this learning to their everyday lives. I have personally guided people through wilderness areas of Alaska, Oregon, Idaho, Washington, Colorado and Arkansas. I also have outdoor experience in Utah, Wyoming and Oklahoma. I have seen areas of immense natural beauty and that is why I believe we have some tracts of land here in Arkansas worth preserving.

I view these wilderness sections as one of the greatest natural heritages that Arkansas has to offer. It was these same rugged Ozark hills that originally attracted some of the first settlers into Arkansas. We have before us the opportunity to preserve for future generations one of the facets that makes Arkansas a truly great state.

One of the things to bear in mind when considering this bill is that these are not enormous tracts of land. The good people who got up this proposal went for quality rather than quantity. The total size of these areas comprise around 6% of the land managed by the Forest Service and less than 2/3 of 1% of the state's total land mass.

Two key words to consider in this proposal are management and preservation. The Forest Service occasionally manages forests by logging out the indigenous hardwood growth and replanting pine tree stands. This bill, if passed into law, would preserve these small tracts in their natural state leaving the wildlife ecosystems inherent to these areas unaffected. I view this as a landmark piece of legislation for our generation to preserve for future generations these areas that show what a great state Arkansas is and will continue to be.

Alan Lee Anderson

## STATEMENT OF MARY M. SMITH, LITTLE ROCK, AR

Ms. SMITH. My name is Mary M. Smith and I'm a high school English teacher in support of Senate bill 2125. Having grown up and lived in several small towns in Arkansas, I have hiked or driven through most of the State. The areas that I once loved are seldom the same when revisited. Urbanization, timber clearing, and mining have made wild places scarce and sought after. In our national forests, the demand for timber, minerals, and motorized recreation has made woods for solitude and woods for study difficult at best to find.

Now, we have an opportunity to provide a resource for our local districts, the State, and the region which cannot be measured in crude calculations of board feet. For local districts, the areas can be used as outdoor classrooms to study ecosystems which are undisturbed. The land is a vital part of our natural and historical heritage. The land will protect species for their beauty, for their contribution to medicine and to research, and for their contribution to our emotional and mental health.

Last, our need for wilderness is part of our spiritual heritage. Moses, John the Baptist, and Jesus all went into the wilderness to pray and to be alone. Before each major decision of Christ's life, he went off alone to be in a garden, the mountains, or the wilderness. As our own world becomes increasingly crowded, will not places of beauty and solace be even more needed?

Thank you, Senator Bumpers and Senator Pryor for cosponsoring this bill.

Senator BUMPERS. Mary, thank you for a beautiful statement.

## STATEMENT OF KENNETH L. SMITH, BIOLOGIST, LITTLE ROCK, AR

Mr. SMITH. My name is Kenneth L. Smith and I am a professional biologist. For 10 years, I have been studying animals and plants and their habitats in Arkansas. I have waded swamps, looking for nesting herons and egrets. I have seined mountain streams for darters, and I have crawled through caves searching for white, blind cavefish. This work has been important to me and, I believe, to Arkansas. However, much of this research and the research of other biologists depends upon having relatively unaltered areas in which to work, such as those areas proposed for wilderness by the Arkansas Citizens' Wilderness Proposal.

Because of their number—there are 11 proposed wilderness areas—and their location—three in the Fourche Mountains, two in the Arkansas River Valley, four in the Boston Mountains, one in the Springfield Plateau, and one in the Salem Plateau, the habitat of approximately one-half of the plants and animals in the Ouachita and Ozark Mountains in Arkansas can be protected by wilderness designation of these 11 areas. This represents almost 1,000 plants, about 250 fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals, and several hundred invertebrate animals—some of which are probably still undescribed to science. This unbelieveable amount of protection can be accomplished with the establishment of less than 2 percent of Arkansas' Interior Highlands—6 percent of the national forest land—as wilderness.

However, I am particularly concerned with the elimination of the Upper Kiamichi area. I have worked in this area and it is an extremely important area biologically. There are two or three species there that are found, most of them depend on that area, and the elimination of that area could greatly impact those—one is a salamander and one is a fish. And it could directly impact those species.

Wilderness designation will protect more than plants and animals. It will protect biological processes and entire ecosystems. For example, the Interior Highlands is one of the major areas of speciation in North America. Over 200 plants and animals occur here that are found nowhere else in the world. In fact 42 of these are found only in Arkansas. This tremendous amount of endemic species occurs as a result of the variety of habitat and the ruggedness, and the relatively long geological history of these mountains.

Also, some of the wilderness areas like Dry Creek, Hurricane Creek, Flatside, Richland Creek, Leatherwood, and others contain almost complete watersheds. This past summer, I spent a great deal of time assisting a State agency in collecting biological and water quality data on streams in Arkansas thought to be high quality and located in generally unaltered watersheds. In most of the States, it is difficult to find such streams. However, Hurricane Creek in Hurricane Creek Wilderness area was one of the streams finally selected and surveyed. The importance of having such ecosystems as baseline areas cannot be overstated. The data gathered from such analyses will hopefully allow the State to establish water quality standards that will actually protect the water resources. Those who work with existing water quality standards will readily agree that these standards are often arbitrary and inadequate. Therefore, wilderness designation of these 11 areas will help ensure that the process of speciation will continue in the Ouachita and Ozark Mountains and that there will be baseline streams and forests for research.

For these and many other less tangible reasons, I support Senate bill 2125. I thank Senators Bumpers and Pryor for jointly sponsoring this bill, and I especially thank Congressman Bethune for sponsoring a similar bill in the House. Thank you.

Senator BUMPERS. Thank you, Ken, Mary, and Alan. Thank you all very much for being with us. It's time to recess for lunch. We will reconvene at 1:20 p.m.

[Whereupon, the subcommittee recessed to reconvene at 1:20 p.m.]

## AFTERNOON SESSION

Senator BUMPERS. The meeting will come to order. Before calling the next panel, I think this would be an ideal time for me to thank all of the people at UALR who made this magnificent facility available to us. It's certainly better than anything we could have used in Washington to hold a hearing. They have been most cordial to my staff and the committee's staff, and I want to thank them publicly for all their cooperation.

## STATEMENT OF JOE D. BULL, HECTOR, AR

Mr. **Bull**. I'm Joe Bull and I live in Hector, AR. I am speaking mainly about the East Fork and Penhook areas in this bill, although I will speak generally on the bill.

I appreciate the opportunity to speak at this hearing. Since I take pride in the fact that I am a conservationist, it is too bad that I am at odds with a group who also claim to be conservationists.

To the general public, the idea of setting aside some national forest land as a wilderness area seems to be a popular idea. I can see why a politician would want to please the majority of the people. However, like the Panama Canal situation, the majority of the people may not be too well informed on this issue. That is where the good sense and reasoning of our Senators must prevail.

I am not representing the National Forest Service nor the lumber industry. I do represent the Hector School System, where the East Fork and Penhook areas are located. I also represent many people who live in that area. We had a meeting at Hector, on this subject, last March. There were approximately 400 people there who were opposed to designating this large tract of land as wilderness. These people are not opposed to wilderness areas. We are opposed to such a large tract of land being taken out of timber production and closed to vehicles.

As a wilderness area, this land will benefit a small number of people as compared to the number of people who use this area in its present state.

During deer season there are 49 deer camps in the East Fork and Penhook areas. Many of these camps have been used by members of the same family for generations. This is a pattern of use established by many people, and wilderness designation will cut them out. I realize that wilderness designation allows hunting and camping. But not many people will be able to carry equipment needed at a deer camp into their camping places. Also, a number of these people are on up in years and it is a shame to close an area to them in order to serve a few people who spend a short time there.

East Fork and Penhook have a total of 29,000 acres. They are divided by Highway 27, State highway 27.

Another point I want to make is concerned with management. These areas caught the fancy of certain people because of their beauty. One reason they are such beautiful areas and have the wildlife they have is because they have been well managed. There is more game in the areas I am speaking of now than there was 25 years ago. I know this from my own observation.

The areas in question have been cut over and had small farms all through the hills. As the Forest Service acquired this private land and put it back into timber production, the place has taken on the appearance of a wilderness. People who enjoy the wilderness concept have it just like it is. Why close it to the rest of us?

I was going to speak, Senator, on the in lieu of tax situation, but John Smith took in and covered that this morning, so I'll just skip that.

Senator **Bumpers**. Don't feel compelled to do that, Joe, just because somebody else has covered it.

Mr. BULL. OK. I want to include this. The public schools in the Ozark and Ouchita National Forest receive revenue from the National Forest Service according to the amount of timber that is sold, through mineral leases and revenue in lieu of taxes. If the bill Senators Bumpers and Pryor have proposed is passed, the schools of Arkansas will lose one-half million dollars a year in revenue. Many people think this loss will be make up with revenue in lieu of taxes, which pays 75 cents per acre for government property within a county. The problem with this is that this money goes to the county government, not to the schools. The schools are at the mercy of the quorum courts to share in this revenue.

Also, this is a set amount and will not increase with the rates of inflation.

Statistics is merely a word used to prove the point we want to make. I am sure the Arkansas Conservation Coalition and the Arkansas lumber industry and anyone else can give you figures that will prove their point.

As a private citizen, it seems unreasonable to me that this State needs 140,000 acres of land set aside as wilderness. Regardless of how you cut the pie, this is a lot of land.

Senators, I implore you, do not cut us out of land we have used for generations. Give us some wilderness, but not 140,000 acres. Thank you.

Senator BUMPERS. Joe, thank you very much.

Hugh, since you were late, why don't we go to you next.

## STATEMENT OF HUGH ASHLEY, HARRISON, AR

Mr. ASHLEY. I am Hugh Ashley from Harrison, Boone County. I own a music store and I know a lot about pickin' and grinnin' and a little bit about trees.

I'm here as a small landowner and I speak for myself, and I'm not antiwilderness. And if I may, I would more or less like to ad lib my written statement here, because I'm a very poor reader and I read slow and maybe I can do it faster if I ad lib it.

During the past few months or years, in the area of the lower Buffalo River National Park, they have set aside 20,000 some acres for wilderness area. In the middle of that acreage is 800 acres which I have farmed for about 15 years. In fact, the farm, the place, the 800 acres that I have worked, was selected as a tree farm of the South in 1977.

Now, that area has been designated by the parks as a wilderness area, and it's about 20 some thousand acreas. My 800 that I had, you might call the center piece. Now, the only consolation that I have in that is this wilderness, designated wilderness area now. I think it any of us would walk through it 100 years from now, you'd find it's probably the nicest part of the wilderness area, because I've farmed it and given it a headstart.

My question, and what bothers me is the standards and criteria by which some of the decisions on the wilderness are being made. On one hand we're being encouraged and urged to develop our natural resources, but on the other hand we are being told to lump it altogether and let Mother Nature take its course.

After a lot of research, study and public hearings at a cost of millions of dollars, the Forest Service has made recommendations that something like 42,000 acres be set aside as wilderness, which is projected to take care of the needs of Arkansas for the next 50 years.

Now, the bill in focus today calls for an additional 77,000 acres. Now, I don't question the integrity of the study of the Forest Service. It took plenty of time. The hearings were well taken care of, and the public was drawn in. And I believe this was a good criteria study and should be respected.

I am concerned as to what the criteria will be in adding so many extra acres to that recommendation. We are setting aside lands for specail uses. I would urge that we consider all of these lands to be considered for general public use until such time as we need them.

One other point I would like to put in right quick is, it may be irrelevant, but you know Arkansas is one of the Nation's top pot growers. Now, if we excluded the public access to the most remote areas, it's reportedly true that most of this pot would be grown on Government land. We may be encouraging our probably biggest cash crop to use more public lands for their purposes.

In conclusion, I believe a recommendation to the Forest Service and the Anthony bill more accurately to reflect the logic and needs of the vast majority of the people. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Ashley follows:]

STATEMENT OF
HUGH ASHLEY, Landowner
Before Senate Subcommittee on Natural Resources
regarding S 2125
ARKANSAS WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983
February 15, 1984
9:00 a.m. Fine Arts Building
University of Arkansas, Little Rock

My name is Hugh Ashley from Harrison, Boone County. I own a music store. I know a lot about pickin' and grinnin' and a little bit about trees.

I'm here as a small land owner and I speak for myself and I'm not anti-wilderness. Back in 1964, '65, '66, I put together 800 acres in a remote part of Marion County in the lower Buffalo River area. During the following 12-15 years, my family and I (wife and three daughters) developed a forestry regeneration plan, which included good environmental and wildlife practices. This work resulted in my being selected as the outstanding tree farmer of the South for the year 1977.

This same tree farm is now a part of the Buffalo River National Park, and is in the middle of some 20,000 acres which has been designated as a wilderness area. The point is before we get carried away with National Forest Wilderness Areas maybe we should take inventory of other Arkansas areas being set aside for the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Today I question the standards and criteria by which some of these decisions on wilderness areas are being made. On the one hand we are being encouraged to nurture and develop our natural resources, but on the other hand we are being told to lump it all together and let mother nature take it's course.

Indecision and conflict of purpose by the many arms of Government seems to be one of our greatest problems. An example of what I'm talking about is: In the 1930's Congress authorized the Lone Rock Dam on the Buffalo River, but it was never funded. This project stayed on the calendar for nearly 50 years. During this time the so-called Gilbert Dam was proposed, then a combination dam and free flowing river was proposed, then finally a Buffalo River National Park. No doubt the Buffalo river National Park is a valuable addition to our public playgrounds. But, while decisions were being made as to the best use of the river and adjacent lands, time stood still for the people of the area, thousands of acres were put in limbo, and the land was raped. However, I can take pride in the fact I put 800 acres back on the road to recovery before it was turned back to wilderness.

Now, after years of research, study and public hearings and at a cost of millions of dollars, the Forest Service has made recommendations that $4\overset{2}{7}$ thousand Arkansas acres be set aside as wilderness which is projected to take care of the wilderness needs in Arkansas for the next 50 years or so. The bill in focus today calls for an additional $7\overset{7}{2}$,000 acres.

Unless this additional proposed land is needed for general public use in the very near future, it makes more sense to me to continue to reclaim and develop it for the general well-being of all our people instead of setting aside lands which will continue to be waste lands, and at the very best serve only a few.

One other thought: Arkansas has been widely reported as one of the nations top Marijuana producers, most of which is reportedly grown on Government land. The more remote areas we set aside with limited public access would seem to encourage unlimited land use by the "pot merchants".

In conclusion, I believe the recommendations of the U.S. Forest Service and the Anthony Bill more accurately reflect logic and the needs of the vast majority of our people.

Thank you.

Senator BUMPERS. Thank you, Hugh. Before we go on, let met say that it is especially difficult for me to be on the opposite side of an issue from Hugh Ashley and Joe Bull, both of whom I've known for many years, both of whom are fine, civic minded people, and who have an intelligent, keen interest in issues such as this.

Having said that, Joe, this morning before you got here, we were talking about payments in lieu of taxes. One of the school superintendents brought that up. Because, as you know, this money is returned to the States to be distributed as the State sees fit, not as Congress sees fit. I made the point this morning, and I'd just like to hear your view if you have one on it, that Congress, or at least members like me who believe in States rights believe the money ought to be returned to the State, but that the use of the money should be determined by the State and not by Congress.

Do you agree basically with that proposition?

Mr. BULL. I can see your point. But the problem there is you pit these schools and the county government against each other and the State legislature.

Senator BUMPERS. You do in Congress, too.

Mr. BULL. That's true.

Senator BUMPERS. If you're asking us to deal with it, you're asking us to referee the same fight.

Mr. BULL. You're right. Now, I was wondering about the Federal money we receive in timber sales. Is that set by Congress?

For instance, we received—the county received 25 percent of timber sales and the schools received 8 percent of that 25. I don't know who set that formula.

Senator **Bumpers**. I believe that's set by the State, but I may be wrong.

Mr. **Bull**. We've been fortunate in Polk County. They've given us our share of the money each year.

Senator **Bumpers**. Joe, when I first came to Congress, O.D. Maddox whom you know well, told me the Forest Service is building fancier roads than it needs. He criticized them for spending too much money for the kinds of roads they built.

More importantly, when the Forest Service invited bids on a tract of timber, for example, they might ask you to bid on 1,000,000 board feet of timber. But the way you bid included on amount for roads. They'd say, "Bid so many dollars, plus some amount for the construction of roads." And sometimes the construction of the roads would account for virtually all the money.

Mr. **Bull**. Very true.

Senator **Bumpers**. And the State of Arkansas only got 25 percent of what was bid after the roads were paid for. So a tract of timber might be worth $100,000. But if the roads cost $80,000, the State only got 20 percent and, therefore, the schools only got 80 percent of 20 percent. I'm happy to say I had no difficulty getting the law changed.

Incidentally, that's meant millions of dollars for the State of Arkansas since 1976 when I first got that bill passed.

The State now gets 25 percent of the value of the timber. If the Forests Service wants to build a road, that's fine. But it has to pay the school districts the 25 percent—or 80 percent of 25 percent of whatever the value of the timber is before the roads are deducted.

But as I say, I felt thats was really not a States' right versus a Federal right issue. I thought they were taking advantage of the school districts and we did get that changed.

Mr. **Bull**. Senator, I might add one thing, if I may. I figure if you take a vote of people all through Ozark and Ouachita National Forest, I think there is a certain feeling of fear. You know, they think, "Well, they're going to take my land. I have land in this area." It's hard to dispel that fear.

Now, as far as people in my area, the vast majority are more concerned—just like the man from Big Platt said. They are being cut out of deer camps and these 49 camps—I went to the Forest Service and got the thing of the people in those camps. And I talked to Mr. Gilbert Kemp, an old man about 76, yesterday. He says, "Well, they're taking my deer camp." He has a camp down on the East Fork off of Highway 27 and has had this since he was a boy.

So there is this feeling there. I think being cut out with their vehicles is worth more to them than the timber production angle is.

Senator **Bumpers**. Joe, is there any use of this area that you and the people who live in the vicinity—or anywhere else for that matter—would not be able to enjoy that you presently enjoy other than taking a vehicle into the area?

Mr. **Bull**. That's the only thing I can think of.

Senator **Bumpers**. I thank you very much.

Hugh, I thank you for buying that 800 acres up there and preserving it. Thank you both for being here today. We are happy to have you. I know you both came a pretty good distance, and are certainly excused for being late this morning. If you all would like to be excused, by all means do so. If you wants to stay, that's fine, too.

## STATEMENT OF ROBERT LEFLAR AS PRESENTED BY MIKE FAULKNER, FAYETTEVILLE, AR

Mr. **Faulkner**. Senator Bumpers, my name is Mike Faulkner and I've been asked to come and present the testimony of Robert Leflar and also Susan Malone, who are both——

Senator **Bumpers**. Are we talking about Professor Leflar, or his son?

Mr. **Faulkner**. They are both doctors, but you're talking about his son, yes, sir. And they are both assistant professors of law at the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville. They were both unable to be here today because of their teaching duties.

First, I've got the statement of Robert Leflar.

Senator Bumpers and members of the committee, I thank you for the opportunity to express my views on the pending legislation to protect a small part of Arkansas' national forest land as designated wilderness areas.

I support the general trust of S. 2125 and H.R. 2917. The areas designated by those two bills need wilderness protection. Unfortunately, both bills are compromise legislation. They fail to protect an area of natural beauty that is more accessible to the fisherman, backpacker, hunter and birdwatchers of Washington and Independence Counties than any of these 11 areas that these two bills protect. I refer to the Indian Creek watershed. I've hiked along the Ozark Island where it runs through the Indian Creek watershed, and I've found it to be one of the most beautiful places in the Ozarks. Bald eagles have been sighted in the Briar Branch area, which is part of the Indian Creek district. Black bears are said to roam there, also. The umbrella magnolia is found in the area of Indian Creek. Perhaps, it's the farthest west location in the Ozarks.

One of the reasons that Washington and Benton Counties have grown so rapidly in recent years, attracting people of great talents from outside the State, is because of the Ozarks' natural beauty and the opportunities offered by the region to those who enjoy the outdoors. By preserving the Indian Creek area, in addition to the other areas designated by these other wide overlooking bills, you would earn the gratitude of many northwest Arkansas voters, and it would enhance the attractiveness of the area.

And this is the statement of Ms. Malone.

## STATEMENT OF SUSAN MALONE, AS PRESENTED BY MIKE FAULKNER, FAYETTEVILLE, AR.

Mr. **Faulkner**. As a professor of environmental law, I've seen many instances in which a State has failed to appreciate its natural resources until they're gone. I do not wish to speak here in my capacity as an environmental law professor to any legal issues which have been raised by the proposed bills. Each of those objections has been addressed previously as furnished by the misunderstanding of the legal significance and practical defense of the wilderness designation. Rather, I would like to speak as an individual professional who only recently moved to Arkansas in order to explain the significant role of Arkansas' wilderness and natural beauty.

Prior to our move to the University of Arkansas Law School in Fayetteville, my husband and I were teaching law at the University of Illinois College of Law in Champaign. We repeatedly saw the university in competition with other universities for desirable candidates suffer in competition because of its inability to offer the natural beauty and outdoor recreational opportunities of other States, States in the past who have made affirmative efforts to preserve their wilderness areas.

Without qualification, I can see that Arkansas' wilderness areas and recreational opportunities were a decisive factor in our decision to become Arkansans. We have since seen many candidates being recruited by the University of Arkansas, who were, like us, favorably influenced by Arkansas' wild beauty.

The intangibles distinctly derived from the preservation of this wilderness are too easily underestimated, although they often translate directly into dollars and cents to the States economy, as does the cutting of timber. Of course, wilderness areas benefit the tourist industry in the State. Less directly, Arkansas' wilderness and the recreation and the study it provides are tools for the improvement of educators. High tech industry and other professional services which result in jobs of a diversified State economy.

Aside from these immediate economic benefits, the long-term value of a heritage of natural beauty for the future transcends quantification in dollars and cents.

The Bumpers-Pryor bill, if anything, does not go far enough in its designation of wilderness areas as there remains several areas worthy of protection that would clearly pose no threat. This opportunity to preserve Arkansas' wilderness and retain its benefits for the State must be taken now. Nature is unforgiving in human shortsightedness.

I'd like to close with a quote from William Faulkner from "Go Down Moses." "No wonder the green woods I used to know don't cry for retribution * * * the people who have destroyed it will accomplish its revenge". Thank you.

Senator BUMPERS. Thank you very much.

### STATEMENT OF DR. GARY TUCKER, PROFESSOR OF BIOLOGY, ARKANSAS TECH UNIVERSITY

Dr. TUCKER. Senator Bumpers, my name is Gary Tucker. I'm a botanist at Arkansas Tech University. I would like to speak to wilderness values that often are not immediately obvious; that is, scientific values. The following example will serve as an illustration.

Arkansas forest have been studied for many years, beginning before the time of settlement and continuing to the present. It is of interest, however, that until 1981 the occurrence of so-callled natural ponds or upland swamps went unrecognized by the scientific community.

At present, however, we have found about a dozen of these upland swamps located on the tops of ridges and benches primarily north of the Arkansas River in the Boston Mountains. Most of these sites are on lands owned and managed by the Ozark National Forest. And a few are located within areas proposed for designation as wilderness in S. 2125.

These perched wetlands dominated by pin oak and overcup oak at elevations of up to 2,000 feet are of interest nationally to the plant geographer and plant ecologist. Previously, these two tree species were thought to occur only on bottomland soils, but such is not the case.

Soil scientists from the Ozark National Forest have typed soils at two of the localities as belonging to typic ochraquults. Soils of this type occur mostly on marine or river terraces of Pleistocene age in the coastal plain. Their occurrence on the plateau surfaces in northwest Arkansas is something of an enigma.

These upland swamp forests hold much information of value in interpretation of past geologic events. Glaciation per se did not occur in Arkansas' uplands, but the climate and vegetation of the State was affected by glaciation to the north. Rock four released from melting glaciers was blown all over the Ozarks, eventually to be removed largely through erosion. These windblown soils are preserved in the basins supporting the swamp forest, however, and undoubtedly contain fossil pollens that would aid in the interpretation of the geologic past.

Many of these swamps already have been severely altered or destroyed through damming or bulldozing activities. Their occurrence on the tops of otherwise dry ridges provides natural waterholes for wildlife and farm animals, making them prone for improvement by man. The best sites should be preserved for the study before they are destroyed in one way or another.

I support the preservation of wilderness under S. 2125. Now is the time to preserve these areas for study by science of both today and tomorrow. Wilderness designation would give a degree to protection for scientific study not currently available under current forest management practices. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Dr. Tucker follows:]

15 February 1984

FROM: Dr. Gary Tucker, Prof. of Biology, Arkansas Tech University

TO: Energy and Natural Resources Committee

RE: Wilderness legislation (SB 2125)

I would like to speak to wilderness values that often are not immediately obvious: scientific values.

Arkansas forests have been studied over a period of many years, beginning with the earliest explorers before the time of settlement and continuing to present. It is of interest, however, that until 1981 the occurrence of "natural ponds" or "upland swamps" went unrecognized by the scientific community. Numerous accounts of vegetation types in the uplands of Arkansas have been published but there has been no mention of these upland wetlands.

At present we know of 10 upland swamps located on the tops of ridges and benches north of the Arkansas River. Two additional sites are known south of the Arkansas River. Almost all of the sites are on lands owned by the Ozark National Forest. The East Fork Wilderness Area, as proposed in SB 2125, contains two of these upland wetland communities.

Perched wetlands dominated by pin oak (*Quercus palustris*) and overcup oak (*Quercus lyrata*), at elevations up to 2000 feet, are of interest nationally to the plant geographer and ecologist. Previously these two tree species were thought to occur only on bottomland soils, but such is not the case.

Soil scientists from the Ozark National Forest have typed soils at two of the swamp forest localities as belonging to "typic ochraquults." Soils of this type occur mostly on marine or river terraces of Pleistocene age in the coastal plain. Their occurrence on the plateau surfaces in northwest Arkansas is an enigma.

These upland swamp forests hold much information of value in interpretation of past geologic events. Glaciation *per se* did not occur in Arkansas' uplands but the climate and vegetation of the state was affected by glaciation to the North. Rock flour released from melting glaciers was blown over all the Ozarks, eventually to be removed largely through erosion. These windblown soils are preserved in the basins supporting the swamp forests, and undoubtedly contain fossil pollens that would aid in the interpretation of the geologic past.

Many of these swamps have been severely altered or destroyed through damming or bulldozing activities. Their occurrence on the tops of otherwise dry ridges provides for a natural waterhole for wildlife and farm animals; often they have been "improved" by man. The best sites should be preserved for the future before they are destroyed in one way or another.

Preservation of wilderness in Arkansas by SB 2125 must be implemented. Now is the time to preserve areas for study by scientists of both today and tomorrow.

Senator BUMPERS. Thank you very much, Dr. Tucker.

Our next witness is Peter Sherrill of Little Rock.

## STATEMENT OF DR. PETER SHERRILL, PROFESSOR OF HISTORY, UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS AT LITTLE ROCK

Dr. SHERRILL. Thank you, Senator Bumpers. My name is Peter Sherrill. I am a professor of history at the University at Little Rock. I am speaking as a private citizen.

I have lived in Arkansas 13 years, and my wife and I have raised three children in this State. We have found a quality of life here that surpasses everything else we have experienced. I sincerely believe that much of that quality of life is directly related to Arkansas' unspoiled land and wildlife habitats, and this will not continue unless some of that land and habitat is protected by a wilderness designation.

Historically, the timber interests, and the U.S. Forest Service have worked in concert to convince the American people that there was no true wilderness east of the Rocky Mountain States. Such a message was a violation of commonsense to those citizens who personally knew and experienced their scenic and historic resources, but until recent decades when large numbers of Americans became aware of our country's natural beauty, it was a message that was largely accepted. Today we know we have resources that must be protected, and Congress has responded by designating more than 180,000 acres in North Carolina, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Missouri as wilderness.

Arkansas, too, has some of the finest wilderness area in the United States, but much of this area lacks protection. After years of study, countless visits, and extensive public participation, 11 areas, constituting less than 6 percent of the national forest land in Arkansas and less than two-thirds of 1 percent of the State's total land, have been proposed for protection as wilderness. As the Arkansas Conservation Coalition points out, numerous organizations and some public agencies have assembled evidence which clearly indicates that wilderness designation for the 11 areas will not measurably impact any local economy.

Opposition to the proposed Arkansas Wilderness Act of 1983 is centered less on the land to be protected by the act and more on the fear that once the citizenry discovers the magnificence of the wilderness, future generations will seek expanded protection. Perhaps such a fear will be realized, but our country has not become great because of our fear of the unknown.

The Arkansas Wilderness Act of 1983 gives us an opportunity to do something, not only for ourselves, but for our children and our children's children. It is a unique opportunity to bequest a legacy of beauty, spiritual rebirth, and inspiration to those who follow us.

I urge you to act favorably and pass this bill.

Senator BUMPERS. Thank you, Peter. It was a fine statement.

Joe.

## STATEMENT OF JOE NIX, PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY, ARKADELPHIA, AR

Mr. NIX. Senator Bumpers, my name is Joe Nix. I live in Arkadelphia, AR, where I am employed as a professor of chemistry at a private university. The statement that I am presenting is on my own behalf.

I have both a personal and professional interest in wilderness preservation in Arkansas. I am familiar with most of the areas that are proposed for wilderness designation in Senate bill 2125, as well as the two areas already designated as wilderness. I firmly believe that the areas described in Senate bill 2125 should be placed into the wilderness system to help in providing diversity and quality in the way of life we have in our State. Wilderness is both something to be used (approximately) and something to be left alone. We must insure that future generations will have the opportunity to enjoy and learn from the wilderness experience.

I have devoted a reasonable portion of the past 18 years to the study of water quality throughout much of Arkansas. In particular, my research interests are in the chemistry of natural water systems and it is from this standpoint that I would like to offer some observations on the scientific value of wilderness. In addition to the personal enjoyment of areas where nature is allowed to take its own course without the heavy influence of the activities of people, we have a great deal to learn from these areas. Without a doubt, they harbor numerous plant and animal species that seem to be much less apt to survive in areas where people have often by necessity disturbed the land.

Each of these species, along with the respective relationship to their environment may well hold the answer to many of the problems of a world that seems to be continuously more concerned with the price of things in the marketplace and less concerned with the quality of life. To destroy the opportunity to study these systems is simply not wise use of our resources.

Areas in Arkansas that are essentially undisturbed by the activities of people offer a great deal of information about the protection of water quality. First of all, they provide valuable baseline data which helps us to understand how water systems operate. We need this understanding in order to interpret data on streams that are being impacted by the activities of people. For example, there is a great need in Arkansas to understand better the quantity of nutrients that naturally flow from undisturbed areas. We spend large sums of money in attempting to keep some of these nutrients out of streams and lakes often without even knowing how much comes from the natural environment. Some of the wilderness areas described in Senate bill 2125 could provide the natural laboratory in which such critical questions are answered.

Few people would question the fact that through our patterns of living, we all impact the quality of water in our respective areas whether we come from an urban environment or a rural environment. In our assessment of the impact of these activities on water systems, we need a yard stick or a meter stick by which we can compare and make rational decisions about how to protect our valuable water resources.

In your deliberations on Senate bill 2125, please give attention to the fact that the wilderness areas described in this bill may well be the laboratories where some of our world's problems can be solved—in some cases, problems that we have not yet identified. Thank you.

Senator **Bumpers**. Thank you, Joe, for the very fine statement, and thank all of you gentlemen very much for taking time out of your schedules to come down and be with us today and contributing to the edification of this committee on this bill. Thank you again.

Let me say for the benefit of the people who have come in since this morning, State Representative Bill Porter is here now as is Sherry Stewart of the Arkansas Natural and Scenic Rivers Commission. I think that the lateness of some of these people is probably our fault, and in any event, whenever you get here, we're happy to take you.

As we announced this morning, in order to get out of here at a respectable hour, we are going to try to confine people's testimony to 3 minutes. Some of you have been hearing the bell ring at the end of 3 minutes. We certainly don't want to cut anybody off, and I wish we didn't have to impose that rule, but we had almost 130 people signed up to testify and we are trying to accommodate everybody in the best of democratic conditions.

The other thing we announced this morning was that as each panel came up to testify, I will announce the next panel so that they can take seats here in the front. Be on deck and ready to take the stand as soon as the preceding panel concludes.

Bill, why don't you go ahead and lead off; and let me warn all of you, those microphones are terribly sensitive.

## STATEMENT OF BILL PORTER, STATE REPRESENTATIVE, CLARKSVILLE, AR

Mr. **Porter**. Thank you, Senator Bumpers. I'm sorry I didn't appear this morning. I was in committee meeting and adjourned at 12. I appreciate this opportunity to speak at this time.

My name is Bill Porter. I live in Clarksville, AR, a community of 5,000 people between Little Rock and Fort Smith on Interstate 40. I had the privilege of serving this community as its mayor from 1970 to 1978. My family moved to this area in the early 1830's near the time that Arkansas became a State and members of my family have resided in this area continuously since that time.

I presently serve as a member of the Arkansas General Assembly, representing the 31st house district composed of Clarksville, Eastern Johnson County, a large part of Pope County—including all that part that is within the Ozark National Forest boundaries—and the northern part of Conway County. This district contains approximately 282,738 acres of U.S. Forest Service land. Some 34,352 acres of this land are proposed in the bill before us to be designated as roadless wilderness areas. Living within this district are some 23,000-plus people. They are good citizens. They labor honestly and pay their taxes. They support their communities, their churches, their schools and their government. They are stable and dependable. They are the kind of people who have made this country great.

I have met with these people all over my legislative district, at their invitation, to hear their comments and opinions regarding the designation of large acreage of forest land in their neighborhoods as roadless wilderness areas. I can tell you that the overwhelming majority of these people are opposed. Their reasons are many, but central to them are these: loss of opportunity to enjoy their heritage and culture, loss of opportunity to earn a livelihood, and loss of opportunity for recreation and enjoyment of life. Although the lands under consideration have for many years been held and managed by the U.S. Forest Service, this has not always been true. They have always been accessible to all.

On behalf of these good citizens, I implore you to settle this matter in Congress in such a way as to leave these lands under the multiple use management of the U.S. Forest Service so that they may continue to serve all to the fullest extent possible. Thank you.

Senator **Bumpers**. Thank you, Bill.

Sherry?

## STAEMENT OF SHERRY L. STEWARD, DIRECTOR, ARKANSAS NATURAL & SCENIC RIVERS COMMISSION

Mr. **Stewart**. My name is Sherry L. Stewart and I am the director of the Arkansas Natural & Scenic Rivers Commission. Today I'm here on behalf of the 12 members of the commission to speak in support of the Arkansas Citizens Wilderness Proposal.

We on the commission are especially excited that Senate bill 2125 recommends wilderness designation for the headwaters of the East Fork of Illinois Bayou, Hurricane Creek, Middle Fork of the Illinois Bayou, Richland Creek, and Falling Water Creek and the watershed areas. Our commission has listed these streams among those in the State that should receive priority consideration for preservation. Wilderness designation as proposed by the Arkansas' Citizens Wilderness Proposal will help us accomplish this goal. Thank you.

Senator **Bumpers**. Sherry, if everybody testified for as long as you did, we'd be out of here about 2 hours early. Your statement wasn't long, but you delivered it very well and we appreciate it.

Bill, are all of Penhook and East Fork in your district?

Mr. **Porter**. That includes part of Hurricane.

Senator **Bumpers**. Oh, does it? That's what we are trying to figure out. Thank you very much, Bill.

## STATEMENT OF EDWARD F. PEMBLETON, REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE, NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY

Mr. **Pembleton**. Thank you, Senator Bumpers. I'm a regional representative of the staff of the National Audubon Society, and we cover five States from our office. I am here to testify in support of Senate bill 2125 and submit a written statement for the record.

I want to take a couple of parts from that original statement. I want to thank you, Senator Bumpers, for your continued leadership in environmental affairs and in taking a leadership role in preserving wilderness in Arkansas by introducing S. 2125.

I was a resident of Arkansas for 5 years prior to joining the staff of National Audubon Society, so I really relish this opportunity to return to the State, especially with the 2,300 members we have in the State in 8 chapters.

I want to skip the remaining rhetoric in this statement and add some perspective. I want to offer a definition, too, since everybody seems to be resplendent with definitions. If you go back to a book that gives some of the etymology of words and you look up the term "bewilder," the current usage as everybody knows is cause to lose one's bearings or to be lost or perplexed or confused. If you dig back further, it says perplexion or confused through the want of a plain path. In other words, you do know where the path was and it got lost a little bit for the lack of a plan. But if you go back to the original meaning, "lost from the wilderness"; and I don't ever intend to be bewildered if I can avoid it.

Senator **Bumpers**. You should read my mail.

Mr. **Pembleton**. That would be a wilderness. Senate bill 2125 proposes preserving approximately 117,500 acres of forest habitat in the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests. While we heartily support this legislation, we think it is a very modest compromise. We've heartily supported this legislation and its companion bill in the House introduced by Representative Bethune. A few brief comparisons should illustrate how modest this legislation really is, and offer some new perspectives, perhaps.

I would like to take an aside and say ever since I took an active role in this issue, I have faced various attempts from all fronts to whittle down various things, or been asked, "Would you do without? Would you prioritize?" I finally asked, "If you had 11 kids, would you prioritize one?"

As of January 30, 1983, the United States had officially designated 79,807,600 acres of Federal land as wilderness. That is approximately 3.4 percent of the total U.S. land area and 11.7 percent of the lands held by the four major Federal agencies (U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Bureau of Land Management). Alaska holds 70 percent of this designated wilderness, and about 2.4 percent of the State is so preserved. The remaining 29.4 percent of the designated wilderness is found in the other 49 States, where only about 1 percent of the land is so preserved. This happens to be less than the approximately 2 percent of our land surface that is covered with asphalt and concrete dedicated to our highway transportation system. Establishing all 117,500 acres as wilderness, as proposed in S. 2125, would preserve less than one-half of 1 percent of Arkansas' land area and only about 5 percent of the national forest lands in the State.

It appears that passage of S. 2125, without any further reductions in acreage, will place Arkansas below the national average in yet another category—wilderness preservation. However, the quality of these areas will keep them at the top of the list of valuable natural assets found in the heart of this country if they are included as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

If Arkansas is to continue to be known as the "natural" State, it deserves nothing less than preserving all 11 areas proposed in S. 2125.

Perpetuating these 11 sites as wilderness guarantees that these resources are available to present and future generations. On the other hand taking advantage of the minor economic gains of developing these last remaining areas, requires foregoing the future benefits of this wilderness resource. It would seem only prudent that Arkansas should retain this legacy wilderness for the opportunity of future generations.

I thank you for this opportunity to have input on behalf of Audubon and our members, and I thank you particularly for bringing the field hearings to the State.

I would like to comment that Scott Trotter, unless he has arrived, had to leave and gave me a copy of his testimony which I have submitted for the record. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Pembleton follows:]

Ron Klataske, REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENT
Ed Pembleton, REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE
Linda Pease, REGIONAL SECRETARY

Arkansas
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Oklahoma

National Audubon Society
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# STATEMENT

## IN SUPPORT OF SENATE BILL 2125
## "THE ARKANSAS WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983"

PRESENTED TO THE PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER SUBCOMMITTEE
OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

AT

FIELD HEARINGS HELD IN LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

FEBRUARY 15, 1984

BY

EDWARD F. PEMBLETON

REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE
NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY

Senator Bumpers, Members of the Subcommittee, I am Ed Pembleton, Regional Representative for the National Audubon Society's West Central Region, which includes Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Oklahoma. I am here today to testify in support of Senate Bill 2125 and have a written statement for the record which I would like to submit at this time.

Having been an Arkansas resident for five years prior to joining the National Audubon staff, I appreciate the opportunity to appear here today on behalf of our Audubon members, especially our 2,300 members in Arkansas, who have organized eight chapters and five affiliate groups including the statewide Arkansas Audubon Society.

Over the years of my residency and during the past several months, I have taken the opportunity to visit portions of all eleven areas proposed for wilderness designation in Senate Bill 2125. My residence in Ferndale is very close to the proposed Flatside wilderness and we frequently took opportunities to visit that portion of the Ouachita National Forest.

Wilderness designation of the eleven areas proposed in S2125 will merely insure that the management practices carried out by the National Forest Service will allow these rather limited areas to retain or regain that perishable quality that we refer to as "wilderness." As you know, passage of this legislation requires no purchase or condemnation of private properties, but rather provides management direction for existing federally owned lands.

Senate Bill 2125 proposes preserving approximately 117,500 acres of forest habitat in the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests. While we heartily support this legislation, we think it is a very modest compromise. A few brief comparisons should illustrate how modest this legislation really is.

As of January 30, 1983, the United States had officially designated 79,807,600 acres of federal land as Wilderness. That is approximately 3.4% of the total United States land area and 11.7% of the lands held by the four major federal agencies (United States Forest Service, National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Bureau of Land Management). Alaska holds 70.6% of this designated Wilderness, and about 2.4% of the state is so preserved. The remaining 29.4% of the designated Wilderness is found in the other 49 states, where only about 1% of the land is so preserved. This happens to be less than the approximately 2% of our land surface that is covered with asphalt and concrete dedicated to our highway transportation system. Establishing all 117,500 acres as Wilderness, as proposed in S2125, would preserve less than ½ of 1% of Arkansas' land area and only about 5% of the National Forest lands in the state. It appears that passage of S2125, without any further reductions in acreage, will place Arkansas below the national average in yet another category--Wilderness preservation. However, the quality of these areas will keep them at the top of the list of valuable natural assets found in the heart of this country if they are included as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

If Arkansas is to continue to be known as the "natural" state, it deserves nothing less than preserving all eleven areas proposed in S2125.

Perpetuating these eleven sites as Wilderness guarantees that these resources are available to present and future generations. On the other hand, taking advantage of the minor economic gains of developing these last remaining areas, requires foregoing the future benefits of this wilderness resource. It would seem only prudent that Arkansas should retain this legacy of wilderness for the opportunity of future generations.

Senator **Bumpers**. Just one statistic here. You stated that establishing 117,500 acres of wilderness, as proposed in S. 2125, would preserve less than one-half of 1 percent of Arkansas' land area. It's much less than that.

Mr. **Pembleton**. I know.

Senator **Bumpers**. It's closer to one-fourth or one-third of 1 percent.

Mr. **Pendleton**. But it got down to decimals that nobody could understand, so I loosened up a little on it.

Senator **Bumpers**. I just made a quick calculation. I think we have 33,000,000 acres of land in Arkansas.

Mr. **Pembleton**. Well, I was including that with whats already established in Canyon Creek. It gets up there to maybe 0.4.

Senator **Bumpers**. Hal Lee of the Jefferson Wildlife Association.

## STATEMENT OF HAL O. LEE, PRESIDENT, JEFFERSON WILDLIFE ASSOCIATION

Mr. **Lee**. Thank you, Senator Bumpers. My name is Hal Lee. I'm from Pine Bluff, and I'm president of the Jefferson Wildlife Association. We are in the Fourth Congressional District and our some 300 plus membership is in unanimous support of Senate bill 2125.

The Jefferson Wildlife Association, representing hunters, fishermen, bird watchers, other outdoors enthusiasts and conservationists, is pleased to have the opportunity to once again stand up in support of your efforts to preserve a very small portion of the more than 3,000,000 acres of federally owned land in Arkansas. Your efforts to gain wilderness designation for 117,000 acres of this land is recognized by those who have followed the roadless areas' studies as a compromise with the more than 225,000 acres contained in the 1977 RARE II inventory.

We agree with those who have said that sufficient taxpayer funds have been spent deciding the fate of Arkansas' wilderness areas. These funds can now be better spent caring for the 11 wilderness areas contained in your legislation.

Thank you for this opportunity to support the designation of 117,000 acres of federally owned lands in Arkansas as wilderness.

Senator **Bumpers**. Hal, thank you very much.

Incidentally, one of my most prized possessions is a great big whooping crane in my office that the National Wildlife Federation gave me last year. If you are ever in Washington, by all means come by the office and let me show it to you.

Our next witness is Bob James, Pulaski County Chapter of the Ozark Society.

## STATEMENT OF BOB JAMES, CHAIRMAN, PULASKI COUNTY CHAPTER, OZARK SOCIETY

Mr. **James**. My name is Bob James, and I'm chairman of the Pulaski County Chapter of the Ozark Society, so my remarks will reflect not only my feelings but those of our members.

All Arkansans are acutely aware of the value of our natural heritage. Our fathers and our forefathers left us with a deep love for the land, a love that springs from spiritual uplift that one experiences when walking through an unspoiled place and marveling at the examples of God's work; a love that is so abiding that one may feel its comfort in merely knowing that such places are there.

To those of us who must live and work within the confines of concrete and steel marking man's handiwork, such places are essential. We need to visit them from time to time hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, canoeing, to walk beside a clear stream or just to sit under a tree to seek the solitude of these places, to feel a release of tension and to reaffirm our sense of well-being.

It is sometimes difficult, I think for residents of our rural areas to understand such needs. But we feel that with the change in society and the change in our societal makeup as indicated by our move from agricultural to industrial toward this high tech industry, along with the timber and wet land losses progressing at some 3,000 acres per day, such needs among all our citizens will increase. And I hope that these societal needs for places of solitude do not become critical at the same time that the last of these unspoiled places disappears.

As I listened to one of the gentlemen from a timber company outline the amount of timber land destroyed each year, I was reminded of a Jimmy Driftwood song that tells a story about a high school girl of the future who, after looking through some books in her school library, comes home to ask her mother, "Mommy, did you ever see a tree?"

We Arkansans, I believe, find ourselves at a crossroads with respect to our future enjoyment of these places in solitude. If we here take the wrong turn, it will surely lead to the eventual loss of such places and we can no longer proudly point to Arkansas as the natural State. Then when we realize the error of our ways, as we surely would, we would not be able to retrace our steps, for once those places are destroyed they are forever lost to us.

So we must here and now follow your lead, Senator, for you have made the right decision. We believe you are taking the right road so that Arkansas will remain the natural State for ourselves, and for those two young people who so eloquently made a plea for their future enjoyment and for the generations to come. We deeply appreciate your concern for the natural beauty of Arkansas and thank you for the steps you have taken to insure that we, as citizens, and our visitors may continue to enjoy it.

We thank you for introducing Senate bill 2125, and pledge to you or continued support as you work toward effecting its passage. Thank you.

Senator **Bumpers**. Thank you very much, Bob.

Mrs. Imhoff.

## STATEMENT OF LOIS IMOFF, FAYETTEVILLE COUNCIL OF GARDEN CLUBS

Mrs. **Imhoff**. I am Lois Imhoff of Fayetteville. It's a pleasure for me to speak to you today to represent the 250 members of the 10 clubs that make up the Fayetteville Council of Garden Clubs. We certainly appreciate you holding this field hearing today in this State so many voices of Arkansans can be heard on this very important issue of preserving our natural heritage.

This is probably the most important issue that our State has faced for a decade or two. The council speaks in support of Senate bill 2125 sponsored by Senators Bumpers and Pryor. Garden club members find many reasons such as the wide variety of back country recreational needs, aesthetics, protection of species, the quality of life, scientific study, spiritual inspiration, assuring prosperity, the pleasure of knowing wilderness areas, and assuring economic growth that move Arkansans to support this proposed legislation. We see our beautiful State of Arkansas as urgently needing a commitment from our Federal Government this year to set aside these 11 new wilderness areas of 117,000 acres.

I want to focus my time on several economic issues. The first one has been well addressed. We certainly see no reason why present levels of timber sales and timber harvests cannot be maintained, even if these acreages are removed from wilderness designation. There should be no reduction in the timber income for school districts and local governments under this proposed legislation.

A second and far more significant economic issue has also been addressed here. The studies of the Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism shows a market benefit economically to this State from the wilderness areas.

The third reason I wish to talk about relates to our State's citizens, our labor force. Arkansans have grown up in a State with beautiful woodlands. They enjoy and appreciate the natural wonders of the area. The quality of life in Arkansas is important to them, and the outdoors recreational opportunities range high in their value systems. We find one major reason why our young people, as they enter the job market, prefer seeking jobs in the State so they can continue to enjoy leisure time in the forest lands and recreational opportunities on which they place a high value. Many of these are wilderness related activities. This legislation is important to them, to the State, and to our economy.

We in northwest Arkansas are indebted to our U.S. Senators for introducing this wilderness proposal. They understand the needs for setting these wilderness areas aside for posterity and they have truly reflected the outdoors interest of the vast majority of Arkansans. Future generations will be blessed in Arkansas because we today enjoy political representation by two men who have vision and courage. We thank you and look forward to passage of your legislation.

As a postscript, I'd like to add, Senator, that there was a letter attached to my copies of my testimony. The Pony Express in Fayetteville came from Fayetteville this morning. We left at 4:15. It was a pleasure to bring you letters from a friend of yours.

As a personal postscript, I'd like to say it's been a pleasure for me to be sitting in a Sunday school class with the American consciousness. In an age of narcissism, it seems an aspect that we have truly lost philosophically our historical perspective. I can't think of anything more important than to preserve the wilderness so that we can see where we fit in the past and in the future. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mrs. Imhoff follows:]

TESTIMONY TO THE SENATE PUBLIC LAND SUBCOMMITTEE
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS
February 15, 1984

Senator Bumpers and members of the Senate Public Land Subcommmttee:

I am Lois Imhoff of Fayetteville and speak to you today representing the 250 members of ten clubs that make up the Fayetteville Council of Garden Clubs.

The Council appreciates your holding this hearing today in the state so many more voices of Arkansans can be heard on this very important issue of preserving our natural heritage.

The Council speaks in support of S.B. 2125 sponsored by Senators Bumpers and Pryor. Garden club members find many reason such as the wide variety of back country recreational needs, aesthetics, quality of life, scientific study, spiritual inspiration, assuring posterity the pleasures of knowing wilderness areas, and assuring economic growth that move Arkansans to support this proposed legislation. We see our beautiful State of Arkansas as urgently needing a committment from our federal government this year to set aside these 11 new wilderness areas of 117,000 acres.

I want to focus my time on some economic issues. The first often seems to be misunderstood in the current debate across the state concerning the wilderness proposals. This is the question of the impact this legislation might have on the share of receipts from timber sales in the national forests that is divided among the local school districts and local governments. Many seem to fear their income from these sales will decrease.

Receipts from timber sales in the national forests are shared with the school districts and local governments on the basis of the percentage of the state's national forests that is located within their jurisdiction. That percentage will not be changed in any way by setting some of the acreage into a wilderness designation. So, all receipts would still be shared on the identical percentage as currently used.

What is changed under the wilderness designation is that timber can no longer be cut on these acres. But, today these acres under discussion are some of the least productive acres in the national forests -- often because they are roadless. Costs of producing timber in these roadless regions can be greater than their potential revenues. It is far more productive to produce timber sales in other more accessible acreage on the national forests. The current programmed harvest of our national forest lands in Arkansas is below the potential yield for both forests. Therefore, we see no reason why present levels of timber sales and timber harvests cannot be maintained even if these acreages are removed for wilderness designation. There should be no reduction in the timber income for school districts and local governments under this proposed legislation.

A second and far more significant economic issue for our citizens to focus on today is that which comes from a recent study by the Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism. It shows that some $6.5 million was added to the state's economy in 1982 from wilderness related activities. By 1990, if these 11 areas are added to the wilderness resources of the state, they project that figure can triple to $19.7 million. What a positive impact that will be on the entire state!

The third economic reason relates to our state's citizens -- our labor force. Arkansans have grown up in a state with beautiful woodland. They enjoy and appreciate the natural wonders of the area. The quality of life in Arkansas is important to them and out-of-doors recreational opportunities rank high on their value systems. We find one major reason why our young people as the enter the job market prefer seeking jobs in the state is that they can continue to enjoy leisure time in the forest lands and recreational opportunities on which they place a high value -- many of these are wilderness related activities. This legislation is important to them, to the state and to our economy.

We in Northwest Arkansas are indebted to our United States Senators for introducing this wilderness proposal. They understand the needs for setting these wilderness areas aside for posterity and they have truly reflected the out-of-doors interests of the vast majority of Arkansans. Future generations will be blessed in Arkansas because we today enjoy political representation by two men who have vision and courage. We thank you and look forward to passage of your legislation.

Senator **Bumpers**. Thank you for a very nice statement and thank you for your kind words, Mrs. Imhoff.

And to all the members of the panel, I thank you for being here today.

## STATEMENT OF PAUL HENLEY, PAST PRESIDENT, ARKANSAS RECREATION AND PARKS ASSOCIATION

Mr. **Henley**. I'm currently the immediate past president of the Arkansas Recreation and Parks Association, and I'm the parks and tourism director for the City of Hope.

Senator Bumpers and other distinguished guests, I am very pleased to be here today. As with the previous speakers, the Arkansas Recreation and Parks Association [ARPA] is very interested in the wilderness proposal.

Representing park and recreation professionals from private, municipal, local, State, and Federal agencies, one of ARPA's objectives is to promote the acceptance among the public of recreation and parks as essential governmental functions and to encourage public agencies to assume their proper roles in providing the leisure needs and interests of those they serve. We feel that wilderness is an essential element to the total recreation spectrum for Arkansans and one that is not only important today, but one that may become crucial as we approach the 21st century.

Recreation is a varied and complex subject, and takes on many forms for Arkansas. Defined in the Amreican Heritage Dictionary as "refreshment of one's mind or body after labor through diverting activity," recreation for some means scuba diving in Greers Ferry; for other a quiet place to read a book. Still, some Arkansans want to turkey hunt in the national forests or compete in softball tournaments; others wish to tour a historic structure at Old Washington State Park, and some will participate in the numerous community festivals held throughout the State each year. In summary, the diversity of available recreational opportunities, including wilderness experiences, is the key to the quality of life for Arkansans.

Collectively, tourism and recreation play a vital role in the State's economy. Depending upon one's perspective, they are the second or third largest contributor. The slogan, "Arkansas is a Natural" depicts the high quality, diverse natural resources, and recreational opportunities of our State—the primary impetus behind this economic contributor. Wilderness, too, will play a vital role in keeping Arkansas a natural through providing diversified recreational experiences and as an asset to the economy.

Today, Arkansas' national forests serve many functions: timber management, wildlife management, water and watershed management, and recreation—which to date includes less than 1 percent of the lands designated as wilderness. Each year more and more demands are being placed on our national forests. Our country's population in the Sun Belt is growing rapidly. Arkansas' population is projected to increase 18.7 percent by 1990. With this expected growth will come incresing demands on our natural resources, recreational, and otherwise. The need for preservation of a part of Arkansas' heritage is obvious. Designation of wilderness areas today will help ensure a quality of life for future generations, a decision which we cannot afford to postpone until 1990.

The question, "How much wilderness is enough," is one that has often been asked by many of us. However, we feel that the proposal is modest; it would amount to less than 1 percent of Arkansas' total acreage and about 5 percent of the State's national forest lands. In fact, based on Forest Service standards, the majority of the lands proposed for wilderness designation are of marginal quality for timber production.

Wilderness designation will provide a diversity of recreational pursuits—hunting, backpacking, horseback riding, and primitive camping. Approximately one-half of the proposed wilderness areas have developed Forest Service campgrounds adjacent to the areas or nearby—a recreational amenity that would meet most campers' needs.

ARPA supports the designation of 11 wilderness areas and applauds your efforts, Senator Bumpers, in keeping Arkansas a natural and at the top in providing diverse recreational opportunities. Thank you.

Senator **Bumpers**. Paul, thank you very much.

Our next witness is Dr. Carl Hummell from North Little Rock.

## STATEMENT OF DR. CARL HUMMELL, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR, PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS, LITTLE ROCK, AR

Dr. **Hummell**. Thank you, Senator, My name is Carl Hummell and I'm an associate professor of psychology at UALR.

Senator **Bumpers**. Dr. Hummell, you will have to pull that microphone up rather close there. It's difficult to hear. We want everybody to hear you.

Dr. **Hummell**. OK. Thank you. My name is Carl Hummell. I'd like to speak in favor of Senate bill 2125, and I'm speaking as a private citizen.

Recurrent findings in the scientific literature of environmental psychology indicate that wilderness is important because of its therepeutic values for the public, and the opportunities it affords for getting away from the stresses of one's everyday life and getting in touch with one's self.

Kaplan, the famous professor of psychology and of computer and communication sciences at the University of Michigan, maintains that people need "restorative environments" in which what they need to do, want to do, and are interested in observing are compatible. The abilities to reflect upon one's future and make and carry out plans are key features of the person in a restorative environment. Based upon the empirical research of his field research team and others, Kaplan singles out wilderness as an environment with "remarkable compatibility."

And then in my written testimony, Senator, I mentioned some of my survey findings. To save time, if I might just briefly——

Senator **Bumpers**. We will put the entire record, including your findings, into the record, Doctor.

Dr **Hummell**. Thank you, Senator.

Essentially, I conducted a series of surveys of 98 UALR students who were fairly representative of our student body. Essentially, what I found was that there was a strong support among our students for setting aside more wilderness areas in the United States; and virtually the same support for setting aside wilderness areas in Arkansas. Also, we found that the average student surveyed rated very highly the need to get away from civilized urban life, which is a common finding in literature of the need for wilderness. This latter finding underscores the importance of having wilderness areas accessible to urbanites, such as the proposed Flatside Wilderness, which is close to Little Rock.

Incidentally, I visited Flatside last week and concluded that the marks of man within the area would heal, and the clearcut areas which border it are not visible within most of the proposed wilderness area. Moreover, if the wilderness user must traverse the clearcut areas to enter the wilderness, this might actually provide a contrast effect, which could enhance some aspects of his or her subsequent wilderness experience.

Let me end my testimony with the following personal observation. In my 9½ years of teaching a diversity of topics in various psychology courses, I have never found a topic which captured the imagination of students and generated more enthusiasm than wilderness and need to protect it.

[The prepared statement with attachments of Dr. Hummell follows:]

Testimony at the Public Hearing of the U.S. Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, University of Arkansas at Little Rock, February 15, 1984
By Carl Hummel, Ph.D., Associate Professor, Psychology Department, U.A.L.R.,
33rd & University, Little Rock, AR 72204

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Recurrent findings in the scientific literature of environmental psychology indicate that wilderness is important because of its therapeutic values for the public, and the opportunities it affords for getting away from the stresses of one's everyday life and getting in touch with one's self (e.g., WPG, 1982, 1983).

Kaplan (1983), the famous Professor of Psychology and of Computer and Communication Sciences at the University of Michigan, maintains that people need "restorative environments" in which what they need to do, want to do, and are interested in observing are compatible. The abilities to reflect upon one's future and make and carry out plans are key features of the person in a restorative environment. Based upon the empirical research of his field research team (Kaplan & Talbot, 1983) and others (e.g., WPG, 1982, 1983), Kaplan singles out wilderness as an environment with "remarkable compatibility" (Kaplan, 1983, p. 326).

My research team's survey findings indicate that the public recognizes the values of wilderness and rather strongly supports the designation of more wilderness areas. In what follows, we combined relevant results obtained for 54 respondents from social psychology and environmental psychology courses (see also attached publication by Hummel, 1983) with results obtained in a follow-up survey of 44 respondents from an introductory sociology course. Thus, the total sample was 98. The average age of respondents was 23, 57% were employed, and most had only limited recreation experiences in nature. We judge the sample to be more typical of the general population than most student samples.

Item: "The federal government should set aside more wilderness areas in the United States" (1 = strongly disagree; 4 = neither agree nor disagree; 7 = strongly agree).
Mean Score = 6.00.
This finding indicates strong support for setting aside more wilderness areas in the United States. Moreover, even stronger support was expressed by those respondents who truly understood the definition of wilderness as a relatively pristine nature area to be preserved.

Item: "The federal government should set aside more wilderness areas in the State of Arkansas" (1 = strongly disagree; 4 = neither agree nor disagree; 7 = strongly agree).
Mean Score = 5.52
This finding indicates rather strong support for setting aside more wilderness specifically in Arkansas.

Finally, it should be noted that the average respondent found "getting away from civilized, urban life" as very desirable. This is a common finding in the scientific literature on wilderness (e.g., WPG, 1982, 1983).

The latter finding underscores the importance of having wilderness areas accessible to urbanites, such as the proposed Flatside wilderness which is close to Little-Rock. Incidentally, I visited Flatside last week and concluded that the marks of man within the area would heal; and, the clear-cut areas which border it are not visible from within the proposed wilderness area. Moreover, if a wilderness user must traverse the clear-cut areas to enter the wilderness, this might actually provide a "contrast effect" which could enhance some aspects of his/her subsequent wilderness experience.

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Let me end my testimony with the following personal observation. In my nine and one half years of teaching a diversity of topics in various psychology courses, I have never found a topic which captured the imagination of students and generated more enthusiasm than wilderness and the need to protect it.

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# DEFINITIONAL PERCEPTIONS AND SUPPORT FOR MORE WILDERNESS

Carl Hummel[1]

ABSTRACT--A survey of 53 undergraduates was conducted to investigate the relationships among definitions of "wilderness" and support for the federal government's setting aside of more wilderness areas. Results indicate stronger support for more wilderness by respondents who specify that they think of "wilderness" as being unaffected by humans. Other findings indicate that many respondents were uncertain about the federal government's definition of "wilderness," and the uncertainty might reduce the support for more wilderness.

The designation and uses of wilderness are current issues of national importance. Many members of the Wilderness Psychology Group advocate more federal wilderness areas, and they emphasize the necessity of preserving the untouched character of wilderness so that individuals can achieve the particular recreational and psychological experiences often associated with wilderness (e.g., Hummel, 1977). In contrast, the current administration seems to favor multiple-use of national forests and wilderness, and the development and extraction of natural resources (Arkansas National Forests Planning Workshop, 1982).

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[1] Associate Professor, Psychology Department, University of Arkansas at Little Rock, 33rd & University, Little Rock, AR 72204.

Note: I wish to thank Dr. John Miller and the following undergraduates for their help in conducting the present study: Fay Garner, Wanda Merritt, Nancy Newell, and Don Wilson.

Arkansas is a tourist and outdoor recreation state, and the designation of more wilderness areas is an especially timely issue for Arkansans. Although the state has large national forests, there are at present only four small areas officially designated by the federal government as wilderness. Therefore, the Arkansas Conservation Coalition--an alliance of citizen organizations consisting primarily of environmental groups--has proposed eleven new areas for federal wilderness designation. The proposed areas would be formed from part of the 10% of national forest in Arkansas that has not already been developed to the point of being disqualified from wilderness consideration. If these new areas are granted wilderness designation, the total land designated as wilderness will still be only 6% of the national forest land in the state and only two-thirds of 1% of the total land area of Arkansas (Wilderness Task Force, 1982).

Despite the above facts, considerable opposition has arisen to more wilderness areas in Arkansas, and tentative explanations have been offered concerning possible roots of the opposition (Arkansas National Forests Planning Workshop, 1982). Some speculations by authorities center around alleged individual differences in the subjective meanings attached to "wilderness" by the public, although authorities differ as to which subjective meaning might lead to the greatest public opposition to--or the greatest support for--more wilderness designations.

Subjective meanings may be divergent and may fall within a range of contrasting components. Toward one end of the range are those subjective meanings which emphasize the pristine character of wilderness, as embodied in The Wilderness Act of 1964 by words such as "primeval" and "untrammeled." Toward the other end are those subjective meanings which are based on the adoption of beliefs in the multiple-use of all federal lands and include support for mineral exploration in wilderness, which serve to continue such provisions in the law (Public Law, 1964). The latter subjective meanings may be particularly prevalent during the current era of a lagging economy and questions of energy availability (Arkansas National Forests Planning Workshop, 1982).

Other speculations as to the causes of opposition to more wilderness areas in Arkansas propose that there is confusion and uncertainty in the public with regard to how the federal government defines "wilderness" (Arkansas National Forests Planning Workshop, 1982; cf. Nash, 1973). A related contention is that landowners and others erroneously believe that privately owned land is eligible for wilderness designation and would have to be purchased by the federal government in order to designate more wilderness (Arkansas National Forests Planning Workshop, 1982; see Public Law, 1964).

The purposes of the present study were to examine whether the reasons noted above are bases for opposition to more wilderness and to suggest ways to increase support by the general public in Arkansas and elsewhere. Of particular interest were both the identification of components in subjective meanings of "wilderness" and the determination of relationships among the components and support for more wilderness. In contrast, many previous studies of wildeness-recreation have focused exclusively on wilderness experiencers as respondents (e.g., Haas et al., 1980; Hammitt, 1982) or have apparently assumed that typical respondents knew and agreed on the definition of "wilderness" and "roadless wilderness" (Rossman and Ulehla, 1977).

In the present study the measure of subjective meanings was the following "definitional perception" question: "what do you think of when you hear the term 'wilderness'?" The question was adopted virtually verbatim from Crowe's (1968) work on definitional perceptions of air pollution, with the word "wilderness" substituted for "air pollution." Such definitional perceptions have been found to predict the importance one attaches to the air pollution problem (Hummel et al., 1975). As opposed to having the respondent define "wilderness" in a formal manner or respond to Likert items, the above open-ended question would seem to elicit more affective and personally salient elements which might be more predictive of the individual's level of support for more wilderness (cf. Norman, 1975).

Although it seemed premature to make predictions with regard to some of the possible reasons for opposition to more wilderness, the researcher did make the following predictions: (1) the above "definitional perception" question will elicit elements that are more related to support for more wilderness than will a question that asks the respondent to define "wilderness" in a formal manner; and, (2) uncertainty over the federal government's definition of "wilderness" will be expressed by a substantial number of respondents, and the uncertainty will be related to lower levels of support for more wilderness.

## METHOD

### RESPONDENTS (SUBJECTS)

A total sample of 53 students attending the University of Arkansas at Little Rock, an urban university, was surveyed. Twenty-six of the students were enrolled in the junior level course "social psychology," and 27 of the students were enrolled in the junior level course "urban environmental psychology."

The students were more representative of the general population than most student samples consisting of lower level classes. The University has an open-admissions policy, and none of the students live in dormitories. The average age of the respondents was 24, and 55% of them had jobs. Most respondents had rather limited experiences with nature recreation.

### QUESTIONNAIRE

The instrument consisted of 45 measures. The following is a listing of the measures relevant to this paper and are listed in the order in which they are discussed in the remainder of the paper.

Criterion--

1. Support for More Wilderness Item: "the federal government should set aside more wilderness areas in the United States."

Predictors--

2. Definitional Perception Question: "what do you think of when you hear the term 'wilderness'?"

3. Respondent's Formal Definition Question: "what is your definition of 'wilderness'?"

4. Knowledge of the Federal Government's Definition Question: "what is the definition of 'wilderness' used by the federal government?"

5. Private Land Requirement Item: "if the federal government set aside more proposed wilderness areas in the United States, it would require the purchase of privately owned land."

The following are variables which were also assessed by the questionnaire, but they are not germaine to the subsequent discussion in this paper: participation in nature recreation, ideal size of wilderness party, ideal length of wilderness stay, perceived satisfactions from wilderness experiences, willingness to join wilderness organizations, and, demographics.

PROCEDURE AND CODING OF RESPONSES

The survey was conducted in spring 1982 before the topic of wilderness had been discussed in either course. The questionnaire was administered during the class period, and the respondents participated in order to earn extra credit. Responses were anonymous.

Except for the three definitional questions (numbered 2 through 4 above) and demographics, the respondent indicated his/her responses to items by means of 7-point and 9-point response continua. Definitional questions were open-ended, and the responses to them were content analyzed by the author and four trained undergraduates. For each open-ended question, one mark was entered under each resultant category used by the given respondent. Therefore, the total tally per category could not be larger than the number of respondents, but the grand total per question could exceed the total sample size of respondents.

The initial categories derived were collapsed into five or six final categories based on the requirement of having had at least 20% of the respondent sample using components that fell under the category. The 20% requirement was established because examination of the frequency distributions revealed that it was a natural cut-off point and because the content analyzers desired to have an adequate amount of respondents using each category for the subsequent statistical analyses comparing categories in terms of levels of support for more wilderness (number 1 above).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The following results are reported for the total sample of respondents.

### CRITERION: SUPPORT FOR MORE WILDERNESS

The level of support for more wilderness by the total sample was determined by analysis of responses to the criterion item (number 1 above). The average respondent indicated considerable agreement with the statement "the federal government should set aside more wilderness areas in the United States"($\overline{X}$ = 5.85; with 1 = strongly disagree, 4 = neither agree nor disagree, 7 = strongly agree).

DEFINITIONAL PERCEPTIONS

Subjective meanings of "wilderness" were assessed through the use of the "definitional perception" question (predictor numbered 2 above). Twenty-seven initial categories were derived from the preliminary content analysis of responses to the open-ended question. Examples of the categories follow and are indicated by being capitalized: FORESTS (trees, woods, etc.); UNAFFECTED BY HUMANS (unchanged, undeveloped, uninhabited, etc.); various specific-feature categories such as ANIMALS, WATER, MOUNTAINS, and SILENCE; and, some specific-effects categories such as AWAY FROM CIVILIZATION and ADVENTURE.

The initial categories were collapsed into six final categories, and the mean response consisted of 2.81 final categories. The final categories and frequency-of-use data appear in Table 1. It should be noted that, with the exception of the catchall category OTHER, the two most frequently used categories are FORESTS (57% of respondent sample) and UNAFFECTED BY HUMANS (45% of respondent sample).

Thus, it appears that FORESTS was a primary part of most respondents' definitional perceptions of wilderness; however, it should be added that only 43% (n = 13) of respondents using this category included a qualification grouped under UNAFFECTED BY HUMANS. One interpretation of these findings is that many respondents considered virtually all forests to be wilderness regardless of whether or not they are unaffected by humans and pristine.

TABLE 1

FREQUENCIES-OF-USE OF THE DERIVED CATEGORIES

FOR "DEFINITIONAL PERCEPTIONS" (N = 53)

| FORESTS | UNAFFECTED BY HUMANS[1] | ANIMALS | WATER | NATURE | OTHER |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| n = 30 57% | n = 24 45% | n = 19 36% | n = 12 23% | n = 11 21% | n = 31 58% |

[1] Mean levels of "support for more wilderness" for respondents using UNAFFECTED BY HUMANS vs. those not mentioning it: $M = 6.38$ vs. 5.38 ($t(51) = 2.50$, $p = .025$, two-tailed; the response continuum had the following labels: 1 = strongly disagree, 4 = neither agree nor disagree, 7 = strongly agree.)

NOTE: Each row entry consists of the total number (n) of those respondents who used a component of the category at least once as part of their definitions followed by the percent.

## RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN DEFINITIONAL PERCEPTIONS AND SUPPORT FOR MORE WILDERNESS

Differential levels of support for more wilderness were determined by comparing categories derived for the "definitional perception" question (predictor numbered 2 above) in terms of responses to the "support for more wilderness" item (criterion numbered 1 above). As indicated in Table 1, the major finding is the higher level of support by the respondent who had UNAFFECTED BY HUMANS as part or all of his/her subjective definition ($\bar{X}$ = 6.38 vs. 5.38 for those not mentioning it).

In contrast and as predicted, similar differences were not found for the "respondent's formal definition" question (predictor numbered 3 above). In fact, for this question none of the more frequently used categories stood out in terms of greater wilderness support. Perhaps the contrasting findings were due in part to the greater personal saliency and affect speculated previously as being elicited by the former "definitional perception" question.

The overall findings for the "definitional perception" question suggest that more public support for wilderness might be encouraged by emphasizing and maintaining its unique pristine character and by having people internalize this realization and incorporate it into their subjective meanings. In addition, public support for more wilderness might be increased by pointing out the distinctions among forests, national forests, and designated wilderness and the differing purposes served by each. The latter might prove to be especially fruitful in states like Arkansas where many citizens may confuse their large national forests with protected wilderness and, therefore, may perceive less of a need for more designated wilderness in their respective states.

KNOWLEDGE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S DEFINITION OF "WILDERNESS"

The open-ended question labeled predictor number 4 above was used to assess the respondent's knowledge of the federal government's definition of "wilderness." Ten initial categories were derived from the preliminary content analysis, and they were collapsed into five final categories. The mean response consisted of 1.43 categories.

The final categories and frequency-of-use data for the "federal definition" question appear in Table 2. First, it should be noted that, along with the catchall category OTHER (public recreation, etc.), the most frequently used category is PRESERVE NATURAL HABITAT (35% of respondent sample); and, two other final categories (PRESERVE WILDLIFE and PROHIBITED EXTRACTION of oil, gas, and/or minerals) also specifically pertain to aspects of preservation. Overall, the majority (59%, n = 29) of respondents used at least one component of a preservation category in their federal definitions. Also, it should be added that respondents who used components which fell under PROHIBITED EXTRACTION (20% of respondent sample) expressed the highest level of support for more wilderness ($\overline{X}$ = 6.80 vs. 5.61 for those not mentioning it).

The above findings suggest that current proposals favoring the potentially damaging multiple-use of wilderness might prove

TABLE 2

FREQUENCIES-OF-USE OF THE DERIVED CATEGORIES

FOR "KNOWLEDGE OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S DEFINITION" (N = 49)[1]

| PRESERVE NATURAL HABITAT | "DON'T KNOW"[2] | PRESERVE WILDLIFE | PROHIBITED EXTRACTION | OTHER |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| n = 17 35% | n = 16 33% | n = 11 22% | n = 10 20% | n = 17 35% |

1. Of the total sample of 53 respondents, four did not respond to the "knowledge of federal government's definition" question.

2. Mean levels of "support for more wilderness" for respondents who "DON'T KNOW" vs. those who did write a definition: M = 5.13 vs. 6.18 (t(47) = 2.19, p = .025, one-tailed; the response continuum had the following labels: 1 = strongly disagree, 4 = neither agree nor disagree, 7 = strongly agree).

NOTE: Each row entry consists of the total number (n) of those respondents who used a component of the category at least once as part of their definitions followed by the percent.

to be contrary to the perceptions of many citizens that federal wilderness policies are preservationist, particularly since the proposals include extensions of provisions for mineral exploration. Finally, consideration of the findings that strong support for more wilderness was expressed both by those who had PROHIBITED EXTRACTION in their "federal government definitions" and by those who had UNAFFECTED BY HUMANS in their "definitional perceptions" of "wilderness" leads to the suggestion that the passage of current proposals might diminish support for more wilderness.

## RELATIONSHIPS OF KNOWLEDGE OF ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S DEFINITION TO SUPPORT FOR MORE WILDERNESS

Of major importance to the present paper are the following findings which are consistent with predictions regarding confusion and uncertainty over the federal government's designation and definition of "wilderness." With regard to responses to the "private land requirement" item (predictor numbered 5 above), the modal obtained score was 4 (= neither agree nor disagree), and the mean response ($\overline{X}$ = 4.42; 1 = strongly disagree, 7 = strongly agree) appears to indicate some agreement with the erroneous statement posed which contends that more wilderness designations would require the purchase of privately owned land.

Moreover, as indicated in Table 2, a substantial number (33%) of the well-educated respondent sample wrote that they did not know the federal government's definition of "wilderness" (see predictor numbered 4 above). In addition, respondents who used the "DON'T KNOW" category indicated the lowest level of support for more wilderness ($\bar{X} = 5.13$ vs. 6.18 for those who did write a definition).

Therefore, it could be that many citizens either do not care enough about wilderness to learn the federal government's definition or they are hesitant to express greater support for more wilderness partly because of lack of knowledge about what lands are eligible for wilderness designation and what federal designation of wilderness means. The latter possibility and previous findings suggest that educational programs which promote increased knowledge of the federal government's definition might result in increased support for more designations of wilderness.

## GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

The results of the survey indicate that a sample of college students used various definitional perceptions of "wilderness," and a substantial number of students were clearly uncertain about the federal government's definition of "wilderness." Moreover, it was found that self-generated references to the pristine character of wilderness were related to higher levels of support for the designation of more wilderness areas by the federal government. Also, this paper provides tentative conclusions with regard to how to increase support for more wilderness through education.

However, the only firm conclusion that can be reached is that the survey provided promising findings that the author hopes will continue to be heuristic. His follow-up research has the goal of replicating present findings with broader samples of of respondents so that it can be more justifiably concluded that the obtained associations will generalize.

In addition, the author has planned experimental research so that causal inferences can be drawn with respect both to the obtained associations and to suggestions contained in the paper for educational programs intended to increase support for more wilderness. One approach is to manipulate systematically the amount of information provided to subjects with respect to the pristine nature of true wilderness and with respect to the process and outcomes involved in federal designations of land as wilderness.

The author invites you to join him! He does not want these exciting research endeavors to be characterized as UNAFFECTED BY OTHER HUMANS.

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Senator BUMPERS. Doctor, thank you very much for a fine statement.

One of the interesting things that we were just talking about at lunch is, despite the fact that we have such a plethora of witnesses, every witness has contributed something rather unique to the hearings. And you certainly have. That's a very interesting poll you've conducted.

Dr. HUMMELL. Thank you, Senator.

Senator BUMPERS. Mr. John Johnson of Fayetteville.

## STATEMENT OF JONATHAN JOHNSON, STUDENT, UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS

Mr. JOHNSON. Thank you. I will be brief.

Senator Bumpers and members of the committee, I'm here today to express my support of Senate bill 2125, the Arkansas wilderness bill.

My name is Jonathan Johnson. Northwest Arkansas has been my home my entire life. This May, I will receive a BS in zoology from the University of Arkansas. I am also an employee of an outdoor store in Fayetteville and a member of the Ozark Moutain Trail Association.

For the last few years, I've hiked and floated many areas in Arkansas. Such areas include the Upper Buffalo Wilderness, Hurricane Creek, Richland Creek, and the Caney Creek Wilderness area. I've developed a deep-seated love for our hills and steams, and I'm not the only one.

Every year, thousands of people, Arkansans and others, visit the Ozarks to hunt, fish, camp, and canoe. These same people spend money on equipment, food, gasoline, and so forth. Tourism is a very big business in Arkansas. Many of these people are attracted by our reputation for beautiful, pristine lands. Arkansas is a natural. By designating these 11 areas as wilderness, our reputation would only be enhanced.

In addition, wilderness would preserve a few remaining relatively natural habitats for scientific study. For example, it is important that some research done on stream ecosystems be done in pristine environments with unaltered water basins and watersheds. Such areas as Hurricane Creek and Richland Creek are especially suitable for such research. Other scientific fields of botany, entomology, and herpetology would also benefit from wilderness areas.

Arkansas possesses some of the most beautiful land in existence. Please take into consideration the recreational, scientific and economic benefits that the wilderness areas would foster. Thank you very much.

Senator BUMPERS.Thank you very much, John.

Our next witness is Paul Taylor.

## STATEMENT OF PAUL TAYLOR, CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, CLARKSVILLE, AR

Mr. TAYLOR. My name is Paul Taylor and---

Senator BUMPERS. Paul, who is your father?

Mr. TAYLOR. George. My name is Paul Taylor and I grew up in Johnson County, attended college at the University of Arkansas in

Fayetteville and now work as a certified public accountant in Clarksville.

In my profession, I talk to many people who have moved into out State to retire, take jobs or start new businesses. I always make a point to ask these newcomers why they have chosen to live and work in our State. With a few exceptions, the answer is the same. It is the diverse natural beauty of Arkansas that attracts these people and businesses. Our future growth and prosperity is linked to this influx of people and business. We have a chance now to save some of the very best of our natural beauty, the beauty that has attracted so many people and businesses.

I feel it is our responsibility to protect this wealth of beauty that we now have. I am grateful for the opportunity to voice my support for this bill. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Taylor follows:]

### STATEMENT OF PAUL TAYLOR, CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, CLARKSVILLE, AR

My name is Paul Taylor. I grew up in Johnson County, attended college at the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville and now work as a certified public accountant in Clarksville, Arkansas.

In my profession I talk to many people who have moved into our state to retire, take jobs or start new businesses. I always make a point to ask these newcomers why they have chosen to live and work in our state. With few exceptions, the answer is the same. It is the diverse natural beauty of Arkansas that attracts these people and businesses. Our future growth and property is linked to this influx of people and business. We have a chance now to save some of the very best of our natural beauty, the beauty that has attracted so many people and businesses to our state, the beauty that our future depends on.

It is our responsibility to protect this wealth of beauty that we now have. To do otherwise flys in the face of common sense. The man who makes his living building houses would not throw his hammer away. We too, must not throw our wilderness away.

I am grateful to have this opportunity to voice my support of protecting wilderness. My only regret is that we don't have much left.

Senator **Bumpers**. Paul, we are grateful to you for coming down and being with us today.

The next witness is Carle Robbins, also from Clarksville.

### STATEMENT OF CARLE ROBBINS III, CLARKSVILLE, AR

Mr. **Robbins**. Thank you, Senator. I'm here as a resident of Clarksville and Johnson County to voice my support for your bill in Congress.

Many people today never appreciate anything fully until it is gone. My biggest fear is that the average individual will not miss our wilderness resources until they are gone. By then, it will take more than a congressional act to restore what is lost. The time to act is now.

Many of us see the possibility, if not the probability, that we will lose something precious to our way of life in Arkansas, access to real wilderness areas. We would encourage everything possible be done to safeguard our natural heritage. I feel the more people hear and learn of our Arkansas wilderness, the less likely they will be to take it for granted.

With that, I close.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Robbins follows:]

February 10, 1984

Carle Robbins III
#4 Tanglewood
Clarksville, Ark.

Senator Bumpers
Energy and Natural Resource Committee

Throughout our history in this country Americans have grown up with the philosophy that a new wilderness is just over the next hill. We now find ourselves running out of new hills.

People never appreciate anything fully until it is gone. My biggest fear is that the average individual will not miss our wilderness resources until they are gone. By then it will take more than a congressional act to restore what is lost. The time to act is now.

Many of us see the possibility if not the probability that we will lose something precious to our way of life here in Arkansas, access to real wilderness areas. We would encourage everything possible be done to safeguard our natural heritage. I feel the more people hear and learn of our Arkansas wilderness, the less likely they will be to take it for granted.

I am always more encouraged to see our leaders take action to avoid a problem than to have a problem dictate action by them. We all appreciate your time and attention to this area.

Sincerely,

Carle Robbins

Carle Robbins III

Senator BUMPERS. Carle, thank you. Did you and Paul just come down as private citizens from Clarksville to testify, not representing any organized group?

Mr. ROBBINS. Yes, sir. Just as individuals.

Senator BUMPERS. What is your profession, Carle?

Mr. ROBBINS. I own a lumber yard.

Senator BUMPERS. Our next witness is Randy Johnson of the Arkansas Native Plant Society.

Randy, welcome.

## STATEMENT OF RANDY JOHNSON, ARKANSAS NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

Mr. JOHNSON. Thank you, Senator Bumpers. I'm happy to be here on behalf of the Arkansas Native Plant Society. We do endorse Senate bill 2125.

I'd like to give a little background on the purpose of the Arkansas Native Plant Society. It is to promote the preservation, conservation and study of the wild plants and vegetation in Arkansas.

My purpose here today is to express the support of 200 plant society members of the 11 proposed areas of 2125 in keeping with the Wilderness Act of 1964. The society believes that the proposed wilderness areas within the rugged and beautiful Ozark and Ouachita mountains are biological, scenic, and recreational treasures of State, regional, and national significance. Foremost, Arkansas ecologists estiate that fully half of all the species native to the western half of Arkansas would be preserved should the 11 areas be designated as wilderness.

The wilderness is already serving as a gauge of "landhealth" or as a baseline of normality for resource agencies, scientists, and for land managers here in Arkansas. Without wilderness for a reference or guide, how else could we judge how fertile the soil should be or how clear the streams normally are? Important decisions about farming, forestry, flood control, and wildlife management can be made more intelligently if there is wilderness nearby for comparison. It is the opinion of the society that the number of wilderness areas that presently exists is insufficient due to wide variation of soils and vegetation statewide to meet this important need.

In view of the previous facts, the society also believes that the Flatside Pinnacle area located adjacent to Little Rock, the State's most populous area, must be designated wilderness. It is easily accessible to millions, contains an excellent stand of upland hardwoods, and is the only wilderness area proposed in the eastern part of the Ouachita Mountain range.

The society does not want Arkansas to be shortchanged in comparison to wilderness acreages of adjoining States or regionally, either. We believe that the proposals in S. 2125 are representative of the finest potential wilderness lands Arkansas has to offer; that every possible effort has been made by framers of the bill to avoid and to eliminate all possible conflicts with landowners and user groups, and that the total proposed acreage is far from being excessive.

Study of socioeconomic impacts from designation of all the 11 areas shows that effect would be very negligible in terms of lost employment or adverse impact on local economies. Due to the fact that timber has been little harvested in wilderness candidate areas, studies indicate the likelihood exists that costs to produce timber sales in the areas may be greater than potential revenues generated.

A report by the Department of Parks and Tourism projects that wilderness-related activities are presently adding $6.5 million to our economy—those are 1982 figures—and would increase to $19.7 million by 1990, if all 11 areas are designated.

Plants and animals are increasingly vital as sources of medicines and other useful compounds, especially with recent advances in genetic engineering and chemistry. Thomas Eisner, a chemcial ecologist, said recently, "As a chemical ecologist, I see species as the repositories of organic molecules and their preservation as critical to meeting chemical needs of tomorrow * * *. Most plants and animals have never been studied chemically." Even the homeliest plant may yield unknown useful chemicals and genes. There are 3,500 species of plants known to occur in Arkansas.

Wilderness provides us with challenge, incomparable beauty, solitude, recreation, education, baseline data, and a host of benefits not yet fully appreciated or accounted for. The complexity of its ecological systems is humbling. Man is especially humbled when he must pit himself against the raw forces of nature in the wilderness. If there is anything that "Big Shot" homo sapiens need, particularly at this time in history as he threatens every living thing with extermination, including his own species, in a number of ways, he certainly needs to humble himself and become inspired to accept his own ecological responsibility as caretaker of the living planet Earth.

Who is to say that the concept and the reality of wilderness cannot in some way help inspire the cooperation necessary among men, states, and even countries to begin to foster remedial action down the long road back to a healthy planet.

Also Leopold, the founder of the Wilderness Society, wrote, "The richest values of wilderness lie not in the days of Daniel Boone, nor even in the present, but rather in the future." The Arkansas Native Plant Society urges prompt passage of Senate bill 2125 with no weakening amendments.

I thank you, Senator.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Johnson follows:]

ARKANSAS WILDERNESS S.B. 2125

Statement of Randy Johnson representing the Arkansas Native Plant Society in support of Senate Bill 2125 proposing the creation of eleven Wilderness Areas in the Ozark and Ouachita Mountains of Arkansas, at a hearing held by a Public Lands Subcommittee held February 15, 1984, at the University of Arkansas Fine Arts Building in Little Rock, Arkansas before U. S. Senator Dale Bumpers, presiding.

The purpose of the Arkansas Native Plant Society is,"to promote the preservation, conservation, and study of the wild plants and vegetation of Arkansas," and my purpose here today is to express the support of two hundred Plant Society members for Congressional designation of eleven proposed Wilderness Areas in Arkansas as specified in Senate Bill 2125, as sponsored by Senators Bumpers and Pryor of Arkansas. The Arkansas Native Plant Society, hereafter referred to as the "Society", recognizes the intent of S.2125 in keeping with the Wilderness Act of 1964 as being to "preserve and protect lands in their natural condition and to secure the benefits of an enduring source of wilderness for the people of present and future generations."

The Society believes the proposed wilderness areas within the rugged and beautiful Ozark and Ouachita Mountains are biological, scenic and recreational treasures of state, regional, and national significance. Foremost Arkansas ecologists estimate that fully half of all the species native to the western half of Arkansas would be preserved should the eleven areas be designated as Wilderness.

Wilderness is already serving as a gauge of "land-health" or as a base-line of normality for resource agencies, scientists, and for land managers here in Arkansas. Without wilderness for a reference or guide how else could we judge how fertile the soil should be or how clear the streams normally are? Important decisions about farming, forestry, flood control, and wildlife management can be made more intelligently if there is wilderness nearby for comparison. It is the opinion of the Society that the number of wilderness areas that presently exists is insufficient due to wide variation of soils and vegetation statewide to meet this important need. In view of the previous facts, the Society also believes that the Flatside Pinnacle Area located adjacent to Little Rock, the state's most populous area must be designated wilderness. It is easily accessible to millions, contains anexcellent stand of upland hardwoods, and is the only wilderness area proposed in the eastern part of the Ouachita Mountain Range.

The Society does not want Arkansas to be short-changed in comparison to Wilderness acreages of adjoining states or regionally, either. We believe the proposed areas in S.2125 are representative of the finest potential Wilderness lands Arkansas has to offer; that every possible effort has been made by framers of the Bill to avoid and to eliminate all possible conflicts with landowners and user groups, and that the total proposed acreage is far from being excessive.

Page #1 of 2 (Cont'd)

## ARKANSAS WILDERNESS S.B. 2125 (Cont'd)

Study of Socio-economic impacts from designation of all eleven areas shows that effects would be very negligible in terms of lost employment or adverse impact on local ecomomies. Due to the fact that timber has been little harvested in wilderness candidate areas, studies indicate the likelihood exists that costs to produce timber sales in the areas may be greater than potential revenues generated. A report by the Department of Parks and Tourism projects that wilderness related activities are presently adding $6.5 million to our economy (1982) and would increase to $19.7 million dollars by 1990, if all eleven areas are designated.

Plants and animals are increasingly vital as sources of medicines and other useful compounds, especially with recent advances in genetic engineering and chemistry. Thomas Eisner, a chemical ecologist said recently, "As a chemical ecologist, I see species as the repositories of organic molecules and their preservation as critical to meeting chemical needs of tomorrow... Most plants and animals have never been studied chemically." Even the homeliest plant may yield unknown useful chemicals and genes. There are 3,500 species of plants known to occur in Arkansas.

Wilderness provides us with challenge, incomparable beauty, solitude recreation, education, base-line data, and a host of benefits not yet fully appreciated or accounted for. The complexity of its ecological systems is humbling. Man is especially humbled when he must pit himself against the raw forces of nature in the Wilderness. If there is anything that " Big Shot" Homo sapiens needs, particularly at this time in history as he threatens every living thing with extermination, including his own species, in a number of ways - he needs to humble himself and become inspired to accept his own ecological responsibility as caretaker of the living planet earth. Who is to say that the concept and the reality of wilderness can not in some way help inspire the cooperation necessary among men, states, and even countries to begin to foster remedial action down the long road back to a healthy planet.

Aldo Leopold, the founder of the Wilderness Society wrote, "The richest values of wilderness lie not in the days of Daniel Boone, nor even in the present, but rather in the future." The Arkansas Native Plant Society urges prompt passage of S.2125, with no weakening amendments.

Submitted for the Record, February 15, 1984, for the Arkansas Native Plant Society by Randy Johnson, A. N. P. S. representative to the Arkansas Conservation Coalition.

Senator **Bumpers**. Thank you, Randy. I thank all the members of the panel for being here today.

Incidentally, I practiced trial law for 18 years and I tried not ever to ask a question that I didn't know the answer to. Carl, nobody will ever believe you didn't plan that one in advance.

Mr. **Robbins**. I was wondering myself.

Senator **Bumpers**. We will start the next panel off with Jim Rawlins as our next witness.

## STATEMENT OF JAMES W. RAWLINS, NORTH LITTLE ROCK, AR

Mr. **Rawlins**. Senator Bumpers, we do sincerely thank you for bringing Washington to Little Rock. I'm going to paraphrase some of my testimony and try to keep it short.

Senator **Bumpers**. The entire statement will be submitted for the record, Jim.

Mr. **Rawlins**. In 1897, the national forests were set aside in response to the public fears about wholesale logging in the West and the realization that many forests in the South and the East were gone forever. In 1905, the Forest Service was established and made guardians of that legacy. Until shortly after World War II, the Forest Service faithfully attempted to balance protection, preservation and good conservation practices with pressures to exploit the national forests by the cut, burn and run practices of the timber industry.

However, between 1950 and 1970 that balanced use changed dramatically. Timber sales soared. Selective harvesting gave way to clearcutting and tree crop production. Dozens of areas previously set aside for preservation were removed from protection, inviting passage of the Wilderness Act in 1964. Millions of acres of prime hunting, hiking and fishing country were ground into dust. By the early 1970's, logging roads penetrated even the most remote wild lands in this country.

The public, again demanding accountability from the official guardians, appealed to the U.S. Congress to exercise its role as trustee of that legacy.

As a result, the National Forest Management Act was passed in 1976. As trustees of our legacy, Congress demanded that the guardians of the forests do a better job. The Forest Management Act, thanks in large measure to you, Senator Bumpers and your committee, strengthened the requirements for multiple balanced use of the forests; it circumscribed clearcutting and guaranteed protection of watersheds, wildlife diversity and wildlife habitat.

When the new regulations became official in 1979, not very long ago, it seemed at last that the chainsaw crews and tree farm managers would be held in check. Alas, that is not to be so simple.

With the elections of 1980 the whole carefully built, nonpartisan framework of forest laws, obligations and promises came tumbling down. A lumberman was appointed head of the Forest Service. His chief deputy had been a key lobbyist for the National Forest Products Association. One of their first acts was to rewrite the Forest Act regulations. Now the rewrites have quite effectively undone the intent of Congress making it easy for our forests to be plundered once again.

Arkansas national forests have not escaped. Clearcutting is not the exception. Habitat destruction is occurring. Hillsides in our forests are criss-crossed with new logging roads; hiking trails are often obliterated. Many streams are overgrown with weeds and clogged with silt from the eroded mountainsides and vast acres look like battlefields with their rotting and discarded hardwoods. The air is polluted from the burning tree tops and limbs, and the bulldozed stumps leave large craters in the earth.

I will go to my conclusion and statement. What I would like to say to you, to your panel particularly, is that in the process you will be pressured to compromise and reduce the wilderness areas being proposed for Arkansas. We say that we have compromised enough. Originally, we found about 240,000 acres of forest we believed qualified for RARE II consideration. It seems now like years ago.

Wanting to be good guys, to get along and to be reasonable, we compromised down to 138,000 acres. Then working with Congressman Bethune, we again compromised down to 119,000 acres, and finally now Senate bill 2125, with which we are well pleased, is yet another compromise version.

Now, along the way of getting here, we have compromised away nearly 123,000 acres of potential wilderness already. For this reason, we say "We have compromised enough! Please, no more decreases." Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Rawlins follows:]

Public Lands Subcommittee
U.S. Senate

Little Rock, Arkansas
February 15, 1984

Senator Bumpers, honored guests, ladies and gentlemen, we do sincerely appreciate your bringing Washington to Little Rock. Those of us who care so strongly about keeping Arkansas natural often feel we are a small voice crying in the wilderness. It is good to know our voices are being heard.

We Americans have inherited a land of eternal value. Its worth is beyond comprehension. Our forefathers also left us a great legacy in this countrys' forest lands.

In 1897 The National Forests (as opposed to the private forests) were created in response to public fears about wholesale logging in the west and a realization that many forests in the south and east were gone forever. In 1905 the U.S. Forest Service was established and made guardians of that legacy. Until shortly after World War II the Forest Service faithfully attempted to balance protection, preservation and ~~good~~ conservation practices with pressures to exploit the National Forests by the cut, burn and run practices of the timber industry.

However, between 1950 and 1970 that balanced use changed dramaticaily. Timber sales soared, Selective harvesting gave way to clear-cutting and tree crop production. Dozens of areas previously set aside for preservation were removed from protection inviting the public to get the Wilderness Act passed in 1964. Millions of acres of prime hunting, hiking and fishing country were ground into dust. By the early 1970's a network of logging roads penetrated even the most remote wild lands.

The public, demanding accountability from the offical guardians, appealled to the U.S. Congress to exercise its role as trustee of that legacy. (I think it is safe to say that Congress was shocked and appaled to learn in the mid 70's of the unprecidented destruction being allowed, permitted and perhaps even encouraged by the Forest Service).

As a result, The National Forest Management Act was passed in 1976. As trustees of our legacy, Congress demanded that the guardians of the forests do a better job. The Forest Management Act, thanks in large measure to Senator Bumpers, strengthened the requirments for multiple balanced use of the forests; it circumscribed clearcutting and guranteed protection of watersheds, wildlife diversity and wildlife habitat.

When the new regulations became official in 1979 it seemed at last that the chainsaw crews and tree farm managers would be held in check. Alas, it was not to be so simple.

With the elections of 1980 the whole carefully built, nonpartisan frame work of forest laws, obligations and promises came tumbling down. A lumberman was appointed head of the Forest Service. His chief deputy had been a key lobbiest for The National Forest Products Association. One of their first acts was to rewrite the Forest Act regulations. Now the rewrites have quite effectively undone the intent of Congress making it easy for our forests to be plundered once again.

Arkansas National Forests have not escaped. Clearcutting is not the exception. Habitat destruction is occuring. Hillsides in our forests are criss-crossed with new logging roads. Hiking trails are often obliterated. Many streams are overgrown with weeds and clogged with silt from the eroded mountainsides. Vast acres look like battlefields with their rotting and wasted discarded hardwoods. The air is polluted from the burning tree tops and limbs while the bulldozed stumps leave large craters in the earth.

I look at these areas and ask, how can such destruction of our legacy take place? How can the guardians of our woods, streams and wildlife advocate such havoc? And now, we ask you, the trustees of our public lands will you tolerate this "intensive resource management" in all the forests?

Why wilderness in Arkansas? Why should small, wild havens here be protected from the protectors? The answer is simple, because you and I know what will happen to these islands of wilderness if you do not act now to protect our legacy.

In the process you will be pressured to compromise and reduce the wilderness areas being proposed for Arkansas. Gentlemen, we have compromised enough!! Originally we found about 240,000 acres of forest we believed qualified for RARE II consideration (part of that being in Oklahome on the Arkansas border). Wanting to be good guys, to get along and to be "reasonable" we compromised down to 138,000 acres. Then, working with the Congressman from this District we again compromised down to 119,000 acres. Finally ~~(we hope)~~ Senate Bill 2125 came along and we are well pleased but it too is a compromised version of 117,000 acres. We are elated with this proposal but in the process of getting here we have compromised away nearly 123,000 acres of potential wilderness.
We have compromised enough! Please, no more.

Thank you.

James W. Rawlins
157 Sheridan Road
North Little Rock,
Arkansas 72116

Senator **Bumpers**. Thank you, Jack.
Bill Groom.

## STATEMENT OF BILL GROOM, OWNER AND MANAGER, OZARK MOUNTAIN SPORTS

Mr. **Groom**. My name is Bill Groom. I'm part owner and manager of Ozark Mountain Sports, located in Fayetteville and Fort Smith.

Failure to pass Senate bill 2125 will hurt my business, as well as many other stores and related services. The need——

Senator **Bumpers**. Do you have an extra large hunting jacket?

Mr. **Groom**. I think we can fix you up.

Senator **Bumpers**. I went to your place in Fort Smith during Christmas and you didn't have it.

Mr. **Groom**. I think we can probably arrange that down here. What color would you like?

Senator **Bumpers**. What are my choices?

Mr. **Groom**. Camouflage.

Senator **Bumpers**. Go ahead, and we will talk about it later.

Mr. **Groom**. The failure to pass this bill will hurt my business, as well as many other stores and related services. The need of an attraction to the natural beauty of wilderness can be analyzed and has been today in moral, philosophic, and intellectual terms. However, the bottom line in economic terms is what I would like to look at.

My family, in addition to three other families and seven part-time employees, derives its livelihood from sales of wilderness gear and equipment primarily for use in the State of Arkansas. Much of our business comes from out of State. We have regular customers in Texas, Oklahoma, and Missouri. Pursuant to an article in Backpacker magazine a few months ago by Tim Ernst, highlighting the Ozark Highlands Trail, we received inquiries from as far away as Pennsylvania, Minnesota, and California.

People who come to Arkansas for a wilderness experience spend money. They pay sales taxes on gasoline and groceries, and most importantly to me on boots, tents, packs, sleeping bags, canoes, hunting jackets, and even guide service and instruction. They will buy here because they have a better selection, and they have more access and expertise here than at home away from the wilderness. These are vital to my business.

Arkansas residents also know and care about wilderness, as is evidenced by a resolution from the Northwest Chapter of the Arkansas Canoe Club, adopted unanimously at a 60-member meeting last Friday night.

A copy of this resolution is included in my written testimony.

In summary, my business and many like it in Arkansas thrive because in a sense the wilderness is "harvested" each and every year by the use/consumers. But because no physical change is imposed on the wilderness, this "harvest" is constant and annual, and I hope eternal. The benefit and revenue generated by this resource is always present.

The passage of Senate bill 2125 makes good business sense to me, my business, and my State. Thank you.

[The resolution submitted by Mr. Groom follows:]

# RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE, SB-2125, TO DESIGNATE ELEVEN AREAS AS WILDERNESS SITUATED IN THE OZARK-ST. FRANCIS NATIONAL FOREST AND THE OUACHITA NATIONAL FOREST

WHEREAS, the Northwest Arkansas Chapter of the Arkansas Canoe Club met in session and considered discussion regarding the pending federal wilderness legislation introduced by Congressmen Dale Bumpers and David Pryor, SB-2125, in which eleven areas of federally owned lands in the Ozark-St. Francis National Forest and the Ouachita National Forest are proposed to be designated as wilderness pursuant to federal law; and

WHEREAS, a motion was duly made, seconded and adopted that the Northwest Arkansas Chapter of the Arkansas Canoe Club supports SB-2125 to designate these eleven areas as wilderness.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Northwest Arkansas Chapter of the Arkansas Canoe Club:

1. That the Northwest Arkansas Chapter of the Arkansas Canoe Club hereby supports Senators Dale Bumpers and David Pryor's proposed legislation, SB-2125, for the designation as wilderness of the eleven areas specified in said legislation.

2. That a copy of this Resolution should be furnished to each of the United States Senators and Representatives of the State of Arkansas, as well as Congressman John F. Sieberling and Congressman Charles O. Whitley, advising each of them of the support of the Northwest Arkansas Chapter of the Arkansas Canoe Club for the establishment of the eleven wilderness areas referred to in SB-2125.

DATED this 10th day of February, 1984.

Bob Mayze
President

ATTEST:

Mike Ross
Secretary

Senator BUMPERS. Thank you, Bill.

Scott Crook of Pack Rat Outdoor Center.

## STATEMENT OF SCOTT CROOK, OWNER, PACK RAT OUTDOOR CENTER

Mr. CROOK. Thank you. My name is Scott Crook and I own the Pack Rat Outdoor Center in Fayetteville, also. And even though I am a direct competitor of Bill Groom, this is something we both agree on——

Senator BUMPERS. What's the price on your hunting jackets?

Mr. CROOK. I have no idea, but I can find out for you.

I'm sure that we are both in favor of Senate bill 2125, and with one reservation I would thoroughly endorse it. I will get to that reservation in just a second.

As a retail merchant dealing in camping equipment, hiking equipment and hunting equipment, I feel that the additional wilderness will bring the benefit to my business, as well as to Bill's. We have noted a few years back, when the Caney Creek and the Buffalo became wildernesses, there was a large influx of people coming into the area that were making trips to these wilderness areas, and it was simply because of the notoriety they included these two pieces of wilderness in the wilderness system. These people would come to our store asking directions, information, buying hiking and supplies, in addition to the fact that they were spending money buying gasoline. And contrary to testimony earlier this morning, they do eat in restaurants and stay in motels. It's very rare that you will find a hiker, that the first time he gets out on a trip, that he doesn't want to get a cheeseburger and a shower. And local merchants are going to benefit a great deal from that.

The additional 11 areas, if they are accepted as wilderness areas, should provide the same type of magnet. I've seen this same situation in the Buffalo National River, where there was a tremendous influx of people coming into the area because of the notoriety of it being the first national river. We will see the same thing about the additional wilderness areas.

There are eight outdoors stores like Bill and I run in Arkansas, and there are dozens of discount stores and department stores that handle camping equipment, that would all benefit from these additional people coming in, as well as just a lot of people that are along the highways that own restaurants or service stations.

In particular, some of the areas—some of the merchants in the area are right around the wilderness areas and will benefit more than you may expect. These being fairly remote areas, usually the stores that are close to them are just general stores that have a cafe, gas station, and grocery. Those merchants that are intelligent enough to stock a little bit of camping equipment and some food stuffs that are targeted to hikers and campers will expect to do some business with those people that come unprepared or maybe forget some things.

But the overall benefit, I think, is going to be much greater than the loss in timber sales or mineral leases. The only reservation I have about the bill is the admission of the Indian Creek area in Franklin County, which was in the early RARE II study but was omitted in this bill. And I'd like to encourage you, Senator Bumpers, to consider introducing this into the bill as well as what you've got.

In particular, since you may drop the Upper Kiamichi wilderness or possibly the East Fork, this would be an excellent tradeoff. The Indian Creek area offers easily 10,000 acres of wilderness. It is very close to Fort Smith and Fayetteville. It is crossed by the Ozark Highlands Trail, which they just recently built through it. I can testify about the beauty of Briar Branch. There is hardly a prettier place in all of Arkansas. It's easily accessible by roads and by the trail, and it would be an ideal complement to our other wildernesses. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Crook follows:]

Pack Rat
OUTDOOR CENTER
501/521-6340
46 EAST TOWNSHIP
FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS 72701

HIKING AND CAMPING EQUIPMENT
CANOES AND KAYAKS
RENTAL EQUIPMENT
SERVICE AND REPAIRS

Feb. 15, 1984

Senator Dale Bumpers
and Members of the Committee
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Senator Bumpers:

My name is Scott Crook, I am owner of the Pack Rat Outdoor Center, Inc., located in Fayetteville, Arkansas. I am engaged in the retail sales of camping, hiking and hunting equipment. I am strongly in favor of the Wilderness Bill that you recently introduced and would like to urge you to retain all eleven proposed wilderness areas that were originally in your bill. I would also like to urge you to include the Indian Creek area of Franklin County in this wilderness bill. I feel that it has many qualities that merit consideration as a wildenress.

As a retail merchant dealing in outdoor sports equipment, I feel that increasing the amount of wilderness land in Arkansas will substantially benefit my business. When the Caney Creek and Upper Buffalo Wilderenss Areas were established, I noticed a large number of visitors from out-of-state coming to hike and camp in these wilderness areas. Many of them would stop in our store for directions and maps, as well as last-minute supplies, for their hiking trips. The national notoriety resulting from the inclusion of these areas in the Wilderness System greatly encourages their use by hikers, hunters and campers.

There are eight outdoor stores in Arkansas that will benefit from the outside visitors that these Wilderness Areas will attract. Dozens if discount stores, department stores and sporting goods stores who handle camping equipment all over the state will also benefit. In addition, many grocery stores, service stations and other retail merchants in the vicinity of the proposed Wilderness Areas, will benefit form the increased number of visitors to the area. Many Arkansans may also opt to take their vacations in one of these areas, rather than traveling out-of-state to go camping and hiking.

Senator Bumpers, it is clear to me, and I hope that it is to you, that the benefits derived from the establishment of these Wilderness Areas greatly outweigh the slight loss of revenue from timber sales that would result when these small portions of public lands are protected as wilderness.

Sincerely,

Scott W Crook

Scott W. Crook

Senator Bumpers. Thank you very much, Scott.

Our next witness is Deborah Mosley.

## STATEMENT OF MARY ANNE DAVIDSON, TAKE-A-HIKE

Ms. Davidson. Deborah wasn't able to come today. I'm Mary Anne Davidson and I will read my statement and submit hers for the record.

Senator Bumpers. Fine. Thank you.

Ms. Davidson. I'm Mary Anne Davidson representing Take-A-Hike outfitters of wilderness and white water necessities located here in Little Rock. Our business is providing high quality equipment which produces minimal impact on the environment for those who wish to experience the outdoors in its natural state.

It is becoming increasingly difficult to do that as civilization extends further and further. It's hard to find peace and solitude among power lines, off-road vehicles and the timber industry's chainsaws.

Our business, and several others throughout the State try to educate more and more people into discovering the worth of the outdoors through hiking, backpacking, climbing, canoeing, and kyacking. While our shop is generally like other outfitters it's a relatively small business providing employment for several people and contributing tax dollars to the local economy.

We feel that preserving the portions of our State by turning it into wilderness area will benefit the outdoor retail shops throughout the State, as well as provide the people of Arkansas with unspoiled areas for outdoor recreation.

As an individual, I feel that we owe future generations the opportunity to explore and enjoy the Earth in its natural state. The relatively small amounts of lands which are under consideration are surely the least we can provide for our children and grandchildren when we consider the enormous expanse of wilderness that existed just two or three generations ago.

I fully support the Arkansas wilderness bill and encourage its adoption by Congress in its entirety. Thank you.

Senator **Bumpers**. Thank you very much. Our next witness is Vicki Hileman.

Ms. **Hileman**. My name is Vicki Hileman. I'd like to thank the Senators for introducing Senate bill 2125. I will be submitting my testimony for the record; however, I would like to read the statement of David Stahle, because I feel his whole testimony deals with specific areas. He asked me to read his statement because he unfortunately could not make it here today.

## STATEMENT OF DAVID STAHLE, AS PRESENTED BY VICKI HILEMAN

Ms. **Hileman**. I would like to state my support for Senate bill 2125 and wilderness preservation in Arkansas. I am a 9-year resident of Arkansas and an active outdoorsman. Professionally, I am a dendrochronologist and specialize in the accurate dating and application of annual growth rings in trees. I am a research associate in the University of Arkansas Department of Geography, but the opinions I express are my own. Currently I am developing a geographic network of tree-ring chronologies from old-growth forests throughout the Southern United States.

Tree-ring chronologies represent a valuable source of proxy information on post climate, streamflow, and related phenomena, and can provide accurate dates on historic structures. Tree-ring data are particularly useful for deriving more representative estimates on long-term mean and variance of regional rainfall amounts or stream levels.

Based on extensive fieldwork and collaboration with other scientists in my field, I have become familiar with the status and distribution of remnant old-growth forests in the Eastern United States. It is well known that large contiguous tracts of relatively undisturbed forests are rare in the Eastern United States. A few parcels that would quickly be recognized as old-growth virgin forests have been preserved in the East, but most are less than 2,000 acres, These tracts are used for tree-ring studies.

Senate bill 2125 provides an opportunity to preserve large tracts of relatively undisturbed forest within the 11 proposed wilderness areas. I have visited seven of these areas and can confirm that all seven contain areas of relatively undisturbed old-growth forests, particularly on the rougher terrain and marginal soil types. I have developed a 331-year white oak chronology at Blackfork Mountain and noted hundreds of acres of old-growth dwarf white oak and post oak.

The proposed wilderness areas represent an important scientific resource, and I hope the present and future significance of these unique environmental resources within the national forests of Arkansas will be appreciated and preserved.

Thank you.

Senator **Bumpers**. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Stahle follows:]

February 14, 1984

Senator Dale Bumpers
Senator David Pryor
2527 Federal Building
Little Rock, Arkansas 72204

Dear Senators:

I would like to state my support for Senate Bill 2125 and wilderness preservation in Arkansas. I am a nine year resident of Arkansas and an active outdoorsman and sportsman. Professionally, I am a dendrochronologist and specialize in the accurate dating and application of annual growth rings in trees. I am a research associate in the University of Arkansas Department of Geography, but the opinions expressed are my own. Currently I am developing a geographic network of tree-ring chronologies from old growth forests throughout the southern United States under a grant from the National Science Foundation, Climate Dynamics Program (Grant Number ATM800-6964 and ATM 8120615).

Tree-ring chronologies represent a valuable source of proxy information on post climate, streamflow, and related phenonena, and can provide accurate dates on historic structures and prehistoric archaeological remains. Tree-ring data are particularly useful for deriving more representative estimates of the long-term mean and variance of regional rainfall amounts or stream levels. We have recently reconstructed annual rainfall for the Red River region back to A.D. 1750 and have found evidence for extended drought periods more severe than any recorded by meteorological observations in the last 100 years. These long tree-ring histories of rainfall can be used to estimate probabilities of drought recurrance and can be very useful in the management of water and agricultural resources.

Based on extensive fieldwork and collaboration with other scientists in my field,I have become fimiliar with the status and distribution of remnant old-growth forests in the eastern United States. It is well known that large, contiguous tracts of relatively undisturbed forests are rare in the eastern United States. A few small parcels that would quickly be recognized as old-growth virgin forests have been preserved in the East, but most are less than 200 acres. Those few stands of tall, massive trees are welcome for many reasons, and many are useful for tree-ring studies. But as a whole they are too infrequent and unevenly distributed to provide an adequate geographic sample for detailed tree-ring reconstructions of past climate.

Fortunately, there are many more old-growth stands of timber that are less impressive and less obvious, but receive no special protection. These old trees are typically found on rough, relatively inaccessible areas such as cliff edges and talus slopes, or on poor, marginal soils unsuitable for agriculture. In both cases, the old trees on these sites are usually small or represent inferior, non-commerical species and do not constitute a marketable timber resource. These non-commerical old-growth stands are widely scattered throughout the eastern United States and are extermely important to dendrochronology. However, most are again very small (less than 200 acres) and are usually adjoined by developed or repeatedly logged property. I have collected core samples from some 100 old growth stands and many are located in National Forests.

Senate Bill 2125 provides an opportunity to preserve large tracts of relatively undistribed mature and old-growth forest within the eleven proposed wilderness areas. This bill can be strongly justified on the basis of recreation, scientific and economic considerations. I have visited seven of the proposed wilderness areas and can confirm that all seven contain large areas of relatively undistribed old-growth forests, particularly on the rougher terrian and marginal soil types (e.g. Upper Buffalo, Hurricane,Leatherwood, Richland Creek, Blackfork Mountain, and Belle Starr). I have developed a 331 year white oak chronology at Blackfork Mountain and noted hundreds of acres of old-growth dwarf white oak and post oak. The four proposed areas I have not visited also almost certainly contains significant pacels of mature and old-growth forest. My experience in the southern and eastern United States indicates that large forest tracts such as these which include areas of relatively undisturbed old-growth timber are quite scarce and are often threatened to some extent by development. I think the relative scarcity of large forest tracts with areas of original, old-growth vegetation is a strong argument for their permanent preservation.

The proposed wilderness areas also represent an important scientific resource, certainly from the point of view of dendrochronology. Most of the eleven areas include relatively undisturbed forest representing a variety of habitats and associated species. This diversity of species and habitat types is important for tree-ring studies of climate, because many species reflect the climate of different seasons so that the most detailed view of the annual paleoclimate emerges when chronologies from several species and habitat types are available. There are also various sources of non-climate "noise" in most tree-ring chronologies that can be greatly reduced when data from a variety of species and habitats are available. Insect pests are a good example, since many pests that may affect tree growth are specific to certain species or groups of species.

Large, self-contained and relatively undisturbed forest systems within a drainage or watershed are recognized as invaluable sources of baseline environmental data necessary to properly evaluate recent or future trends in forests and the general environment. The proposed wilderness areas will be particularly valuable because they are large, widespread, and diverse. They would be well suited to detailed tree-ring studies of regional climate, or other studies interested in geographic or environmental varation such as acid rain effects, the effects of possible $CO^2$ warming on forest production, or other scientific questions that remain to be asked.

I hope the present and future significance of these important and unique environmental resources within the National Forests of Arkansas will be appreciated and preserved.

Sincerely,

David W. Stahle

David W. Stahle
413 Holly
Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701

Senator BUMPERS. I am probably wrong on this pronunciation—this is Lisa Hlass?

Ms. HLASS. Yes. I commend you on that. You're the second person ever to get that correct the first time.

Senator BUMPERS. Just being my usual brilliant self.

## STATEMENT OF LISA HLASS, RUSSELLVILLE, AR

Ms. HLASS. It's indeed a privilege and an honor to be able to testify here as a private individual from Russellville. We, as Americans, too often suffer from nearsightedness. We get so wrapped up in the here and the now that we forget to look ahead. And our nearsightedness has, in the past, caused severe side effects, such as the detriment that we've seen in several areas of our natural resources.

Naisbitt, in his book that's been mentioned today here, Megatrends, has said that during the past decade, the debate over the environment and nonrenewable resources has raised our consciousness about the dangers of the short-term approach. As a general proposition, we've become much more sensitive to the long-range implications of our short-term actions. And I hope this is indeed true with the wilderness issue. We've got to realize now the long-term consequences of not setting this land back.

Another part of our environment process has been an abiding faith in technology at the expense of human responsibility. Naisbitt gives some interesting examples of this. We are constantly awaiting that new magical pill that will allow us to eat everything we want and not get fat, to use all the gasoline we want and not pollute the air, to live as immoderately as we choose and not contract cancer or heart disease.

In our minds, at least, tehcnology is always on the verge of liberating us from personal discipline and responsibility; only the fact is that it never does and it never will. And this is a good issue to illustrate that. Let's not deny our human responsibility in this matter to set back wilderness now while we have a chance, because once it is changed, wilderness can't be legislated back into existence.

I had the opportunity last week of attending the Arkansas Wildlife Society in which Representative Anthony and several others addressed the wilderness issue. And I'd like to address a couple of comments that he made. In my opinion, he justified the exclusion of several of the areas that Senator Bumpers has in his bill by saying that they don't meet the criteria that was established in the 1964 Wilderness Act. And later on, Mr. Anthony, to me, responded to his own argument by saying that not one wilderness slide we used that day truly met those critieria. In other words, we have no wilderness in the strictest sense of the word. And is that justification to say that we shouldn't set back any wilderness? No; it's not. Let's not use that logic.

The criteria set for wilderness establishment is suggested that it has to be interpreted by Congress, but it's our responsibility to protect at least a small portion of our land so that it will, one day, if not now, exist in its natural condition.

Second, Representative Anthony made an appeal for a compromise stating that we need to solve the wilderness issue among ourselves here in Arkansas so that we can quickly and easily push the proposal on through Congress. This has been addressed already, but Mr. Anthony, in supporting such a relatively small area for wilderness inclusion, has all the room in the world to compromise. But we, on the other end of the coin, feel that we've compromised as far as we possibly can. As Senator Bumpers said, we've got less than half of 1 percent of Arkansas' land here, and what more room do we have to compromise and still have room for people to go out and enjoy that wilderness without trampling over each other to do it.

In conclusion, I'd like to share a quote from Stewart Udall, the Quiet Crisis:

> Each generation has its own rendezvous with the land, for despite our fee titles and claims of ownership, we are all brief tenants on this planet. But choice or by default, we will carve out a land for our heirs. We can misuse the land and diminish the usefulness of resources, or we can create a world in which physical affluence and spiritual affluence go hand in hand.

Thank you, Senator.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Hlass follows:]

WILDERNESS HEARING
University of Arkansas, Little Rock
February 15, 1984

Statement in favor of S.2125
Lisa Hlass
Russellville, Arkansas

We as Americans too often suffer from nearsightedness. We are so intent on the results of the here and now that we too often forget to look ahead. In the long run we suffer. John Naisbitt, author of the bestseller, Megatrends, devotes an entire chapter to the problem of shortsightedness in America. He describes the unprecedented criticism of American business management throughout the world today because of the short-term orientation of American managers; It is remarkable how willing American business people are to make the current quarter look better at the expense of the future, to sacrifice the future to make this year's bottom line a little more attractive or less embarrassing. The American approach stands in sharp contrast to Japan's sophisticated business leadership, which often does just the opposite, sacrificing now in order to have a healthy future.[1]

From the moment the colonists set foot on the New World they knew what they wanted, and they put forth all their effort to get it. They brought a new technology; they knew how to organize work, use work animals, and sell their surplus to overseas markets. Unfortunately, they also brought with them a concept of land ownership completely different from that of the native Americans. The Indians' bonds to the land were religious and held by kinship with nature rather than exclusive possession. Along with this concept of exclusive ownership, Americans have carried a destructive myth that assumes the land and resources in America are inexhaustible. Even Thomas Jefferson, before he became aware of the value of conservation, stated that there was such a great deal of farmland that it could be wasted as he pleased.[2]

A forceful raid on our resources came with the mountain men and their trapping of beaver in the 1820's. This was only the beginning, and was followed by machines that for the first time were capable of largescale removal of resources and landscape alteration. The "Great Giveaway" of land resulted in the destruction of forests and consequent soil erosion. Overlogging, overmining, overgrazing, and overfarming rapidly scarred the landscape. Similiar examples of the raid on resources are demonstrated in the plights of the buffalo and passenger pigeon. Along the way seeds of conservation were planted, but more often than not messages of this type were ignored.

Our nearsightedness has resulted in severe side effects, and we are really just beginning to see that our natural resources are not at all infinite. Exploitation of our mineral resources has resulted in an energy crisis. Uncontrolled dumping of chemical waste has resulted in polluted soil, groundwater, and surface water. Burning of industrial materials and fossil fuels has resulted in air pollution and acid rain, causing the death of vegetation and aquatic life. Naisbett goes on in his book to say that during the past decade, the debate over the environment and nonrenewable resources has raised our collective consciousness about the dangers of the short-term approach. As a general proposition, we have become much more sensitive to the longer range implications of our short-term actions. It has become apparent to most people, for example, that the short-term convenience that encouraged us to pollute the air and water was not worth the long-range damage done to the quality of our lives and environment. All the forest-products companies now have impressive reforesting programs as a result of the shared realization that if we just kept cutting down trees without replanting, few would be left for our children and their children.[1] Should we not realize now that if we do not preserve wilderness it might soon be too late.

Another cause of our environmental crisis has been an abiding faith in technology at the expense of human responsibility. Naisbett articulates well when he expresses that when we fall into the trap of believing or, more accurately, hoping that technology will solve all our problems, we are actually abdicating the high touch of personal responsibility. Our technological fantasies illustrate the point. We are always awaiting the new magical pill that will enable us to eat all the fattening food we want, and not gain weight; burn all the gasoline we want, and not pollute the air; live as immoderately as we choose, and not contract either cancer or heart disease. In our minds, at least, technology is always on the verge of liberating us from personal discipline and responsibility. Only it never does and it never will.[1] Let us not neglect our responsibility in this issue. Wilderness is a resource that can shrink, but it cannot grow if left unprotected. Once changed, the wilderness cannot be legislated back into existence.

I had the opportunity a few yeats ago of participating in a Wilderness Learning Seminar. Similar to Outward Bound, the seminar consisted of two weeks of life away from civilization. Those two weeks were the most exciting, challenging, rewarding, and impacted days of my life; an experience I will never forget. Since then I have visited the wilderness several times. It seems that as life speeds by me those opportunities come less frequently.

Nonetheless, I feel that I can breathe easily just knowing that that wilderness will be there for me and so many others to visit and enjoy, not just tomorrow, but for the rest of my life. And knowing that the natural treasures that I have so richly enjoyed will be here for future generations makes me really proud to be a part of this generation, one which I hope is learning the value of planning now in order to have a healthy future.

I attended the Arkansas Wildlife Society meeting last week in which Representative Anthony and several others addressed the wilderness issue.[3] In my opinion Mr. Anthony made two main comments concerning his view of wilderness. First, he justified the exclusion of several areas in his wilderness bill by saying that they do not meet the criteria established in the 1964 Wilderness Act to qualify as true wilderness areas. Mr. Anthony responded to his own argument when he said that not one wilderness slide we viewed that day meets those criteria. In other words, we have no wilderness according to the strictest interpretation of the Wilderness Act. Does that mean that we should not set back any land as wilderness? To me, that is like the argument that women often use when they go off their diet. We reason that that bowl of ice cream has already ruined my diet; I might as well finish the whole carton. Let us not use that logic. The criteria set for establishing wilderness is subjective and must be interpreted by Congress. But it is our responsibility to protect at least a small portion of our land so that it can one day, if not now, exist in its natural condition.

Secondly, Representative Anthony made an appeal for a compromise, stating that we need to solve the wilderness issue among ourselves here in Arkansas, so that we can quickly and easily push the proposal through Congress. Mr. Anthony, in supporting such a relatively small area for wilderness inclusion, has all the room in the world to compromise. We on the opposite side of the coin feel that we have compromised as far as we possibly can. After all, how much more can you compromise less than two-thirds of one percent of Arkansas' land and still have room for people to enjoy that wilderness without trampling over each other to do it?

In conclusion I share a quote from Stewart Udall's, The Quiet Crisis: Each generation has its own rendezvous with the land, for despite our fee titles and claims of ownership, we are all brief tenants on this planet. By choice or by default, we will carve out a land for our heirs. We can misuse the land and diminish the usefulness of resources, or we can create a world in which physical affluence and spiritual affluence go hand in hand.[2]

## REFERENCES

1. Naisbitt, John. 1984. Megatrends. New York: Warner Books.
2. Udall, Stewart L. 1963. The Quiet Crisis. New York: Avon Books.
3. Anthony, Beryl Jr. February 10, 1984; Little Rock: Arkansas Wildlife Society meeting.

Senator BUMPERS. Lisa, thank you very much for the fine statement.

Kaye.

## STATEMENT OF KAYE COTTON, ROGERS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Ms. COTTON. My name is Kaye Cotton. I'm here today as a representative of 890 members of the Rogers Chamber of Commerce which, by the way, supports the Bumpers/Pryor bill to create 11 federally protected wilderness areas in Arkansas. The leadership of the Rogers Chamber of Commerce feels it is important that I, as executive vice president and chief executive officer, attend this hearing today to reaffirm the support of northwest Arkansas' business and industry for this bill.

Traditionally we have been led to believe that conservationists are the natural enemies of business, in general, and of manufacturing, in particular. Conservationists have been portrayed as impractical dreamers with impossibly naive notions of protecting the natural resources, and these are resources which are needed to support business and industry. I am here to state that this is not the case. Conservationists are not only sincere, but they're also correct in asserting that we must preserve our fragile, irreplaceable acres for future generations; and businesspeople are farsighted and practical enough to agree that there is a fine red line we must be careful not to cross in order to assure the resources needed for industrial development are not depleted beyond reclamation. In Rogers, concerned business and industry have joined hands with conservationists to insure that the high quality of life which we enjoy in the Ozarks is preserved for our future generations.

The chamber's leadership recognizes the tremendous responsibility we've been given as citizens of this beautiful State to protect our environment and to preserve it, undisturbed by mechanized sights and sounds, for the enjoyment and benefit of our grandchildren and their grandchildren.

Practically speaking, I want to mention just two of the bill's benefits which are of particular concern to the Rogers Chamber of Commerce. The first is in the area of tourism, which is one of our fastest growing industries, and one which returns revenues to our localities and State without seriously impacting our communities' services and resources. As a representative of Arkansas at sports shows, travel expositions and tourism media blitzes in other States, I have been told repeatedly that the reason tourists want to come to Arkansas is to enjoy the natural beauty and unspoiled landscape. In every single survey I've seen, this response has been among the top three reasons folks say they visit Arkansas. And when they visit, they spend their tourism dollars here. Protected areas where visitors can enjoy the wilderness experience are an investment in this growing economy, this industry which is so important to Arkansas.

The second area to benefit from preservation of our forests, lakes, rivers and streams may seem like an unlikely partner of conservationists' interests; its industrial growth. When an industrial prospect visits Rogers with the intent of locating a plant there, a plant which will employ scores of our citizens, my job as a salesman for our industrial development corporation and the chamber of commerce is made considerably easier because of the beautiful surroundings we enjoy. Plant managers at existing factories in Rogers, such as Union Carbide, Emerson Electric, and Scott Paper Co., tell me that they are not only able to attract highly qualified employees because of the recreational advantages in Arkansas, but they retain them for longer periods of time. So protecting the beauty of our area is an important concern of industry, and therefore of the Rogers Chamber of Commerce.

While we, in Rogers, aren't touched geographically by any of the 11 areas under discussion today, our fellow citizens of Arkansas are. And people in Rogers do frequently take time to visit areas like Leatherwood and Hurricane Creek, or float down the Buffalo River. Creating more areas for this type of recreation and insuring, through Federal protection, that these precious stretches of nature will remain in their original state is truly one of the most important things that we can do for ourselves and for the generations who will make their home in "the Natural State" in the years to come.

Senator BUMPERS. Kaye, thank you very much for a beautiful statement. Please extend my thanks to the chamber of commerce for allowing you to come down and make a fine statement. And to all you members of this panel, and especially those who have come long distances, I thank you personally very much for being here.

## STATEMENT OF KIRK D. WASSON, SCOUTMASTER, BOY SCOUT TROOP NO. 53, NORTH LITTLE ROCK, AR

Mr. WASSON. My name is Kirk D. Wasson. I've been a resident of North Little Rock for 32 years. I'd like to speak in favor of the designation of all 11 wilderness areas.

I am here representing Boy Scout Troop 53 from North Little Rock of which I am Scoutmaster. I in no way represent the parent organization of the Boy Scouts. I also offer my views as a hunter and sportsman.

On February 1, 1984, the scout troop voted to support the Senators' wilderness bill because we do a lot of backpacking in these areas. Our troop has hiked over 50 miles on the Ouachita Trail and found the Flatside area the most enjoyable. You hike through beautiful hardwood forest to secluded streams and waterfalls. We have also backpacked Hurricane Creek and Richland Creek wilderness areas and have several trips planned for this year to other areas.

As a Scoutleader, I find wilderness areas and backpacking are excellent tools for teaching the purposes of scouting. Not only do you have beautiful setting for learning about nature and a chance to get plenty of fresh air and exercise, but when you're two or three miles from the truck and have to survive a weekend on what you've carried in on your back, feelings of self-esteem surge. You have to be totally self-sufficient by bringing your own shelter, warmth, food, and water. Confidence and character are built by how well you've prepared, both physically and mentally. I know of quite a few Boy Scout troops, Girl Scout troops, and Explorer posts that use these wilderness areas.

As a hunter, I see more deer and turkey signs in these hardwood forests. I've hunted the Flatside area with my dad for 10 years. It provides a place for us to get away from the road-runner type hunters. Other hunters use the area, too, by the number of camps we see along the road.

No one will ever convince us that clearcutting is good for wildlife. Game cannot live by pine along.

In closing, I would like to say that people around the State, and particularly in the cities, are concerned about saving wilderness. Recently over 7,000 North Little Rock citizens voted that they didn't want a water theme attraction ruining their city park.

Taking the words from author James Michner's book "Centennial" he said:

> There will always be a conflict between two kinds of people, the takers and the caretakers. The takers are those who had no repsect for the natural state of the land. The caretakers are those who have the vision to appreciate and to preserve the country's natural resources. Let us take the role of caretakers before it's too late.

Thank you.

Senator BUMPERS. Thank you, Kirk. Kirk, do you know whether or not the National Scout Organization has some official position on wilderness areas in general?

Mr. WASSON. I don't believe they do. Being an organization that depends on a lot of donations, I think they'll keep neutral on that.

Senator BUMPERS. Ray Hanley of Little Rock is our next witness.

## STATEMENT OF RAY HANLEY, LITTLE ROCK, AR

Mr. HANLEY. Thank you. I wish to strongly stress that I am in favor, as an individual, of designation of all 11 areas; but I specifically want to talk about Flatside, because it seems to be the one that's most coveted by the timber companies, by the people who own land adjacent to it.

Flatside should be saved because this 11,000 acre area is the last of the 400,000 acre eastern section of the Ouachita National Forest that can qualify for wilderness. And I emphasize this is publicly owned land. This is not corporate timber property. This is land that belongs to all of us.

Flatside is the only potential wilderness area to contain a portion of the Ouachita Trail. And I think the trail is 180 miles long, and I think it is really significant that the only potential wilderness area that can be saved is Flatside.

Flatside is the only potential wilderness area in central Arkansas. It's only 60 miles from Little Rock. Many, many, many groups use this area: Boy Scouts, church groups. Its proximity is vital.

In spite of these facts, there are still those who propose to destroy this irreplaceable gift of nature. And I say destroy because with clearcutting, the chainsaws, with bulldozers, I don't know what else to call it. They say it doesn't qualify, but the Eastern Wilderness Act says that it does. They say it isn't scenic or unique enough. Well, I've hiked these areas. I know better.

In regard to the scenic value, I would like to offer Reader's Digest "Scenic Wonders of America". In there we've got the Grand

Canyon, the Tetons, lots of other things that we all know are scenic. But on page 176 is the view from Flatside Pinnacle over the proposed wilderness area. I ask you, if we destroy it with chainsaws and bulldozers, would it still be in "Scenic Wonders of America"? Thank you.

Senator BUMPERS. Thank you very much, Ray.

Diane.

Diane, are you with Ray?

## STATEMENT OF DIANE HANLEY, LITTLE ROCK, AR

Ms. HANLEY. Most of the time. I just wished to comment very briefly in favor of the measure to give wilderness designation to the few remaining eligible areas in Arkansas. I've seen for myself the beauty of these areas, and especially enjoy being able to see the Flatside area because of its accessibility to Little Rock.

Since the birth of my daughter, of course, I haven't been able to get out as much as I used to, but I'm looking forward to the time that she can come with us to enjoy the areas.

I think it would be a terrible shame if the land was disfigured or otherwise diminished before that time comes. I'm expressing a plea for myself, of course, but also especially for Rachel and the others of her generation who don't have a voice in this decision. I was going to say that she can't speak for herself, but you might have noticed that she can.

But when she is grown, if her children or even her children's children find that their timber and mineral resources are so depleted that there is absolutley no alternative left but to utilize these areas, then that will be their decision to do so. But I don't think it's fair for us to take that decision from them when it's really not necessary at this time. It's our responsibility, I feel, to preserve as much of the land as possible now so that our children and grandchildren will at least have the option of deciding how to manage the land. Let's not take that decision from them.

Senator BUMPERS. Diane, thank you very much.

## STATEMENT OF JIM TAYLOR, LITTLE ROCK, AR

Mr. TAYLOR. I'm a resident of Little Rock, and I want to urge congressional approval of Senate Bill 2125.

As with most matters before Congress, the question of whether to approve this bill involves competing interests. In this case, the competing interests are those of the vast majority of the present and future generations of Arkansans on the one hand, and the interests of the timber industry on the other. At stake is the future of specified public lands.

Clearly, given the private economic power of the major timber interests, as evidenced by their ownership of huge precentages of the land in some Arkansas counties, it is within the power of the timber industry to meet its own need for the raw material of trees. In addition, 94 percent of the public national forest lands in Arkansas would remain available to meet those needs.

However, it is not within the means of the average citizen to meet his or her need for the recreational, educational, spiritual, and scientific benefits that can be obtained by the preservation of wilderness areas. It is up to the Congress to see that those needs are collectively provided for on the 6 percent of national forest lands in Arkansas that would be affected by this bill.

I urge you to consider the weight of these competing interests because I believe that such a comparison leads to the obvious conclusion, that approval of Senate bill 2125 is in the best interest of Arkansas—present and future—without detriment to the timber industry. Thank you.

Senator **Bumpers**. Thank you very much, Jim.

John.

## STATEMENT OF JOHN ELI LEFLAR, ROGERS, AR

Mr. **Leflar**. Thank you, Senator. When I heard that there were over 100 people on the witness list, including five representing this one individual paper company. I encouraged two of my friends to give me their testimonies to hand-carry to you. It seemed like their positions would be adequately represented here today. One is from Dr. Ann Wells from Bentonville, AR. The other is a letter from James P. Sweringen from Rogers, AR, and includes an endorsement of S. 2125 by his section of the Arkansas chapter of the American Institute of Architects. It includes a copy of the AIA Board Policy on wilderness areas. In the interest of time, I'd like to just enter their statements for inclusion in the record.

Senator **Bumpers**. They will be admitted

Mr. **Leflar**. Thank you, sir. Like several others, I will try to not read my whole statement that is in your hand, but to use parts of it and time them in with some other thoughts, in the interest of time.

My name is John Eli Leflar. I'm a lifelong resident of northwest Arkansas, as was my father and his father before him. I'm a high school shop teacher and the father a of 2-year-old son.

My family has used the Ozark National Forest for recreation, travel, hunting, fishing, and camping as long as I can remember.

I took off from work today and came down to Little Rock because of the concern that I and my family and friends, especially in the hunting and fishing community, have about preserving the outdoor heritage that has been central to the lifestyle of the Ozark Mountain society.

It's important to us that some wilderness areas be set aside for hiking and camping and for deer and turkey hunting in the natural state.

One of the earlier witnesses who spoke against your bill, Mr. Waymond Teague, who is in the employ of Bibler Lumber Co., said in a letter to the editor in the Arkansas Gazette on May 16, 1983—and I'd like to quote him here—"Past forest mamagement has rendered all the land in the Ozark and Ouachita National Forest the same. To select one area over the other as wilderness is arbitrary." Anyone who believes that can't tell a beech grove from a clearcut. But that's not what I'm here to talk about. But I thought I'd mention that while I was here.

I'm not here as an expert on the plant varieties like Ken Smith or some of the other witnesses. I'd like to address something that I do know a little bit about: Ozark Mountain hunting.

Mr. Teague, in his letter to the editor said that, "The modern day hunter does not wear buckskins and carry a musket. He lives in the city, drives a 4 by 4 vehicle filled with as much equipment as he can pile in, and hunts within a quarter mile of his camp. This camp is located at the end of a road." The Game and Fish Commission could give us the number of licenses sold for primative weapons hunting: Muzzle loader, cross-bow, bow and arrow. All I can say is it's not small. It's an important management tool.

The Arkansas Muzzle Loading Association, the Arkansas Chapter of the National Wild Turkey Federation, the Arkansas Wildlife Federation and many nonaligned hunters as myself have supported this legislation. I'd like to quote one of these hunters. The Baxley Bulletin gives a deer hunter who uses the Leatherwood area and quotes him as saying, "Designating the area as wilderness would enhance the hunting possibilities. Fewer developed roads in the area would reduce spotlighting and poaching. Both spotlighting and poaching have been detrimental to wildlife management in the Ozark National Forest."

In the winter, 1984 issue of Arkansas Game and Fish, enforcement personnel described a typical deer poaching team. Two people ride backroads at night in a vehicle with a spotlight searching for deer. They shoot five deer for every one they recover, and kill 35 to 50 deer a year at night. At present these poachers have stolen the opportunities of 350 to 400 hunters to hunt these same deer during the daylight hours of legal hunting season. As a note, I'd like to mention that each Arkansas Game and Fish Commission officer has 354 square miles to patrol.

Wilderness areas can provide us with places similar to what Missouri calls "walk-in hunting areas"; places that I think have developed into true trophy producing regions of our State. I don't know much about pot growing, but from earlier testimony I would like to speculate that they probably want a getaway vehicle handy just like a night poacher.

One last comment concerning the hunting situation. I wasn't involved with the writing of the coalition's proposal, but I understand it includes a strip of land along one side of the road through East Fork and Penhook. This is not just a strip wide enough for parking for hunters, but would also include a place for deer camps, where you can pull off the road and camp out of sight of the State road there. And the roadbound hunter can park his four-wheel-drive there, used for a base camp with everything he can cram into his vehicle, and still have a road hunting experience in the East Folk and Penhook areas. This, again, is a compromise, I understand, similar to the Poteau Mountain region which allows vehicle access to some of the areas.

When I was a litle boy growing up in northwest Arkansas, my daddy took me out to those hollows and hills and tried to give me that appreciation of the land that his father did for him. He's shown me places to hunt, but also the flowers and stuff, wild flowers, shagbark hickory.

I have more. It's in my statement. All I can say is you, alone, can bring this to pass. I plead to include Indian Creek, Upper Kiamichi if you can. If they can't be in this bill, I ask you to urge the Forest

Service to extend the protection to the most scenic areas with minimal treatment. Thank you for your time.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Leflar follows:]

# Citizen Comment on

# Arkansas Wilderness Bill

Sponsored by Arkansas
Senators Pryor and Bumpers

S.B. 2125

Wilderness in the National Forest

A Recreational Users View

by

John Eli Leflar

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Rogers, Arkansas 72756

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I'm a lifelong resident of Northwest Arkansas, as was my father and his father before him. I'm a high school shop teacher and the father of a two year old son.

My family has used the Ozark National Forest for recreation, travel, hunting, fishing, and camping as long as I can remember.

I took off from work today and came down to Little Rock because of the concern that I and my family and friends (especially in the hunting and fishing community) have about preserving the outdoor heritage that has been central to the lifestyle of the Ozark mountain society.

It is important to us that there be some wilderness areas set aside for hiking and camping and for deer and turkey hunting in the natural state.

I could try to talk to you about some technical aspect of the wilderness question like the loss of Oxygen in the atmosphere due to the decreasing forest canopy. But there are experts here from the state government to do that, and I'm not sure I understand all I know about that anyway.

I'd rather talk about something that I think I do know a little bit about, the need to extend some kind of protection to the few remaining true wilderness areas in the hills I call home.

When I was a little boy growing up in Northwest Arkansas, my daddy took me out into the "hollers" and bluffs of the Ozark hills. He tried to instill in me some appreciation for the land, as his father had done for him. He gave me my first .22 rifle (I still have it at home), but he also showed me the fern beds, the shagbark hickory and the wild orchids too.

This is part of the heritage that I hope to pass on to my son. It is for him and others like him who'll need a place to go to hunt and fish -- a place just to get away from the sounds of "civilization", away from the littered campsites and the piles of beer cans that represent the outdoor life to so many.

There is plenty of room for air conditioned recreational vehicles in our National Forest Campgrounds, and there are hundreds and hundreds of miles of Forest Service and logging roads for 4-wheel drives in the remaining 94% of our National Forest... I like to get in my old truck and go exploring down some of the back roads too. But the multiple-use concept requires -- even demands -- that at least this small portion of our national forest lands be protected in a natural condition for the enjoyment of generations to come.

None of the sportsmen I know are in favor of condemning private land for wilderness areas. Private property rights are very important to Arkansas folks. My wife's folks still own the land their family originally homesteaded. It's part of their heritage from generations before them, to be shared with their grandchildren.

That's the way it is with the wilderness areas in our state. They are the framework, the setting for our unique Ozark culture. We can protect part of this outdoor heritage and pass it on, intact, to our children, and our children's children. Then they too can experience the lands of the Ozarks Highlands as their pioneer ancestors did.

Only Congress can bring this about. I don't have enough money to buy a piece of land large enough to make a real difference in this, even if I went in with some friends to raise the purchace price. But we don't have to raise any money, because as U.S. citizens we already own some of the finest wilderness land in the world. It just needs the protection of federal law.

Only you can preserve these small portions of our Ozark National Forest.. our state and local governments can't, and private industry won't. But as United States Senators you can, at no aditional cost to the taxpayers, set aside at least these eleven areas for use as wilderness.

Please, for our children's sake, for the sake of the citizens and sportsmen of the State of Arkansas, vote for and support the Arkansas Wilderness legislation proposed by Senators Pryor and Bumpers.

Thank you for your consideration,

John Eli Leflar

John Eli Leflar

Benton County, Arkansas

Senator BUMPERS. Thank you very much, John. I thank all the members of this panel for your testimony.

Susan, are you ready?

Ms. MORRISON. I guess I am now. Sure.

Senator BUMPERS. Fine. Go ahead. Incidentally, this is Susan Morrison, who was scheduled for an earlier panel, but who just came off the river by her own admission.

## STATEMENT OF SUSAN MORRISON, EUREKA SPRINGS, AR

Ms. MORRISON. My name is Susan Morrison. I'm from Eureka Springs, AR. I'm an artist and I'm an author. My whole life is dedicated to Arkansas. I'd say people that know me know that pretty well. My three books are "River Journeys"—"River Journeys" is four trips down four major rivers in the Ozarks—"Arkansas Wildlife" for the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission, which is precisely what it is; a book on Arkansas wildlife. And my newest book that I have with me, "The Arkansas Wilderness." I spent 4 years producing this one and it was a toughy. It was quite an experience and it's really why I'm here, because I spent all that time out in the wilderness; and now the very areas that I spent my time in have become an issue. I felt it very important that I come and speak about how I feel. I'm going to read this.

I am an artist. My life is dedicated to the expression of the beauty that inspires me. In my search for an area that fed this creative appetite, I came to Arkansas and finally I was satisfied. Complex, pristine, beautiful, but more. Here in this special country I found a sense of safety I experienced nowhere else.

We Arkansans have a saying: "It's not that our mountains are so high, but that our valleys are so deep." It is this special way and our ideas that give such a different feeling. Our crystal clear springs sing songs of peace. Our rich, rugged bluff Earth creates paths leading to breathtaking forest distances. The redtail screams of pleasure as she soars above this beauty, and our other abundant wildlife easily comes to view if we will but just sit still long enough.

It's little wonder this whole wilderness issue is a crucial piece to an entire attitude we Arkansans hold very dear. "Arkansas Is a Natural" isn't just a tourist slogan. It is a beautiful, satisfying truth, one none of us wants to give up. And while this tiny percent of our national forest is not even significant enough to our timber industry to rate more than one-fifth of 1 percent in economic impact, it has become a giant symbol of the precious wild beauty we all hold so dear.

This truth has been made evident by the large number of endorsements for the wilderness across our State and the diligent work of so many. I just spent 4 years of my life recording these areas, locking them into my own tiny time capsule, trying to find a safe haven for these precious places in the archives of my work.

I am reminded of my own words written deep in the Upper Buffalo Wilderness Area, Indian Creek.:

> Scenic rock bluff walls block our path. It's time to climb and we go hand over hand headed for the cave passage to this mountain museum. Giant rocks lie in layers before us scattered like the marble of Michelangelo on a narrow table of polished rock. We are struck by this awesome beauty in this sculptured garden gorge. I am reminded the short time for man's creativity compared to the centuries this lady will spend sculpting away at her perfect stone. I wonder, would we so easily destroy the mood? Is this art less?

It cannot be the destiny of these tiny pockets of history and art to be lost. Somehow we must understand that the wilderness does live and breathe in our midst, and its destruction would be nothing short of murderous.

Let me end with the words that flow through me from the Flatside wilderness. "I gaze across this awesome space seeing the scarred and crooked face of the mountain. I sense your sorrow. But south breezes sing songs of happiness swirling through your forest, catching the leaves of your fallen trees in your midst and whisking the morning of winter's reality away. Maybe the softness of this time is the promise of a destiny less severe, and the ravage from too many years lost in harsh realities. The souls of your brothers lay there beside you, stripped to the bone of their proud flesh, their children dead or driven away. But voices of friends cry out for your protection, and on this funny warm winter day, I sense you know that there is still hope for you. We will pray for it together."

Senator BUMPERS. Susan, thank you very much. To do a little commercial, if you have not seen Susan's work, I'd recommend it to you.

Our next witness is Dr. Bill Wiggins.

## STATEMENT OF DR. J.W. WIGGINS, ASSOCIATE DEAN, COLLEGE OF SCIENCES, UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS

Dr. WIGGINS. My name is Bill Wiggins. I am associate dean of the College of Sciences at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock and a chemist. My comments today are made as a private citizen. I'm a native Arkansan. I grew up in the town of Paris, AR, on a hilltop overlooking, to the north, the Ozark National Forest, out the back of the house you could see Mount Magazine; and it was only later that I realized what a desirable place I'd had to grow up.

Now in my profession I deal with numbers all the time, and from the percentages, the data, the acreage that's been presented today, the one thing that you could come to conclude is that wilderness areas are a rare commodity. The arguments against wilderness areas are just not sufficiently convincing that we ought to waste this opportunity to protect our national heritage, and I strongly urge you to support and pass Senate bill 2125 without compromise.

[The prepared statement of Dr. Wiggins follows:]

Statement by Dr. J. W. (Bill) Wiggins, February 15, 1984

Senator Bumpers and other members of the U.S. Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee:

I am speaking in support of Senate Bill 2125 entitled the "Arkansas Wilderness Act of 1983."

My name is J. W. (Bill) Wiggins. I am Associate Dean of the College of Sciences at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock and a chemist. I am a native Arkansan. I was raised in Logan County with a view to the north of the Ozarks and a view to the south of Mt. Magazine and the Ouachitas. During that period, I did not realize what a desirable place I had to live. After seven years on the east coast and the west coast in pursuit of my education, I returned to Arkansas with a much greater appreciation of what we have in Arkansas.

If the areas proposed for wilderness in Senate Bill 2125 had had any real commercial value, the areas would not be in the state they are now and we would not be here today. There are many areas of the state which are more viable as commercial forest lands. It is not necessary, or even desirable, that every part of our National Forest be available for commercial purposes.

Wilderness areas are a rare commodity. The arguments against wilderness areas are just not sufficiently convincing that we should waste this opportunity to protect our natural heritage.

I strongly urge you to support and pass Senate Bill 2125.

Senator **Bumpers**. Bill, thank you very much. Who is your father?

Dr. **Wiggins**. Alva.

Senator **Bumpers**. I knew all your family. Our next witness is Kathy Wood from Fayetteville.

## STATEMENT OF KATHLEEN A. WOOD, FAYETTEVILLE, AR

Ms. **Wood**. Thank you, Senator Bumpers. Thank you for introducing Senate bill 2125, the Arkansas wilderness bill. I'd just like to make a little aside. I'm sitting next to Susan Morrison who is an artist, not a scientist. Wilderness brings a lot of different disciplines together.

I reside in Fayetteville and I have a bachelor's degree in zoology, a master's degree in entomology, which is the study of insects. Currently, I work at the University of Arkansas and am meeting the requirements for a doctorate in entomology. But today, I have taken vacation time to speak today as a private citizen.

Wilderness means many things to many people. My wilderness visits gave me the opportunity for peace, quiet, and fresh air. Wilderness is a gallery for nature's artistry and it is an everchanging display. Generally, I attempt to spend one weekend per month out in the woods. This weekend refreshes my outlook on life. I also tend to spend some money, extra money that I wouldn't normally spend on different types of equipment, clothing, food, special foods for going out in the woods.

However, to scientists, wilderness may be more than just a recreation area. Scientific experiments which are compatible with wilderness values can, and hopefully will be, conducted in Arkansas wilderness areas. Scientists who study mammals, birds, reptiles, trees, fungi, micro-organisms, flowering plants, insects, and spiders would find these areas valuable to their research. Wilderness areas would be an environment in which man is not the dominating force and would be an excellent area for studies in population biology, behavior, and ecology. Wilderness areas may also serve as the untreated or control areas for research dealing with pollutants of the air, water, and soil.

I'd also like to add—no one has added this in the record—that the Fayetteville City Council and the Springdale City Council both passed resolutions endorsing all 11 areas as wilderness areas. And that the Ozark headwaters group of the Sierra group and the Oklahoma chapter of the Sierra Club have both passed resolutions promoting all of these areas.

I think that Arkansas has been given the magnificent gift and responsibility of many beautiful natural areas. I hope Congress will protect this natural heritage by establishing all 11 areas in Senate bill 2125, and will consider the addition of Indian Creek as a wilderness area.

And I'd like to thank you, Senator Bumpers, for your attention to each and every speaker that you've given today. I think we really appreciate you being here.

## STATEMENT OF JANET NYE, LITTLE ROCK, AR

Ms. **Nye**. My name is Janet Nye. I'm a social worker at St. Vincent's here in Little Rock. I was born and have lived in Arkansas all but 16 months of my life. Since I was a child, I have gone to the woods for enjoyment and to get away to the country I really love.

I strongly support Senator Bumpers' and Senator Pryor's Senate bill 2125, Arkansas Wilderness Act of 1983. The passage of this bill is incredibly important to me as I believe that this is a beautiful State, and the 11 proposed wilderness areas are exceptional in their unspoiled beauty.

Spending time hiking and backpacking through the woods, wading in the streams or photographing the scenery is, by far, the most enjoyable and relaxing activity I do. These special areas give me an inner strength and renewal that I have not found anywhere. I find it exciting to go to Richland or Hurricane Creeks and find new places to explore and to see the streams, bluffs, and animals I love so much.

I believe that it's important to preserve these areas, not only for my own needs, but I believe that this pristine wilderness needs to be protected to help maintain the natural environment that is too often taken for granted. I also believe that the passage of this bill will allow us to share what we now have with our children and future generations.

This State has such natural beauty and I'm very thankful to able to enjoy it. I would like to know that in years to come, I will be able to continue to enjoy it.

My husband and I are members of the Ozark Society and the Ozark Highlands Trail Association. We support the activities that are planned and the legislation and views they support.

I would like to sincerely thank Senator Bumpers and Senator Pryor for their time and support of Arkansas wilderness. Again, I urge the passage of this bill.

Senator **Bumpers**. Janet, thank you very much.

Alan Nye.

Is this a husband and wife team?

## STATEMENT OF ALAN NYE, LITTLE ROCK, AR

Mr. **Nye**. You bet. My name is Alan Nye. I'm a graduate student in toxicology at the Med Center here in town; and as Janet said, I'm, an Ozark Society member and Ozark Highlands Trail Association member and I'm speaking on my own behalf.

I have not lived in Arkansas for a long time, but I have a feel for the appreciation that many Arkansans have for the beautiful wilderness and natural areas of our State.

My wife and I have hiked, camped, or backpacked in the Hurricane Creek, Richland Creek, East Fork, and the upper Kiamichi areas. We intend to make trips to the other seven areas as well. I am impressed with the unspoiled beauty and preservation of these areas. The 11 areas are, indeed, rare natural jewels of Arkansas and warrant the protection wilderness legislation will afford them.

We are often told that wilderness is rapidly disappearing. If areas such as the Twin Falls in Richland Creek go unprotected and are spoiled, my quality of life in Arkansas will be diminished.

I thank Representative Bethune and Senators Pryor and Bumpers for your support in these areas and urge you on in your work to preserve these 11 areas for all Arkansans, both present and future.

Senator **Bumpers**. Alan, thank you very much. I appreciate statements, as they say, "writ by hand".

Our next witness is Ken Lake, Parthenon, AR.

## STATEMENT OF KEN LAKE, PARTHENON, AR

Mr. **Lake**. Senator Bumpers, members of the Energy and Natural Resources Committtee, the testimony I'm about to read is a summary of the written statement I have submitted.

I support the wilderness bill which was introduced by Senators Bumpers and Pryor. My family and I own and operate a farm on the edge of the Ozark National Forest in Newton County. I have followed the management of this national forest closely since 1975. This national forest is the biological crossroads of the United States. There are plants and animal species from the north, south, east, and west. They have evolved together into complex and sometimes unique plant and animal communities. It is not unusual to find northern beech, southern pines, prickly pear cacti growing within 100 feet of each other.

The Ozark National Forest has a broken topography which creates a mosaic of small microhabitats. Although it makes timber harvesting more expensive, this characteristic is a great asset for recreation and wilderness.

It is more expensive to grow timber in the Ozark National Forests than it is in most other national forests. The Ozark National Forest is capable of growing high quality hardwood and pine timber. However, the growth rate for hardwoods is slower than for other northern and eastern hardwood forests, and the growth rate for pines is slower than for other southern and western pine forests.

There is no doubt that the Ozark National Forest should continue to grow timber. There is also no doubt that, because of an inherently slower growth rate and the rugged topography, the Ozark National Forest will continue to be more expensive to operate than most national forests.

When I think of the tremendous attractiveness of the Ozark National Forest, its central location, its inherent economic problems, the great cost of building roads and of timber stand improvement, I think we should make wilderness areas out of the 11 rugged roadless areas. Changing these areas into wilderness would be to transform an economic liability into an asset.

What about the adverse economic impact of 11 wilderness areas? The figures which have been used for annual loss of timber sales revenues is $525,000. This has been translated into an annual adverse economic impact for the region of $7.8 million by using an economic multiplier of 15.

Actually these figures are a little high since the rugged and scenic candidate wilderness areas are somewhat less productive than average. Furthermore, it is not reasonable to expect that there would be any less timber cut in the Ozark National Forest.

The Ozark National Forest is currently harvesting less than two-thirds of its annual potential of timber. It could easily increase its harvest in nonwilderness areas.

What about the positive economic impacts of wilderness? The Forest Service states that a wilderness can potentially support 2 visitor days per year per acre. If a visitor spends just $9.50 a day, and if you assume an economic multiplier of 3 for total economic benefit, then the positive and negative economic impacts would cancel.

The Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism recently supplied Representative Bethune with information which indicated that the positive impacts would be even greater. I think it is reasonable to conclude that creating 11 wilderness areas would have a net positive economic impact on the region.

One final and important economic point is that wilderness type recreation seems to be much less tied to the ups and downs of the economy than our timber products.

There are a number of people living in Newton County who fear wilderness. Their anxiety has been encouraged by special interests who seek to limit wilderness areas. Even now, there are still people who are afraid that their land may be taken. Others believe that wilderness is part of a government plot to take over the county. That these misunderstandings have been encouraged is very unfortunate, not only because of the unnecessary fear that it has caused, but also because it diverts attention from real issues.

I urge the committee to be sympathetic to any individual who has a real problem caused by a wilderness area. I can think of no better way to develop the full recreational potential of Arkansas, the natural State, and to preserve some very beautiful and unique land than by designating these 11 areas as part of our permanent wilderness existence.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Lake follows:]

Feb. 14, 1984
Ken Lake
Parthenon, Ark. 72666

Members of The Energy And Natural
Resources Committee
U.S. Senate

Dear Senators,

I support the Wilderness Bill which was introduced by Senators Bumpers and Pryor. My family and I own and operate a farm on the edge of the Ozark St. Francis National Forest in Newton County. I have followed the management of this National Forest closely since 1975. This National Forest has two primary characteristics.

1. It is the biological crossroads of the United States. There are plant and animal species from the North, South, East, and West. They have evolved together into complex and sometimes unique plant and animal communities. It is not unusual to find northern beech, southern pines, and prickly pear cacti growing within 100 feet of each other.

The forests of N. Arkansas today are largely second growth hardwoods with pine occupying many of the southern slopes. The overstory of hardwoods consists of 80 to 90 % oaks whose typical age is 50 to 80 years. There are usually 5 to 10 older trees per acre which were left at the times of cutting. The rest of the overstory and the understory consist of a rich variety of ages and species of trees and plants. As would be expected a wide variety of animals inhabit these forests.

The land itself is the southern most part of the Ozark Plateau. It has been deeply cut by eroding forces leaving narrow ridges and spurs which are the tops of the Boston Mountains. The tops of the mountains are flat to gently rolling, less than ½ mile wide and around 2000 feet in elevation. The valleys are also narrow and around 900 feet in elevation. The mountain ridges slope off sharply to a series of 3 to 5 very narrow benches which are normally 100 to 300 feet wide. The soil is relatively thin and poor on the ridges and slopes. However the soil has accumulated on the benches and valleys and is therefore deeper and richer. There is a 4 to 6 week difference in the season between mountain ridges and valleys because of the difference in temperatures. In the late summer and early fall there is usually a shortage of rainfall which limits the potential growth of plants and animals. Thus it is significant that the southern and western slopes are generally drier and the northern and eastern slopes wetter. Putting all of this together, we have a great variety of soils, temperatures, and water conditions distributed throughout a broken topography, creating a mosaic of small micro-habitats. Although the rugged topography and great variety of the Ozark National Forest make timber harvesting more expensive, these characteristics are great assets for recreation and wilderness.

2. It is more expensive to grow timber in the Ozark National Forest than it is in most other National Forests. The Ozark National Forest is capable of growing high quality hardwood and pine timber. However the growth rate for hardwoods is slower than for other northern and eastern hardwood forests. And the growth rate for pines is slower than for other southern and western pine forests. There are a number of factors involved.

A. The fact that there are no large timber companies in North Arkansas is a good indication that the economics are unfavorable.

B. The site indexes of the Ozark National Forest (defined as the height of a dominant 50 year old tree) are less than for most other Forests. This means that the trees grow inherently more slowly in the Ozark National Forest.

C. A study of the cost of timber production in the Ozark National Forest was done by the Natural Resources Defense Council. This study showed that the Ozark National Forest spent 13.0 million dollars to earn 8.3 million dollars during the 5 year period ending in 1978. These figures include only ½ of the road construction costs, assuming that other multiple uses will also benefit. During this 5 year period the Ozark National Forest spent some 4.8 million dollars on road construction. This amounted to over 50 % of their revenues. The cost of road construction today may be closer to 30 %. The Forest Service says that some of the 13 million they spent was used to improve the condition of the timber stands and that this was in effect an investment since the improved timber would not be harvested for 80 to 100 years.

There is no doubt that the Ozark National Forest should continue to grow timber. There is also no doubt that because of an inherently slower growth rate and the rugged topography, the Ozark National Forest will continue to be more expensive to operate than most National Forests. When I think of the tremendous attractiveness of the Ozark National Forest, It's central locational, It's inherent economic problems, the great cost of building roads and of timberstand improvement, I think we should make wilderness areas out of the 11 rugged roadless areas. These areas represent less than 6 % of the National Forests in Arkansas. Changing these areas into wilderness would be to transform an economic liability into an asset.

What about the adverse economic impact of 11 wilderness areas? The figures which have been used for annual loss of timber sales revenues is $525,000 (6 % of the total). This has been translated into an annual adverse economic impact for the region of $7,875,000 by using an economic multiplier of 15. Actually these figures are a little high since the rugged and scenic candidate wilderness areas are somewhat less productive than average. Furthermore it is not necessarily reasonable to expect that there would be any less timber cut in the Ozark National Forest. There are three reasons:

1. There is currently a large build up of timber which has been bought from the Forest, but which has not yet been cut because there is not an adequate market for the lumber.
2. The Ozark National Forest is currently harvesting only 2/3 of It's annual potential timber. It could easily increase It's harvest in non-wilderness areas.
3. If the timber management strategies of the Ozark National Forest are successful, then according their Timber Management Plan the Ozark National Forest will increase It's timber output 6 fold by the year 2086.

What about the positive economic impacts of wilderness? The Forest Service states that a wilderness can potentially support two visitor days per year per acre. This means that 276,000 visitors can use the eleven wilderness areas each year. If each visitor spends just $9.50/day, and if you assume an economic multiplier of 3 for total economic benefit, then the yearly potential beneficial economic impact on the region is $7,875,000. Thus even if the Ozark National Forest did choose to reduce the timber harvest, the positive and negative economic impacts would cancel. The Arkansas Dept. of Parks and Tourism recently supplied Representative Bethune with information which estimated that wilderness related recreation expenditures in Ark. for 1984 would be 8.53 million dollars and would increase to 19.73 million dollars by 1990 if the 11 wilderness areas are created. Their figures are higher than mine because they properly include the increases in other outdoor recreation which would be caused by Arkansas' inhanced image as The Natural State. One could quibble over which numbers to use, but I think it is reasonable to conclude that creating 11 wilderness areas would have a net possitive economic impact on the region. The increased recreation would more than replace the lost timber if indeed any timber was lost at all. One final and important economic point is that wilderness type recreation seems to be much less tied to the ups and downs of the economy than are timber products.

There are a number of people living in Newton County who fear Wilderness. Their anxiety has been encouraged by special interests who seek to limit wilderness areas. Even now there are still people who are afraid that their land may be taken. Others believe that wilderness is part of a government plot to take over the County. That these misunderstandings have been encouraged is very unfortunate, not only because of the unnecessary fear that it causes, but also because it diverts attention from real issues. I urge the Committee to be sympathetic to any individual who has a real problem caused by a wilderness area.

I can think of no better way to develop the full recreational potential of Arkansas The Natural State, and to preserve some very beautiful and unique land than by the designation of these eleven areas as part of our permanent Wilderness System.

Respectfully submitted,

Ken Lake

Senator **Bumpers**. That's a very unique statement. You've obviously spent a lot of time preparing it and I appreciate it very much.

And I understand the fears that people have, not just in Newton County but in a lot of areas. I think that some people honestly do pray on people's fears. But please assure everybody you can get to stand still long enough that there is not only no intention of condemning any land in this bill, but that it is prohibited by the 1964 Wilderness Act.

Mr. **Lake**. I have been telling people that. In fact, several months ago I asked people to bring to me any problems that they hear about in the county, because I assured them that the bill would see to any individual problems. I have not heard of one single problem.

Senator **Bumpers**. Well, I appreciate that, I often wonder what anybody's aim is when they deliberately distort what the law says.

## STATEMENT OF JANE R. PARSONS, PINE BLUFF, AR

Ms. **Parsons**. I know—talking about rumors, we own land just north of Penhook. In fact, adjacent to the Penhook area, and we've heard people say, "All that wilderness comes to is we're going to have to get a permit to even bushhog our land," and I don't think that's true.

Senators, my name is Jane R. Parsons. I live in Pine Bluff. My family and I are long-time residents of Arkansas. We own 70 acres of land that is adjacent to one of the proposed wilderness areas. I am a naturalist and a high school science teacher. I am in full support of the establishment of more wilderness areas as designated in Senator Bumpers' and Senator Pryor's wilderness bill 2125 and Representative Bethune's House bill 2917. I am opposed to Representative Anthony's House bill 2452 on the ground that it is inadequate.

There are many reasons why the establishment of 11 additional wilderness areas would benefit all Arkansas. One is that they would enhance our outdoor recreational opportunities such as hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, canoeing, and so forth. Another is that they would be of economic benefit because they would make the State more attractive to business and vacationers.

The many ecosystems in these proposed areas would provide opportunities for scientfic research and education. These ecosystems support a great variety of plant and animal species, some of which are rare.

The proposed wilderness areas would also help protect our watersheds by reducing erosion caused by logging and the use of motorized vehicles. Also the establishment of more wilderness areas would help to keep our existing wilderness areas from being overrun by too many people trying to use too little land.

Finally, wilderness is a part of our history and will be a wonderful legacy to pass on to the generations that will follow us. When you read some of the books that describe such a wilderness as it used to be, it's hard to imagine that perhaps someday we will have cedar trees that are 3 feet in diameter again, or sycamore trees that are wide enough that families can camp in the hollows. I won't see that, but perhaps some generation following me will.

Senator **Bumpers**. Jane, thank you very much. Thank all of you on this panel.

## STATEMENT OF DR. JIM ARGUE, PULASKI HEIGHTS UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

Dr. **Argue**. Thank you, Senator Bumpers. My name is James Argue. I'm a resident of Little Rock. I've been a minister here for some 20 years.

My concern with the wilderness proposal is that I believe the existence of wilderness area has a positive impact upon the human spirit. In the history of Judeo-Christian thought, three approaches have emerged concerning humanity's relationship to the natural world. Perhaps the most widely held view has been the belief that man is over nature. In the Biblical account of creation, and in many other Biblical texts, it is stated that human beings are to have dominion over nature.

At the beginning of the modern period, a number of prominent thinkers found this concept to be extremely attractive. Descartes, for example, said, "I perceive it to be possible to arrive at a knowledge highly useful in life by means of which we might render ourselves lords and possessers of nature." Now, is this a legitimate product of the Judeo-Christian tradition? I do not think so.

There are many things in the Biblical tradition that go against the grain of such a manipulative approach to nature. Among them is the Bible's way of associating such manipulation not with the positive will of God, but with disobedience. For example, the prophet Isaiah said, "The Earth lies polluted under its inhabitants, for they have transgressed the laws, violated the statutes, broken the everlasting cup."

Interestingly enough, the early church and the medieval church did not hold the view that humanity is above nature. The real roots of our humanity above nature complex lie in the murking of reformation Christianity and renaissance humanism about the time that Columbus set sail for America.

Another position which has been maintained in the Judeo-Christian tradition is the view that humanity is in nature. Homo sapiens are just one of the merrier creatures, nothing more. One species among many. Mortals all other, dependent as they, having no more to offer than they and no more right to life, either. And again, Biblical support can be found for this point of view. The prophet Isaiah says, "All flesh is grass and all its beauty is like the flower of the field. The grass withers, the flowers fade when the breath of the Lord blows upon it. Surely the people are grass."

Yet, in all honesty, in the literature of the Bible, humanity is hardly ever just grass, and this point of view emerged as part of the romantic reaction against the spirit of the enlightened. Rousseau's writings provide us with a typical example.

There is another position which I think commends itself to the needs of our day, and it is the viewpoint that sees humanity with nature. "With" is a most important Biblical preparation. Husbands are said to be "with" their wives, and vice versa. Friends are "with" their friends as Jesus' Disciples were with Him. Even God, himself, is described in these terms "Immanuel, God is with us."

"With" is important because it identifies humanity with everything else, but also allows humanity to be different from anything else. And the purpose of all this is we should have Jesus Christ-kind of dominion; that is, that we should be servants, keepers, priests in relation to nature. We are to be stewards.

Stewardship, it seems to me, demands the setting aside of further wilderness areas. Only through such areas can we learn how to keep from destroying this fragile craft Earth, which is our home. Thank you.

Senator **Bumpers**. Dr. Argue, thank you for a truly beautiful statement.

Rev. Earl Anderson, the Unity Church here in Little Rock.

## STATEMENT REV. EARL ANDERSON, UNITY CHURCH, LITTLE ROCK, AR

Reverend **Anderson**. Thank you, Senator Bumpers. First, I'd like to state that I am not here today to present scientific evidence for the protection of our wilderness areas, for there is no acceptable scientific measurement as to the necessity of the environment in its natural state with regards to man's spirit. However, I have come to appeal to the logic of your soul.

It was the spirit in the men and women who came to this land more than 200 years ago that enabled them to build the foundation of greatness on which our society exists today. Just as the children of Israel drew upon the wilderness for the strength they needed to possess the promised land—just as the greatest of teachers, Jesus, nourished his spirit in the wilderness before entering the most dynamic of all ministries—we must look upon our wilderness areas as the source of nourishment that feeds the spirit of this great nation. We must take a long hard look at our desires for short-term gains with respect to our environment.

We can agree that man is a physical being that must be nourished in order to survive; and we can agree that man is a mental being, and that mental aspect also must be fed or it will shrivel up and die.

But most important of all, we must come to understand that man is a spiritual being, and that our environment in its natural state is a God-given gift, and that it is the substance upon which the spirit of mankind exists.

To the degree that we allow our wilderness areas to be diminished, to that same degree we will be starving the very spirit in man that has made this country, this universe great. Thank you.

Senator **Bumpers**. Thank you very much, Reverend Anderson.

## STATEMENT OF JAY McDANIEL, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF RELIGION, HENDRIX COLLEGE, CONWAY, AR

Mr. **McDaniel**. My name is Jay McDaniel. I teach in the department of religion at Hendrix in Conway, AR.

A central question emerges for me as I consider the adequacy of the bill introduced by Senators Bumpers and Pryor to create 11 new wilderness areas in Arkansas. Why have wilderness at all?

There are at least two reasons why a society might decide to have wilderness. First, wilderness might be set aside so that future generations of human beings might enjoy it. Second, wilderness might be set aside so that nonhuman life itself, whether enjoyed or not by human beings, can flourish and unfold in an untampered way.

If wilderness is set aside for the first reason, the emphasis is on the instrumental value of nonhuman life for human purposes; in this instance, the purpose of recreation. If wilderness is set aside for the second reason, the emphasis is on the intrinsic value of nonhuman life as it exists in itslef and for itself.

Traditional Judaism and Christianity have stressed the instrumental value of nonhuman life for human purposes, in which case, the Jew or Christian might argue that wilderness should indeed be set aside for the first reason identified above. Increasingly, however, theologians in the west have seen that an emphasis on instrumental value alone is not sufficient. To see nonhuman nature only as an instrument for human purposes does not do service to nature itself; that is, to the importance that living things have in themselves and for themselves, all apart from human purposes.

Perhaps the first and wisest among those in our century to see this was Albert Schweitzer, who argued that in the future, Western religion must proceed from a reverence for all life, human as well as nonhuman. Clearly Schweitzer would approve of a society setting aside wilderness land, not simply because such setting aside serves human purposes, but also because it serves the purposes of nonhuman life as well. With Schweitzer, I, and a good many others, concur.

Schweitzer and others have also seen that an emphasis on instrumentality alone is an impoverishment of the human spirit. When we view things—be they other people, other forms of life or the land itself—only as instruments for our purposes, our own spirits are dominated by a will-to-power, a will to dominate the world. And this subjugating impulse, if allowed to reign, will be our own downfall.

The will-to-power underlies a good many of the domestic and international tensions that currently plague the world, and indeed it underlies certain dimensions of the threat of nuclear war. Only when a society moves beyond the impulse to dominate everything is there hope. The setting aside of wilderness lands is one way to move beyond this, and therein take a small step toward spiritual—that is, life affirming—well-being. To let go of certain regions of the land, and thus to let them be can, itself, be a sign that we have, ourselves, let go of that problematic impulse within ourselves to control everything.

Thus, I am in favor of the Bumpers/Pryor bill for two reasons: First, it affirms the intrinsic value of nonhuman life as it can exist for itself; and second, its enactment can represent a small, but not insignificant, step toward a healing of our own spirits. As an Arkansan, I would be proud to say that in my State, such a step, 117,000 acres worth, has been taken.

Senator BUMPERS. Jay, thank you very much. And we have with us Witt Britton, who is appearing on behalf of the Episcopal Diocese of Arkansas.

## STATEMENT OF RT. REV. HERBERT A. DONOVAN, JR., BISHOP, EPISCOPAL DIOCESE OF ARKANSAS, AS PRESENTED BY WITT BRITTON

Mr. **Britton**. This is a statement by the Right Reverend Bishop Herbert Donovan of the Episcopal Diocese of Arkansas. First of all, his apologies, and Peggy's, for not being with us today. We would like to go on record in support of Senate bill 2125 and House bill 2917.

At a time when so much of our time and energy is consumed in a fast paced, pressure filled society, pressureless quiet time and space is essential to the spiritual, physical, and mental health of Arkansans. It has always been the conviction of the church that the spirit of humanity is renewed in a place set apart. It is also our conviction that human beings were appointed in creation as stewards of nature, not its possessors. Lest we lose sight of this responsibility, it is essential that we maintain sacramental expressions of this truth. Sacramental expressions can be defined as outward and visible signs of inward and spiritual realities. The reality, represented by these few areas of Arkansas lands, is that all of creation is interdependent. Nothing can so bring this reality to conscious recognition and remembrance as well as an area set apart for enjoyment, yet untamed enough for an individual to be acutely aware of his or her own vulnerability and dependence. This experience of vulnerability and dependence has historically been a catalyst for spiritual epiphanies which have been the creative force for much of our great literature, art, and understanding of the God who created us, sustains, and redeems us.

Given the natural tendency and desire, which also exists in all of us, to conquer and possess, it is essential that we protect ourselves and nature from unnecessary exploitation. With these points in mind, please register our support for the maintenance of these wilderness areas which still exist in Arkansas.

Senator **Bumpers**. Well, I want to thank this panel for adding a new dimension to the hearing, and certainly a very compelling rational for the protection of wilderness areas. Thank you all very much.

## STATEMENT OF J.C. DELLINGER, VICE PRESIDENT, ARKANSAS KRAFT CORP. AND VICE PRESIDENT, PINECREST LUMBER CO.

Mr. **Dellinger**. Thank you, Senator, for giving me this opportunity to object to your proposed legislation.

Senator **Bumpers**. Incidently, J.C., before you came this morning I had said we had a 3-minute limit. It's 15 minutes if you all want to allocate your time to you, or if you want to divide it up in any other way, that's OK, too. Whatever is convenient for you. We're going to give you wide discretion, anyway, because we're getting along a little better than I thought. I planned to be here until midnight, but it doesn't look like it's going to be as long.

Mr. **Dellinger**. Well, it won't take long to say everything I know.

Senator **Bumpers**. OK. Thank you.

Mr. **Dellinger**. I came to Arkansas from my native State of Georgia more than 18 years ago. I brought with me a lovely wife and three fine daughters. These girls were all raised on Arkansas soil and educated in Arkansas schools. They consider themselves 100-percent Arkansans, even though two of them now live outside the State. They would like to return to their native State, but the economic opportunity has not been available to them. If we lock up too many of our native resources as wilderness areas, it is likely that many more of our Arkansas young people will have to leave their beloved State to secure a comfortable livelihood.

I came to Arkansas to take on the challenging opportunity of setting up a Woodlands and Wood Procurement Program for Arkansas Kraft Corp. I'll not give you a lot of statistical data about our plant operations because others associated with our company will be giving you information of that nature.

From the very beginning, our procurement program has been oriented toward acquiring a substantial portion of our pine fiber requirements, either directly or indirectly, from the Ouachita and Ozark National Forests. The location of these two national forests was the prime consideration in determining the location of a papermill in early 1965. At the time, representatives from the U.S. Forest Service were actively promoting our locating in the area because they had no reliable market for selling the small timber sales, or pulpwood thinnings, which is absolutely a necessity in the selective management of southern pine timber stands.

Also, the small privately owned sawmills which operated within the boundaries of the national forests, and provided a market for the timber sales, did not have a reliable market for the sale of their chips. This is an absolute necessity for a successful sawmill operation.

Yes; the Forest Service wanted and needed a plant such as ours to locate in central Arkansas, but the group that offered the most intense encouragement was the Arkansas Industrial Development Commission. They literally wooed and courted the principals of our company with the same intensity as a young man who is courting the girl of his dreams.

It seems ironic that this same commission, even though different people, 19 years later has publicly endorsed a wilderness bill that could threaten our continued existence in Arkansas. I wonder if the steel mill will be given the same treatment in a few years if it chooses to locate in our State?

A review of our current annual wood fiber requirement reveals that we must purchase 170,000 cords of long logs to supply our sawmill and an additional 300,000 cords, or the equivalent in chips, to supply our papermill. Actual wood usage at the papermill is 410,000 cords a year, but 110,000 cords is supplied form our own sawmill at Pinecrest Lumber Co.

I might add that we had to get into the sawmill business in order to maintain a competitive position in the stumpage market. Of this remaining 300,000 cords, 40 percent is purchased in the form of chips from other sawmills that are dependent on Forest Service lands for the majority of their timber needs; we estimate that they purchase at least 60 percent from the Forest Service. The balance is supplied in the form of pulpwood cut and hauled by small local operators. We estimate that approximately 10 percent of this timber originates from Forest Service lands. We estimate that 25 percent of the logs supplied to the sawmill comes from Forest Service lands.

In summary, we estimate that 30 percent of our total wood requirements, which is 470,000 cords, are currently coming from Forest Service lands, either directly or indirectly, from the outside sawmill operation.

We're not a large company with vast holdings of timberlands to supply our needs. We own approximately 185,000 acres scattered throughout central Arkansas and eastern Oklahoma. We must depend on outside sources for most of our supply, and in central Arkansas, the majority of the uncommitted pine timber is owned by the Forest Service. The additional areas proposed for wilderness in Senate bill 2125 will be detrimental to the future of our company, as well as the any smaller companies and logging operators located in central Arkansas.

H.R. 2452 designates 42,247 acres for wilderness areas. Senate bill 2125 designates 117,471 acres as wilderness, and additional 75,000 acres. Unfortunately for us, all of these additional 75,000 acres. Unfortunately for us, all of these additional 75,000 acres are located in our operational area.

It has been estimated by the Forest Service that the annual adverse economic impact on the region from H.R. 2452 would be slightly about $2½ million, and will be almost $8 million on Senate bill 2125; a difference of almost $5½ million.

We purchase chips from 12 different sawmills who employ a total of 650 Arkansans with a total payroll of $8½ million. In addition, there are an estimated 5,000 workers engaged in the business of supplying our mills with logs. I fear that these are the people who will suffer most of this adverse economic impact, along with our own employees.

I much appreciate this opportunity you've given me to voice my concerns over Senate bill 2125, and sincerely hope that you will make a serious review of the economic loss it could incur on the central Arkansas area. Thank you, sir.

Senator **Bumpers**. Thank you, J.C.

## STATEMENT OF JIM SCHULER, DISTRICT REPRESENATIVE, ARKANSAS KRAFT CORP., CALICO ROCK, AR

Mr. **Schuler**. My name is Jim Schuler. I'm a registered professional forester from Calico Rock, AR. I would like to begin my testimony with a definition of wilderness drawn from Public Law 88–577, the Wilderness Act. To quote, "Wilderness is an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence and which generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature with the imprint on man's work substantialy unnoticeable."

At this point, I would like to address the Flatside Pinnacle Area, but my reasoning will apply to the other proposed wilderness areas as well.

The Flatside Pinnacle Area is approximately 10,000 acres and has over 40 miles of permanent gravel roads in it. It also has dozens of miles of old logging and hunting roads.

All the operable ground in the area was logged over at the turn of the century. In addition, nearly 20 percent of the area has been heavily logged in the past 15 years and planted back in pine in rows. That is nearly 2,000 acres of pine plantation.

Man's work is far from unnoticeable. The area was not even considered for wilderness study in the U.S. Forest Service RARE I or RARE II. This is partially due to the large number of roads in the area which makes it impossible to manage as wilderness. How are you going to shut off all the roads to people's favorite hunting, fishing, bird watching or just plain sitting and thinking spots? You cannot.

The proponents of this legislation would like to make you think that wilderness designation will increase the money spent in the area for recreation. They point to the increase in tourist dollars spent, but do not count the loss in revenue from what are essentially vehicular-dependent forms of recreation. These include hunting and fishing. The average Arkansan does not hike for half a day to his favorite hunting or fishing spot. Most just do not have the time. And what about access for the aged and handicapped? They will not even have the opportunity to see the area.

I propose that the area's visitor days will drastically decrease, while the surrounding areas will feel increased pressure and possibly degradation.

Taking the area out of timber production, proponents say, will not decrease the national forest overall timber production. They claim we can more intensively manage what is left. Intensive forest management takes money up front. The Forest Service does not have the money. Their current budget is forcing them to consider offering some of their employees early retirement.

The air quality designation of the proposed Flatside Pinnacle Wilderness Area is of great concern to my current employer, Arkansas Kraft Corp. Hon. Ed Bethume states in the Congressional Record of June 20, 1983, "Newly established wilderness areas would remain class II unless the State opts to redesignate any of them." Already two wilderness areas in Arkansas are class I. We have no guarantee that the Flatside or any other areas would not be redesignated class I. This cloud hanging over the company's future could stunt its eventual expansion and could well mean its eventual withdrawal from the State.

I have been a hiker for over 20 years and a backpacker for better than 10. I have been in dozens of national forests, parks, and wilderness areas. I have backpacked in truly roadless areas in the Western States.

For the past 5 years I've been practicing forestry in Arkansas. I spend my time looking at, buying, and actively managing timberland.

From these many experiences I would testify that the feeling of being in the wilderness is a state of mind. Wilderness, to 95 percent of the populace, is the national forests under their present multiple use management. This feeling of being in the wilderness is dependent upon the individual and is only slightly influenced by the land's management. I believe the multiple use concept of land management helps promote an understanding and appreciation of the forest and how it is managed to perpetuate itself.

Why, then, is the Conservation Coalition proposing the Flatside Pinnacle Area? One reason is lack of knowledge. These people have no access to the precepts of forestry and timber management. They see a stand of timber cut and they just do not comprehend why. This lack of understanding breeds frustration and eventually hatred; in this case, for timber cutting and the timber industry.

Another reason is the oversensitivity to their own needs. They desire an area close to home where only hikers will be seen or heard. Yet, they want most of the area's present users to go someplace else.

I believe a compromise such as the bill introduced by Hon. Beryl Anthony is a fair way to deal with the issue; 40,000 acres is a lot of land to remove from multiple use management, but it is more in line than 117,000.

To summarize, Flatside Pinnacle Area does not qualify as a wilderness area and would be impossible to manage as such. It would remove most of the present recreational users, concentrating them in other users. It would take needed timberland out of production and the cloudy air quality designation status would stunt future economic growth in the State.

In a democratic society, decisions are made to do the greatest number of people the most good. What the Conservation Coalition and other groups like it propose, single use management on significant amounts of acreage is to the benefit of few and the detriment of most.

Sentor **Bumpers**. Thank you very much, Mr. Schuler.

## STATEMENT OF BRUCE NETHERTON, MILL MANAGER, ARKANSAS KRAFT CORP., MORRILTON, AR

Mr. **Netherton**. Thank you, Senator Bumpers. My name is Bruce Netherton. I reside in Morrilton, AR, and have always lived in Arkansas. I'm presently the mill manager of Arkansas Kraft Corp.'s paper mill in Morrilton. My request of you today will suggest moderation.

Others here today have, or will, discuss our company's concerns with forest management. To avoid redundancy, I will address specifically those concerns of the paper mill. The air quality codes of the proposed wilderness bill is one of our main concerns.

Flatside Pinnacle area is just 17 miles from our paperboard mill. As such, it is well within the 30-mile statute limit. You are aware the Clean Air Act empowers the State to reclassify an area within 30 miles of a wilderness area as a class I air quality region. Should the State so elect, the cost to Arkansas Kraft could be so great as to make it difficult, if not impossible, to remain competitive.

If you were looking for a site to locate a new mill, you would never locate within 30 miles of a wilderness area, regardless of what assurances you had been given by the State or others.

We feel that the current administration is sympathetic to our needs, and would not reclassify the area to class I; but what about the future? Any future Governor could literally put us out of business.

We are told by advocates of the wilderness bill, "No politician in their right mind would do that." We analogize this with the person who owns a lot or a home, and someone moves in next door and then proposes to build a munition arsenal and then says, "Don't worry, these things seldom blow up."

The existing commitment we have made in Arkansas we can do nothing about. Should Flatside be designated a wilderness area, you can rest assured, however, it will jeopardize future investments in Arkansas by our corporation.

The next three or four paragraphs of my tesimony I am just depicting how many people work either at the mill or associated related industries; but because of the essence of time, I'll just pass on to the summary comment.

If you have been making a mental summary as I have gone along, you can come to a total exceeding 5,000 people whose paychecks are directly or indirectly affected by the thousands of Arkansas Kraft. These payroll checks total approximately $41,800,000. I mention these numbers because folks often get the idea that a large company just somehow doesn't deserve the same consideration in matters like this as individuals do. I guess that would be true if a company were just a company, but it is not. It's people with jobs and families and needs. They are entitled to their considerations and concerns also.

I, too, am concerned with the environment and what heritage we leave for our grandchildren, but I suggest moderation.

It makes sense to me for unique scenic areas, rough and rugged and unmanageable areas to become wilderness areas. The Flatside area just doesn't seem to meet that criteria. The Anthony bill most nearly addresses a better option.

I just want to emphasize that I hope you will consider my comments carefully and make you decision based on what is best for all Arkansas.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Netherton follows:]

# STATEMENT OF BRUCE NETHERTON

MILL MANAGER

ARKANSAS KRAFT CORPORATION

MORRILTON, ARKANSAS

PRESENTED AT THE LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

PUBLIC HEARING CONCERNING SENATE BILL 2125

"ARKANSAS WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983"

FEBRUARY 15, 1983

MY NAME IS BRUCE NETHERTON. I RESIDE IN MORRILTON, ARKANSAS. I HAVE ALWAYS LIVED IN ARKANSAS. I AM THE MILL MANAGER OF ARKANSAS KRAFT CORPORATION'S PAPER MILL IN MORRILTON. MY REQUEST OF YOU TODAY WILL SUGGEST MODERATION.

OTHERS HERE TODAY, HAVE OR WILL, DISCUSS OUR COMPANIES CONCERNS WITH FOREST MANAGEMENT. TO AVOID REDUNDANCY, I WILL ADDRESS SPECIFICALLY THOSE CONCERNS OF THE PAPER MILL. THE AIR QUALITY CODES OF THE PROPOSED WILDERNESS BILL IS ONE OF OUR CONCERNS.

FLATSIDE IS JUST 17 MILES FROM OUR PAPERBOARD MILL, AS SUCH, IT IS WELL WITHIN THE 30 MILE STATUTORY LIMIT. YOU ARE AWARE THAT THE CLEAN AIR ACT IMPOWERS THE STATE TO RECLASSIFY THE AREA WITHIN 30 MILES OF A WILDERNESS AREA AS A CLASS I AIR QUALITY REGION. SHOULD THE STATE SO ELECT, THE COST TO ARKANSAS KRAFT COULD BE SO GREAT AS TO MAKE IT DIFFICULT, IF NOT IMPOSSIBLE TO REMAIN COMPETITIVE.

IF WE WERE LOOKING FOR A SITE TO LOCATE A NEW MILL, WE WOULD NEVER LOCATE WITHIN 30 MILES OF A WILDERNESS AREA REGARDLESS OF WHAT ASSURANCES WE WERE GIVEN BY THE STATE OR OTHERS.

WE FEEL THAT THE CURRENT ADMINISTRATION IS SYMPATHETIC TO OUR NEEDS AND WOULD NOT RECLASSIFY THE AREA TO CLASS I - - BUT WHAT ABOUT THE FUTURE? ANY FUTURE GOVERNOR COULD LITERALLY PUT US OUT OF BUSINESS.

WE ARE TOLD BY ADVOCATES OF THE WILDERNESS BILL, "NO POLITICIAN IN THEIR RIGHT MIND WOULD DO THAT". WE ANALOGIZE THIS WITH THE PERSON WHO OWNS A LOT AND HOME, AND SOMEONE MOVES IN NEXT DOOR AND THEN PROPOSES TO BUILD A MUNITION ARSENAL; THEN SAYS, "DON'T WORRY, THESE THINGS SELDOM EVER BLOW UP,....YOUR LOWER PROPERTY VALUES SHOULD BE OF NO CONCERN".......

THE EXISTING COMMITMENT WE HAVE MADE IN ARKANSAS WE CAN DO NOTHING ABOUT. SHOULD FLATSIDE BE DESIGNATED A WILDERNESS AREA, YOU CAN REST ASSURED, HOWEVER, IT WILL JEOPARDIZE FUTURE INVESTMENTS IN ARKANSAS BY OUR CORPORATION.

AT THE MILL PROPER WE EMPLOY 388 PEOPLE. INCIDENTALLY, THESE 388 EMPLOYEES HAVE 583 CHILDREN. OUR WOODLAND OPERATION HAS 109 EMPLOYEES AND OUR PINECREST SAWMILL OPERATION HAS 128 EMPLOYEES. A TOTAL OF APPROXIMATELY 625 PERSONS ARE DIRECTLY EMPLOYED BY ARKANSAS KRAFT AND ITS SISTER COMPANIES IN ARKANSAS. BUT OUR IMPACT IS MORE FAR-REACHING THAN THIS. THERE ARE CONTRACTORS TOTALLY DEPENDENT UPON ARKANSAS KRAFT WHO EMPLOY 53 PEOPLE. WE ALSO DO A SIGNIFICANT AMOUNT OF BUSINESS WITH LOCAL VENDORS WHICH EMPLOY SOME 846 PEOPLE.

THERE ARE SOME THIRTEEN LOCAL SAWMILLS IN OUR AREA WHICH LOOK TO US TO PURCHASE THEIR WOOD CHIPS. THEY EMPLOY SOME 771 PEOPLE. THESE WOOD CHIPS WERE ONCE DISPOSED OF AS WASTE, BUT ARE NOW A VALUABLE BY-PRODUCT BECAUSE OF OUR OPERATION THERE. IN FACT, WITHOUT CHIP SALES FEW SAWMILLS IN OUR AREA WOULD BE ABLE TO CONTINUE TO OPERATE PROFITABLY.

FINALLY, WE HAVE APPROXIMATELY 5,100 FULL AND PART-TIME PRIVATE WOOD PRODUCERS WHICH DELIVER WOOD TO OUR MILL AND OUR OTHER 12 YARDS IN THE WESTERN ARKANSAS AREA.

IF YOU HAVE BEEN MAKING A MENTAL SUMMARY AS I HAVE GONE ALONG, YOU SHOULD HAVE COME TO A TOTAL EXCEEDING 5,000 PEOPLE WHOSE PAYCHECKS ARE DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY AFFECTED BY THE PRESENCE OF ARKANSAS KRAFT. THESE PAYROLL CHECKS TOTAL APPROXIMATELY $41,800,000. I MENTION THESE NUMBERS BECAUSE FOLKS OFTEN GET THE IDEA THAT A LARGE COMPANY SOMEHOW DOES NOT DESERVE THE SAME CONSIDERATION IN MATTERS LIKE THIS THAT INDIVIDUALS DO. I GUESS THIS WOULD BE TRUE IF A COMPANY WAS JUST A COMPANY, BUT IT IS NOT. IT'S PEOPLE WITH JOBS AND FAMILIES AND NEEDS - THAT ARE ALSO ENTITLED TO CONSIDERATION AND CONCERN.

I, TOO, AM CONCERNED WITH THE ENVIRONMENT AND WHAT HERITAGE WE LEAVE FOR OUR GRANDCHILDREN, BUT I SUGGEST MODERATION.

IT MAKES SENSE TO ME FOR UNIQUE SCENIC AREAS, ROUGH AND RUGGED, AND UNMANAGEABLE AREAS TO BECOME WILDERNESS AREAS. THE FLATSIDE AREA DOESN'T MEET ANY OF THESE CRITERIA. THE ANTHONY BILL MOST NEARLY ADDRESSES A BETTER OPTION.

I JUST WANT TO EMPHASIZE THAT I DO HOPE YOU WILL CONSIDER MY COMMENTS CAREFULLY AND MAKE YOUR DECISION BASED ON WHAT IS BEST FOR ALL ARKANSAS....AS I AM SURE YOU WILL. THANK YOU........

Senator **Bumpers**. Bruce, that's perfect timing. I told one witness this morning his testimony was entitled to greater weight because he supported me when nobody else did when I ran for Governor, and that goes for you, too.

Our next witness is Roger Hoffman from Arkansas Kraft.

## STATEMENT OF ROGER P. HOFFMAN, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, MILL DIVISION, GREEN BAY PACKAGING, INC., GREEN BAY, WI

Mr. **Hoffman**. My name is Roger Hoffman. I serve as executive vice president for the mill division of Green Bay Packaging, Inc. We're headquartered in Green Bay, WI. The crux of my testimony, a lot of it is going to sound redundant, Senator Bumpers, for we were not aware earlier that we would be using this panel approach. So bear with me if I'm repeating some of the things that were said earlier.

Senator **Bumpers**. That's quite all right.

Mr. **Hoffman**. Green Bay Packaging employs 2,000 employees in 8 States, approximately 625 in Arkansas. Our subsidiaries in Arkansas are the Arkansas Kraft Corp., Pinecrest Lumber Co., and the Little Rock & Western Corp.

Arkansas Kraft is by far Green Bay Packaging's largest division. The survival and growth of our Arkansas operations depend on it. The total direct and indirect, full- and part-time employment associated with Arkansas Kraft exceeds 5,000, with an annual payroll estimated in the range of $42 million.

At this point, I'd just like to say—and I think it's critical—when you're looking at any type of a decision and using factors, for example, someone had a factor earlier about the impact of taking a certain amount of land out of multiple use and putting it into wilderness would, by this factor method, come out to *x* number of dollars a year. The fallacy there is, if it significantly impacts one person, and in this case, since so much of this 100,000 acres is within our logging region, you have the proverbial straw that breaks the camel's back, and potential problem of not just that $7 million that was eluded to earlier, but something in the range of $42 million, all falling on one corporation. And that, I think, is a very critical point in our testimony.

We have—and Senator Bumpers here is aware of Bruce Netherton's status in Arkansas and J.C. Dellingers and others. We feel we have been excellent corporate citizens and we feel, for all the reasons I just eluded to, that we've been good for Arkansas and a necessary part of Arkansas' economy.

Now, while some of these previous numbers could create the illusion that Arkansas Kraft and Green Bay Packaging are large industrial giants, that really is not true at all. In fact, we are extremely small compared to the large, fully integrated corporations with the country that we must compete with.

When Green Bay Packaging decided to go into the production of linerboard—our normal product is corregated shipping containers which is made up of linerboard which are produced at Arkansas Kraft. When we decided to go into this production of linerboard, many people in our industry though we were just too small to take that larger step. And we felt that we were at a crossroad. We either had to produce our own linerboard—this was, as J.C. mentioned, 18 or 19 years ago—for our own converting plants or risk not being able to obtain it from the large corporations with whom we competed. Lesser people than the Kress family probably would have opted—they are the owners of Green Bay Packaging—probably would have opted not to risk everything on a venture of this size. Indeed, that's exactly what they did. They stuck their neck out a very long way coming to Arkansas.

The decision was made to build the linerboard mill. That was in 1965. After looking all over the United States and Canada, the company officials decided on Arkansas. As J.C. pointed out, they were aggressively courted by AIDC, the Governor and others.

Now, 18 years later, it appears the AIDC, Representative Bethune and perhaps you, Senator Bumpers, may have reduced Green Bay Packaging's presence in Arkansas to a very low priority; at least if you look at the impact of S. 2125 on Arkansas Kraft Corp. S. 2125 is the first step in forcing Green Bay Packaging out of Arkansas. The bill calls for the designation of more than 100,000 acres of land all within our logging area to be off limits forever, for any future logging.

S. 2125 also calls for the designation of the Flatside Pinnacle area as wilderness. I won't get into that. As the others have testified, that potential impact is so severe that it would cause us to be extremely reluctant to make any additional large capital investment in the area. And, as was stated earlier, put into perspective, we would not consider our Morrilton location acceptable if we were looking for a site today; that is, unless S. 2125 is rejected.

There is and should be a great deal of concern about jobs in Arkansas at the present time. Three major reasons for these concerns are, first, Arkansas' unemployment has tended to be higher than the national average. Second, the recent layoffs at International Paper in Pine Bluff and the indirect loss of jobs and income that will ultimately result from those layoffs. And finally, the Arkansas problems are occurring with a backdrop of a gargantuan Federal deficit which promises that his recovery may, in fact, be very short-lived and a new even deeper recession may be in the offing.

Given these concerns, Senator Bumpers, it certainly would appear inappropriate to put the interests of a relatively small but vocal group of environmentalists ahead of the overall best interest of the State of Arkansas, its economy and its people.

Senator BUMPERS. Thank you very much, Mr. Hoffman.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Hoffman follows:]

# STATEMENT OF ROGER P. HOFFMAN

EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT-MILL DIVISION
GREEN BAY PACKAGING INC.
GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN

PRESENTED AT THE LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS
PUBLIC HEARING CONCERNING SENATE BILL 2125
"ARKANSAS WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983"

FEBRUARY 15, 1983

MY NAME IS ROGER HOFFMAN. I SERVE AS EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT FOR THE MILL DIVISION OF GREEN BAY PACKAGING INC.

GREEN BAY PACKAGING EMPLOYS 2,000 EMPLOYEES IN EIGHT STATES, APPROXIMATELY 625 IN ARKANSAS. OUR SUBSIDIARIES IN ARKANSAS ARE: ARKANSAS KRAFT CORPORATION, PINECREST LUMBER COMPANY AND THE LITTLE ROCK & WESTERN RAILWAY CORPORATION.

ARKANSAS KRAFT IS GREEN BAY PACKAGING'S LARGEST DIVISION--THE SURVIVAL AND GROWTH OF OUR ARKANSAS OPERATIONS DEPEND ON IT. THE TOTAL DIRECT AND INDIRECT, FULL AND PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT ASSOCIATED WITH AKC IS ESTIMATED TO EXCEED 5,000 WITH AN ANNUAL PAYROLL IN EXCESS OF $42,000,000. IN ADDITION, ARKANSAS KRAFT, PINECREST AND THE LITTLE ROCK & WESTERN ARE GOOD CORPORATE CITIZENS WITH A REPUTATION FOR EXCELLENCE IN THEIR COMMUNITIES. IN SHORT, WE FEEL WE ARE GOOD FOR ARKANSAS AND ARE AN IMPORTANT PART OF ITS ECONOMY.

WHILE THE PREVIOUS NUMBERS CREATE THE ILLUSION THAT ARKANSAS KRAFT AND GREEN BAY PACKAGING ARE LARGE INDUSTRIAL GIANTS, NOTHING COULD BE FURTHER FROM THE TRUTH--WE ARE INDEED VERY SMALL IN COMPARISON WITH THE LARGE CORPORATIONS WITH WHICH WE COMPETE.

WHEN GREEN BAY PACKAGING DECIDED TO GO INTO THE PRODUCTION OF LINERBOARD (THIS IS THE PRODUCT OF ARKANSAS KRAFT), MANY PEOPLE IN THE INDUSTRY THOUGHT THIS WAS TOO LARGE A STEP FOR AN ORGANIZATION OUR SIZE. WE WERE, HOWEVER, AT THE CROSSROADS--WE EITHER HAD TO

PRODUCE OUR OWN LINERBOARD FOR OUR BOX PLANTS OR, RISK NOT BEING ABLE TO OBTAIN IT FROM THE GIANTS OF THE INDUSTRY. LESSER PEOPLE THAN THE KRESS FAMILY (THE OWNERS OF GREEN BAY PACKAGING) WOULD HAVE SOLD OUT TO THEIR LARGE COMPETITORS RATHER THAN RISK EVERYTHING ON A VENTURE OF SUCH MAGNITUDE.

SO THE DECISION WAS MADE TO BUILD A LINERBOARD MILL. THAT WAS IN 1965.

AFTER LOOKING ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, COMPANY OFFICIALS DECIDED ON ARKANSAS--THEY WERE AGGRESSIVELY COURTED BY THE AIDC, THE GOVERNOR AND OTHERS.

NOW, 18 YEARS LATER, IT APPEARS THAT THE AIDC, REP. BETHUNE AND PERHAPS YOU, SENATOR BUMPERS MAY HAVE REDUCED GREEN BAY PACKAGING'S PRESENCE IN ARKANSAS TO A VERY LOW PRIORITY--AT LEAST IF YOU LOOK AT THE IMPACT OF SENATE BILL 2125 ON ARKANSAS KRAFT CORPORATION. SENATE BILL 2125 IS A FIRST STEP IN FORCING GREEN BAY PACKAGING OUT OF ARKANSAS.

THIS BILL CALLS FOR THE DESIGNATION OF MORE THAN 100,000 ACRES OF LAND, ALL WITHIN OUR LOGGING AREA TO BE OFF LIMITS FOREVER--FOR ANY FUTURE LOGGING.

SENATE BILL 2125 ALSO CALLS FOR THE DESIGNATION OF THE FLATSIDE-PINNACLE AREA AS WILDERNESS. SINCE FLATSIDE IS WITHIN THE 30 MILE LIMIT ESTABLISHED BY CONGRESS (LOCATED 17 MILES FROM AKC), AT THE WHIM OF ANY FUTURE GOVERNOR, OUR MILL COULD BE MADE

A CLASS I AIR QUALITY REGION. SUCH ACTION COULD PUT US OUT OF BUSINESS. ALSO, THE THE POSSIBILITY OF THAT OCCURRING WOULD CERTAINLY KEEP ARKANSAS KRAFT FROM MAKING ANY ADDITIONAL MAJOR INVESTMENTS IN ARKANSAS.

PUT INTO PERSPECTIVE--WE WOULD NOT CONSIDER OUR MORRILTON LOCATION ACCEPTABLE IF WE WERE LOOKING FOR A SITE TODAY--THAT IS UNLESS SENATE BILL 2125 IS REJECTED.

THERE IS, AND SHOULD BE A GREAT DEAL OF CONCERN ABOUT JOBS IN ARKANSAS AT THE PRESENT TIME. THREE REASONS FOR THESE CONCERNS ARE:

FIRST, ARKANSAS' UNEMPLOYMENT IS HIGHER THAN THE NATIONAL AVERAGE;

SECOND, THE RECENT LAYOFFS AT PINE-BLUFF--AND THE INDIRECT LOSS OF JOBS AND INCOME THAT WILL ULTIMATELY RESULT FROM THOSE LAYOFFS;

AND FINALLY, THE ARKANSAS PROBLEMS ARE OCCURRING WITH A BACK-DROP OF A GARGANTUAN FEDERAL DEFICIT WHICH PROMISES THIS RECOVERY MAY BE VERY SHORT-LIVED, AND A NEW EVEN DEEPER RECESSION MAY BE IN THE OFFING.

GIVEN THESE CONCERNS, SENATOR BUMPERS, IT CERTAINLY WOULD APPEAR INAPPROPRIATE TO PUT THE INTERESTS OF A RELATIVELY SMALL BUT VOCAL GROUP OF ENVIRONMENTALISTS AHEAD OF THE OVERALL BEST INTERESTS OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS, ITS ECONOMY AND ITS PEOPLE.

ON BEHALF OF THE DIRECT AND INDIRECT EMPLOYEES OF ARKANSAS KRAFT CORP., PINECREST LUMBER CO. AND THE LITTLE ROCK & WESTERN RAILWAY CORP., AND ON BEHALF OF THE FOREST INDUSTRY, SO VITAL TO THE ARKANSAS ECONOMY, I URGE YOU TO RECONSIDER YOUR POSITION. WE ALL HOPE THAT THIS HEARING IS NOT JUST A FORMALITY--THAT YOU WILL STILL CONSIDER OUR INPUT. WE URGE YOU TO SUPPORT REPRESENTATIVE ANTHONY'S MORE MODERATE APPROACH.

THANK YOU.

Senator BUMPERS. Our last witness on this panel is Bill Gresham. Bill, I didn't know you were with Arkansas Kraft. How long have you been with them?

### STATEMENT OF BILL GRESHAM, ARKANSAS DRAFT CORP. HEBER SPRINGS, AR

Mr. GRESHAM. Since 1980. Thank you very much, Senator Bumpers. I am employed by Arkansas Kraft. My comments today will be my personal thoughts concerning wilderness in Arkansas.

I am Bill Gresham. I was born and raised in Arkansas in Clebourn County, and I currently live in Heber Springs, AR. I have been a practicing professional forester in Arkansas since 1956. My work career has been involved with public foresty, the U.S. Forest Service and Arkansas Forestry Commission, and private forestry, forestry consultant and forest industry.

For 9 years, until 1980, I was State forester and director of the Arkansa Forestry Commission agency. In this span of time, I have worked in all regions of Arkansas, primarily in the Ouachitas and Ozark regions of the State.

In my carrer, I have worked very closely for the protection of Arkansas' forest resources, which invoved wild fires and insect disease problems. With this in mind, I can't help put be concerned with designating large areas of forest land as wilderness where activities for protection are to be drastically limited. Wildfires caused by man or nature are no respectors of boundaries and could conceivably get out of hand and destroy large areas of our forest areas.

In designated wilderness areas, fire suppression is restricted to only men and hand tools and there is no mechanized equipment allowed. This presents a real problem if fires occur on high fire danger days. Fires spread fast, and on high fire danger days a quick attack is very necessary. If it takes several hours to walk to and begin suppression action on the fire, it would be doubtful that men and hand tools would be capable of suppressing the fire due to the size and intensity.

Likewise, insect outbreaks such as the southern pine beetle are a current threat to most pine areas of the State and would be more prone to get started and out of hand where stands of susceptible species are left too dense and in a weakened condition as they reach maturity.

Again, control of such outbreaks are very limited in wilderness areas. The best method of controlling southern pine beetle outbreaks is to cut the infested trees and remove them from the area, thereby reducing the insect population and minimizing future attacks. This method is not allowed in designated wilderness areas. Some current designated wilderness area in the national forests in Arkansas have already experienced this problem and currently have the most active infestations of southern pine beetle in the State. In one specific area, there is 2,000,000 board feet of timber that is laying on the ground.

Over the years, I have been involved and had input into countless processes called planning methods to determine what is needed, where it's needed and how much. Through the Resource Planning Act, our national forests were evaluated from all angles as to uses that could provide the public some use they desired from their public lands, since conceivably it belongs to everybody.

Then the wilderness use was emphasized for further review and analysis by the Roadless Area Review for inclusion in the National Wilderness System. Not being satisfied with the first round, the U.S. Forest Service was asked to have Roadless Area Review II because someone or group felt their pet area was left out and that timber cutters and bulldozers were poised just ready to level it for development. Even now, we still have areas being pushed that have not met either the RARE I or RARE II criteria used to evaluate potential areas for wilderness inclusion.

I ask you where will it stop, or will it ever? The U.S. Forest Service has spent thousands of man hours developing an evaluation system that had countless public hearings and spent millions of dollars evaluating suggested areas, but still areas that did not make the grade are being pushed around the system that Congress approved. I suggest we use the system or do away with it.

Since the concept of forest wilderness is highly subjective, I can readily say that I have worked in and experienced the feeling of being in a wilderness areas hundreds of times to my career. These areas were not designated areas, but they still exist and will be there for many generations to come. I say this because God had a wilderness area plan in his scheme of creation without the Resource Planning Act. Roadless Area Review or even Congress. His plan involved terrain and natural barriers such as bluffs, steep hollows and the like, that have and will continue to defy extensive development by man.

Such areas, some large areas I might add, are located all over the national forest in Arkansas. These areas are currently open to the public who want to enjoy them as wilderness without being so designated by Congress.

I feel we have spent far too many tax dollars already trying to satisfy a small segment of our forest users. They already have what they're looking for if they will just get off the main roads and trails and enjoy it.

Thank you very much for the opportunity to comment on this bill, Senator.

Senator **Bumpers**. Thank you, Bill. Bill, in one part of your statement, you state that in designated wilderness areas fire suppression is restricted to only men and hand tools, and no mechanized equipment is allowed. I don't believe that's correct.

Mr. **Gresham**. I believe there are no mechanized equipment allowed in a wilderness area.

Senator **Bumpers**. Well, on a normal basis that's true. But in wilderness areas all over the country firefighting is allowed. As matter of fact, in some places in California, they usually keep fire roads that are available to firefighting equipment.

Mr. **Gresham**. Well, this is the understanding that I had on the designated ones we have, that what has been done——

Senator **Bumpers**. I'll check that out, because that's the first time anyone has raised that point.

Mr. **Gresham**. That's a real concern because so many of them you would be walking several miles to a fire, say on foot, if you didn't have a road system. But if you've got a road system, does it meet the criteria of the wilderness? So it's a point that you could lose the whole wilderness.

Now, I know some people say that's a natural occurrence, fire is. Sure, we agree that fire has been a natural occurrence. But in this modern day and time, it has to be contained or it won't stay just in the wilderness areas.

Senator **Bumpers**. I think the Forest Service develops a fire fighting plan for each wilderness area depending on the topography and that sort of thing. So I think we may both be right here, but I'll check it out. And I appreciate your raising the question.

Mr. **Gresham**. Well, it's something that needs to be seriously thought about in this wilderness deal.

Senator **Bumpers**. J.C., if I got your two daughters a job here in Arkansas, would that alleviate any of your opposition?

Mr. **Dellinger**. It would help a lot.

Senator **Bumpers**. Let me just address this concern that Arkansas Kraft has raised, and this morning Jerry Virden with Pinecrest raised. I want to say for the record that the citizens of this State value Arkansas Kraft and its sister corporations very highly. And I can tell you that there is absolutely no intention on the part of this Senator, and I think I also speak for Senator Pryor and Congressman Bethune, to jeopardize your economic viability in any way. We'll do everything we can, within certain limits, at least, to address the chief concerns that you have expressed here today. We consider you fine corporate citizens providing employment to a lot of people. And the question is, is the bill compatible or can it be made compatible with your interests. I'd like to think that it could.

As far as the Clean Air Act is concerned, since 1977 only one area in the United States has been redesignated from class II to class I. There was some discussion this morning that the Governor could, by a stroke of a pen, upgrade Flatside, which seems to be the target of attention where the Clean Air Act is concerned. Even under existing law, if the Governor chose to redesignate Flatside, for example, from class II to class I, it would be necessary to go through a rather lengthy proceeding that's set out in the law of 1977 for making that change.

Are you familiar with the language in the West Virginia wilderness bill? The only bill in which a prohibition against redesignating areas was included, was the West Virginia bill, which provided that none of those wilderness areas could be redesignated class I. It was a statutory prohibition.

I don't know that we can get that done for Arkansas, with Congressman Seiberling objecting on the House side. It might be possible to do that on the Senate side. Just let me ask you, Mr. Hoffman, how would that affect your attitude about the bill?

Mr. **Hoffman**. I think that's certainly a critical issue, Senator Bumpers. That would be——

Senator **Bumpers**. Well, let me downgrade the question somewhat. The law as it now exists does give the Governor considerable discretion, but, I say, he can't just wake up one morning and say, "I'm made at Arkansas Kraft and I'm going to redesignate this area as class I." He can't do that.

But just to alleviate the concerns that you've expressed to me in a letter—which I apologize for not having already answered—what if we added language to provide that the Arkansas State Legislature would be the only entity in the State that could reclassify the area from class II to class I? Would that alleviate your concerns?

Mr. **Hoffman**. We still—I have a problem and I'm sure—I'm not one of the Kress family and I'm only speaking what I think is toward their interest. But if you were an investor, hypothetically, you know how the economy goes through cycles. There are times when jobs are not an issue. There are times when we, as a country, put environmental on a higher priority. Now, the Clean Air Act is a relatively limited experience. It's only been in place since 1977. And our investments in timberland and planting are 30-year and 40-year investments. So with that kind of a background, if any time a Governor or a State body wanted to, and was given the authority by Congress to do something with the area surrounding a wilderness area to designate it class I, I'd still be uncomfortable with it. I would sure like to look into that West Virginia——

Senator **Bumpers**. Well, bear in mind the Congress can also change its mind, and often does.

Mr. **Hoffman**. You know, in all fairness, Senator Bumpers, that is a great concern of mine, as well. If Congress does change its mind, the closer we are situated to any wilderness area, the greater our concern is, because it may be preempted. The State may be entirely preempted and it may be a Washington decision.

However unlikely it seems, when you're making decisions today that are going to impact 20 and 30 years from now, which we do every day in our business, it is troublesome. We feel very comfortable with Governor Clinton and we were comfortable—in fact, our people supported you when you ran for Governor. But who's to say what's going to happen down the road? And there may be times when linerboard mills are not very popular and the closer we are to wilderness area, the greater the concern is.

Senator **Bumpers**. Well, the reason I raised the question about Congress being rather unpredictable, is that I think that if I were Arkansas Kraft, I'd rather have the law as it is now with a provision written into this bill that only the Arkansas Legislature could upgrade areas. As long as I'm in the Senate, I'll promise you I'll make every effort possible to make sure no such reclassification ever takes place to jeapordize your economic viability. But I think that the Arkansas Legislature would be much more sensitive to the value of Arkansas Kraft to the economy of Arkansas than Congress might be on any given day. That's the reason I raised the question as to whether or not that would be satisfactory to you—to provide that the legislature, rather than the Governor, would have that authority.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Certainly that also is a move in the right direction. And it almost sounds like we're conceding Flatside already.

Senator BUMPERS. No; I know the timber value of Flatside is also important to you, and I understand that.

Bill, you were forestry director when I was Governor, so let me direct this question to you. Are you familiar with the Forest Service testimony given in May of last year in the House hearing where the Forest Service testified that the allowable cut in Arkansas exceeds the take, on the average over the past several years, by 21 million board feet a year. In other words, the Ouachitas and the Ozarks in Arkansas have produced and continue to produce 21 million board feet a year that they could cut above the demand. And if all of these areas are removed from harvesting and made wilderness areas, you would still have a 7 million board feet a year cushion. Are you familiar with that?

Mr. GRESHAM. I'm not familiar with that testimony, but I know I've seen those figures exhibited, because it's based on inventorying process that, oh, the Forest Service and even the companies have for predicting what their allowable cuts are on the lands that they're managing.

There's a side—that's a true figure, but there is some other things I think that enters into that in the management plan scheme of the national forest through the National Forest Planning Act, which you're familiar with. If the plans have—the timber that's cut on these forests have to go through a pretty good process to be allowed to get this timber out of the forest. And if the general public has a feeling, you know, through some—for some specific reason that that timber, even though it's there and even though it's allowable cut, it don't need to be cut, it probably won't be cut. So that is something that—that sounds——

Senator BUMPERS. But that would be the case whether this bill passes or not.

Mr. GRESHAM. That would be the case regardless, that's true. I think that what we need to do on these National Forest Systems is, if we have allowable cut and that allowable cut is a viable management of that forest, it should be put where it is needed; that is, in the economy of the State where that forest is.

Senator BUMPERS. J.C., how much timber for the past several years have you taken out of Flatside?

Mr. DELLINGER. I don't know for sure. We have cut some in there. In fact, one of our earlier timber purchases was in that Flatside area. But in the last 5, 6 years, I'd say none.

Senator BUMPERS. Well, you know the Forest Service states that all these areas together conform 4.7 percent of the commercial timber in the national forests in Arkansas, and a little less than 1 percent of the commercial timber in the State. I've told you in my office, and I'm going to tell you now, it seems to me that protecting these areas is really not excessive in the scheme of things. But that's the reason we have you here, to let you express your concerns and apprehensions about that, because we not only want Arkansas Kraft to be good citizens, we want them to be happy enough that they will expand. We need the employment. Conway County needs it and the State of Arkansas needs it, and we don't want to jeopardize your position.

But my question is, if 1 percent of the commercial timber available in the State is removed by a wilderness bill, do you think that is sufficient, Mr. Hoffman, to warrant an adverse decision by your company?

Mr. HOFFMAN. One of the problems, Senator, is when you look at 1 percent and then look at the State, and then you look at what's a reasonable distance to haul timber to your sawmill, it's—it becomes a bigger issue that you're looking at; 100,000 acres primarily in our logging area. So it tends to be more concentrated. It also—I guess there is a million ways you could look at it.

Mr. DELLINGER. Roughly indirectly 30 percent of our wood supply comes from either our own purchases or from our chip supplier purchases. Is that what you are——

Mr. HOFFMAN. Yeah. See, you're looking at 30 percent, Senator, and if we take and superimpose—if we take 100,000 acres out of the area of Arkansas that we're currently logging, the impact is going to be that those bidding for Forest Service land will have less acreage to bid on and the average price per sale is going to go up; and it's hard to say what that's going to ultimately come down to. We know we are relatively a high cost wood mill compared to the people that are farther south than us. We are near the top of the pine belt and so anything that happens to make us be a higher cost mill, eventually we get to the point where we just can no longer compete with the large new mills that are a little bit farther south than we are.

Senator BUMPERS. Mr. Hoffman, I was just looking over all the areas that are in this bill. Do you all occasionally buy up in the Leatherwood and Penhook areas? Are those areas that you would buy from?

Mr. DELLINGER. I can't—we haven't bought one in that area. I think we bid on some in there. We have a chip supplier who gets their timber out of those areas.

Senator BUMPERS. I see. I was just looking at Flatside, which is 10,735 acres. According to the Forest Service, Flatside contains four-tenths of 1 percent of the available timber on the National Forests, which translates into less than one-tenth of 1 percent of all the timber in the State. Does that strike you as very devastating, J.C.?

Mr. DELLINGER. I have no problems with the percentage. It's prudent percentage in some other location.

Mr. HOFFMAN. J.C. would feel more comfortable if it was next to Weyerhaeuser's plant.

Senator BUMPERS. Gentlemen, does anybody have anything additional they'd like to say? You've answered my questions and answered them well. Yes?

Mr. **Netherton**. You mentioned that no area had been downgraded or upgraded to class I air quality.

Senator **Bumpers**. Are you thinking about two areas on Indian reservations out west?

Mr. **Netherton**. They're class I, aren't they now?

Senator **Bumpers**. They are class I. That was at their request. I did misspeak myself a while ago. There are two areas out west on Indian Reservations where the Indians themselves asked that the area be reclassified. Those are the only two areas. No area has been reclassified where there was any opposition in it.

Mr. **Netherton**. I thought in Arkansas both existing wilderness areas were class I.

Senator **Bumpers**. They were designated class I by the 1975 Wilderness Act—Caney Creek and the Upper Buffalo. Is that what you're thinking about?

Mr. **Netherton**. That area. Well, Representative Bethune states in his Congressional Record, June 20, 1983——

Senator **Bumpers**. I'm sorry. I didn't understand you.

Mr. **Netherton**. Ed Bethune submitted to Congress June 20, 1983, and put in the Congressional Record that these two areas in Arkansas were class I, two wilderness areas.

Senator **Bumpers**. They are. That's Caney Creek and Upper Buffalo. They were already classified class I at the time of the Clean Air Act's passage.

Mr. **Netherton**. So there are some class I areas in Arkansas? The only wilderness areas in Arkansas are class I?

Senator **Bumpers**. that is exactly right. There are several class I areas in the United States that were classified as class I when the 1975 Eastern Wilderness Act was passed. What I'm saying is that only two small areas on Indian reservations have ever been upgraded from class II to class I since the Clean Air Act passed in 1977. I want to make sure we're clear on that.

Mr. **Netherton**. Yeah.

Senator **Bumpers**. OK. Gentlemen, thank you very much. You've been a fine panel.

## STATEMENT OF GERTRAUD GOOLSBY, SHERWOOD, AR

Ms. **Goolsby**. My name is Trudy Goolsby. I live in Sherwood and I teach in the Little Rock area. I like to hike and canoe, and I'm a member of the Ozark Society and the Ozark Highland Trail Association. I am for establishing the wilderness areas in Arkansas.

I realize that the timber companies and natives who live around these areas don't want to give up their right to exploit any part of the national forests. But I say that the city provides the people out in the country with good hospital care, extensive shopping areas, colleges, and cultural enrichment. The people in the country should be willing to give the city something in return. We cannot all live in the country, but we need to have quite places to refresh our minds.

We spend money on buildings and maintaining museums in order to preserve our heritage. Here is an opportunity to have living museums for our children to see what the Ozarks were like before men intervened.

I came to this country from overcrowded Europe, where the smallest piece of land has been put to use. I appreciate it so much more that here in Arkansas there are places that aren't spoiled that I can see and explore. America is one of the few countries in the world where untouched places and civilization are so close together.

Let's keep America and Arkansas unique.

Senator **Bumpers**. Ms. Goolsby, thank you very much for your testimony.

Our next witness is Fran Alexander.

## STATEMENT OF FRAN ALEXANDER, NAIL, AR

Mrs. **Alexander**. My name is Fran Alexander. I am by occupation a full-time mother, and am here today representing only myself and my two children. I am a private landowner of some pine and hardwood timber land in south Arkansas, but currently live with my family on 40 acres inside the Ozark National Forest region. I'm the fifth generation of a south Arkansas timber owning family, so timber concerns are not new to me.

I've come here today to try to use a language common to both sides of this issue, the language of money. Money talks so it's said, so what is wilderness worth?

First and foremost, we have to confess that we don't have all the answers to growing perfect trees every year. If we did, we who raise trees would have no problems in this country with fire, ice, and storm damage; no problems with pine bark beetles; nor with oak wilt; no dutch elm diseases; no gypsy moths; no root rot; et cetera, et cetera.

Second, we have to understand if we are looking for answers to our costly problems, we should look right under our noses. Good old Mother Nature has managed to make the big system work decade after century after millinnium to produce the species of plants and animals that we are using today. Supposedly, our brains have been evolving into more refined tools as well. Unfortunately, the brains that cannot comprehend that human survival depends on every bit of biological information we can find are busy wiping out life forms at a worldwide rate, some have estimated to be one species per day. I have also read that they may be one per hour.

What has this got to do with wilderness, and wilderness with money? Well, these tiny bits of land we have left in this Nation are as close as we can come to the real thing; forest unmanaged to death by humans and not artificial. That is nature's answer book.

The timber industry must comprehend that timber agriculture, for timber is indeed a crop, had been evolved darn fast, way past the Stone Age mentality of cut, plant and cut if it is to make money in the future. Continuing stunts such as setting a banquet table of even-age pines for the pine bark beetle is foolish.

Nature changes a little bit each day and gets along fine, except with the humans who prefer to pick a species and force it to become a dominant plant, whether it is suited to that assigned role or not. This is a dollar today the quickie way method of timber management, and is going to be our undoing.

Wilderness areas mean money to industry because they are free laboratories of silt, plants, and animals paid for by the American taxpayer. They contain some of the last gene pools of continually evolving wild species which we have to learn from. This information is worth money. Time is money, and wilderness furnishes both by simply existing as a guide to how a normal forest functions to maintain itself. Why try to reinvent trees? It is cheaper just to save the answers the forest has waiting for us until we stupid humans can figure them out.

Dr. Garrison Wildes, a specialist in corn genetics, has said, "In their wilderness state, both plants and the diseases which attack them are forever adapting to each other through the evolutionary process. These diseases mutate new forms of attack, and the new plants, new forms of resistance."

In my hand is soil from the floor of the woods near my home. It is a miniature wilderness that would take almost forever to explore. Every species living there is the product of millions of years of history having evolved under the harshest conditions of competition and survival. In terms of money, the information in my hand is priceless because money cannot make a tree--but this can.

In studying for the answers to plant mysteries, we may discover new uses for what grows in our woods. Remember, Arkansas is the only known place in North America with enough diamonds in one spot to justify even a tiny diamond mine. The only one. Maybe in our wilderness, we will discover a marvelous cure for a disease or unlock an agricultural secret that is just here and nowhere else on Earth. Let's start being deserving humans. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mrs. Alexander follows:]

## WILDERNESS HEARING STATEMENT 2/15/84

MY NAME IS FRAN ALEXANDER. I AM BY OCCUPATION A FULL-TIME MOTHER, AND AM HERE TODAY REPRESENTING ONLY MYSELF AND MY 2 CHILDREN. I AM A PRIVATE LAND-OWNER OF SOME PINE AND HARDWOOD TIMBERLAND IN SOUTH ARKANSAS, BUT CURRENTLY LIVE WITH MY FAMILY ON 40 ACRES INSIDE THE OZARK NATIONAL FOREST REGION. I'M THE FIFTH GENERATION OF A SOUTH ARKANSAS TIMBER-OWNING FAMILY, SO TIMBER CONCERNS ARE NOT NEW TO ME.

I'VE COME HERE TODAY TO TRY TO USE A LANGUAGE COMMON TO BOTH SIDES OF THIS ISSUE...THE LANGUAGE OF MONEY. MONEY TALKS, SO IT'S SAID,SO WHAT IS WILDERNESS WORTH?

FIRST AND FOREMOST, WE HAVE TO CONFESS THAT WE DON'T HAVE ALL THE ANSWERS TO GROWING PERFECT TREES EVERY YEAR. IF WE DID, WE WHO RAISE TREES WOULD HAVE NO PROBLEMS IN THIS COUNTRY WITH FIRE, ICE, AND STORM DAMAGE; NO PROBLEMS WITH PINE BARK BEETLES; NOR WITH OAK WILT; NO DUTCH ELM DISEASE;NO GYSPY MOTHS; NO ROOT ROT; ETC,ETC.

SECONDLY, WE HAVE TO UNDERSTAND IF WE ARE LOOKING FOR ANSWERS TO OUR COSTLY PROBLEMS, WE SHOULD LOOK RIGHT UNDER OUR NOSES. GOOD OLD MOTHER NATURE HAS MANAGED TO MAKE THE BIG SYSTEM WORK DECADE AFTER CENTURY AFTER MILLENNIUM TO PRODUCE THE SPECIES OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS THAT WE ARE USING TODAY. SUPPOSEDLY OUR BRAINS HAVE BEEN EVOLVING INTO MORE REFINED TOOLS AS WELL. UNFORTUNATELY, THE BRAINS THAT CAN NOT COMPREHEND THAT HUMAN SURVIVAL DEPENDS ON EVERY BIT OF BIOLOGICAL INFORMATION WE CAN FIND ARE BUSY WIPING OUT LIFE FORMS AT A WORLD-WIDE RATE SOME HAVE ESTIMATED TO BE ONE SPECIES A DAY. (1.)

WHAT HAS THIS GOT TO DO WITH WILDERNESS AND WILDERNESS WITH MONEY? WELL, THESE TINY BITS OF LAND WE HAVE LEFT IN THIS NATION ARE AS CLOSE AS WE CAN COME TO THE REAL THING,FOREST UNMANAGED BY HUMANS AND NOT ARTIFICIAL--NATURE'S ANSWER BOOK. THE TIMBER INDUSTRY MUST COMPREHEND THAT TIMBER AGRICULTURE, FOR TIMBER IS INDEED A CROP, HAD BETTER EVOLVE DARN FAST---WAY PAST THE STONE-AGE MENTALITY OF CUT, PLANT, AND CUT--- IF IT IS TO MAKE MONEY IN THE FUTURE. CONTIUING STUNTS SUCH AS SETTING A BANQUET TABLE OF EVEN-AGE PINES FOR THE PINE BARK BEETLE IS FOOLISH.

NATURE CHANGES A LITTLE EACH DAY, AND GETS ALONG FINE, EXCEPT WITH THE HUMANS WHO PREFER TO PICK A SPECIES AND FORCE IT TO BECOME A DOMINANT PLANT WHETHER IT IS SUITED TO THAT ASSIGNED ROLE OR NOT. THIS IS A DOLLAR-TODAY-THE -QUICKIE-WAY METHOD OF TIMBER MANAGEMENT, AND IS GOING TO BE OUR UNDOING.

WILDERNESS AREAS MEAN MONEY TO INDUSTRY BECAUSE THEY ARE FREE LABORATORIES OF SOIL,PLANTS, AND AMIMALS PAID FOR BY THE AMERICAN TAXPAYER. THEY CONTAIN SOME OF THE LAST GENE POOLS OF CONTINUALLY EVOLVING WILD SPECIES WHICH WE HAVE TO LEARN FROM. THIS INFORMATION IS WORTH MONEY,TIME IS MONEY, AND WILDERNESS FURNISHES BOTH BY SIMPLY EXISTING AS A GUIDE TO HOW A NORMAL FOREST FUNCTIONS TO MAINTAIN ITSELF. WHY TRY TO REINVENT TREES ? --IT IS CHEAPER TO JUST SAVE THE ANSWERS THE FOREST HAS WAITING FOR US

UNTIL WE STUPID HUMANS CAN FIGURE THEM OUT.

DR. GARRISON WILKES, A SPECIALIST IN CORN GENETICS, HAS SAID,"IN THEIR WILDERNESS STATE, BOTH PLANTS AND THE DISEASES WHICH ATTACK THEM ARE FOREVER ADAPTING TO EACH OTHER THROUGH THE EVOLUTIONARY PROCESS. THESE DISEASES MUTATE NEW FORMS OF ATTACK,[AND] THE PLANTS NEW FORMS OF RESISTANCE."(2.)

IN MY HAND IS SOIL FROM THE FLOOR OF THE WOODS NEAR MY HOME. "IT IS A MINIATURE WILDERNESS THAT WOULD TAKE ALMOST FOREVER TO EXPLORE ...... EVERY SPECIES LIVING THERE IS THE PRODUCT OF MILLIONS OF YEARS OF HISTORY HAVING EVOLVED UNDER THE HARSHEST CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION AND SURVIVAL."(3.)IN TERMS OF MONEY, THE INFORMATION IN MY HAND IS PRICELESS BECAUSE MONEY CAN NOT MAKE A TREE,...BUT THIS CAN.

IN STUDYING FOR THE ANSWERS TO PLANT MYSTERIES, WE MAY DISCOVER NEW USES FOR WHAT GROWS IN OUR WOODS. REMEMBER, ARKANSAS IS THE ONLY KNOWN PLACE IN NORTH AMERICA WITH ENOUGH DIAMONDS IN ONE SPOT TO JUSTIFY EVEN A TINY DIAMOND MINE--- THE ONLY ONE. MAYBE IN OUR WILDERNESSES WE WILL DISCOVER A MARVELOUS CURE FOR A DISEASE OR UNLOCK AN AGRICULTURAL SECRET THAT IS JUST HERE AND NOWHERE ELSE ON EARTH.

THERE ARE GREAT AND WONDERFUL REWARDS BEING FOUND IN OUR WORLD OF DIVERSITY. IN CLOSING, I WANT TO SHARE THIS TERRIFIC PIECE OF INFORMATION I READ RECENTLY." IN 1960, A CHILD SUFFERING FROM LEUKEMIA HAD ONLY ONE CHANCE IN FIVE OF REMISSION. NOW THANKS TO DRUGS PREPARED FROM A TROPICAL FOREST PLANT, THE ROSY PERIWINKLE, THE CHILD HAS FOUR CHANCES IN FIVE."(4.) SO... LET'S KEEP OUR OPTIONS OPEN AND CHERISH WILDERNESS. PLEASE STOP QUESTIONING WHETHER WILDERNESS IS "DESERVING LAND" OR NOT--ALL LAND, ALL PLANTS, ALL ANIMALS ARE DESERVING OF SURVIVAL----LET'S START BEING DESERVING HUMANS. THANK YOU.

## LIST OF REFERENCES

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2. "MODERN FARMING DAMAGES SEED BASES,"BY ROBERT A. JONES/LOS ANGELES TIMES. THE HUNTSVILLE (ALA.) TIMES (JUNE 10, 1974)P.12.

3. "AN INTRODUCTION BY EDWARD O. WILSON," THE NATURE CONSERVANCY NEWS, (NOV/DEC. 1983), P. 4.

4. "BY SAVING WILD SPECIES, WE MAY BE SAVING OURSELVES," BY NORMAN MYERS, THE NATURE CONSERVANCY NEWS, (NOV./DEC. 1983), P.7.

Senator **Bumpers**. Thank you.

Mrs. **Alexander**. And Senator Bumpers, I want to thank you. You're the best listener I've ever seen in my life.

Senator **Bumpers**. Mr. McFarland is our next witness.

## STATEMENT OF JOHN DAVID McFARLAND III, GEOLOGIST, ARKANSAS GEOLOGICAL COMMISSION

Mr. **McFarland**. Senator Bumpers, my name is John David McFarland. I am a geologist for the Arkansas Geological Commission. I am here today, though, as a private citizen. I support the establishment of the 11 wilderness areas representing less than 5 percent of the publicly owned national forests in Arkansas as indicated in the Bumpers-Pryor and Bethune bills.

I grew up in Fayetteville with the Ozarks as my backyard. As a boy, I hiked, camped, fished, and hunted throughout the Ozarks. I floated its streams and photographed its beauty. As I grew up, I continued these activities. I came to know and love certain places and went back to them year after year.

Consider then, my dismay that, as the years passed, some of these places were, in my mind, destroyed. The timber was harvested, new roads were constructed, the streams were choked with silt; the local ecosystem was altered in some irrevocable way. Now, we have the opportunity to preserve a few of the more outstanding natural areas of Arkansas, and I say take it.

I would like to briefly address one of the objections I've heard to the wilderness concept, namely the prospect of locking up potentially valuable minerals. I can only address the Ozarks with any personal authority, for it is in those mountains that I have conducted most of my geological studies. In light of my studies, I judge the mineral potential of the proposed wilderness areas of the Ozarks to be poor. I cannot say this of the Ouachitas, for there are mineral resources known or suggested by the geologic data within some of its wilderness areas.

Specifically, I'd like to address what John Gray had to say about the petroleum potential. The petroleum potential of the Ouachita region, in general, has received a lot of attention recently. It has only been in the last few years that the Ouachita overthrust has been recognized as a potential hydrocarbon reservoir area. Now, petroleum geologists are espousing the great potential of the Ouachitas and the possibility of discovering giant oilfields.

The current state of our geological knowledge of the Ouachitas demonstrates that these pronouncements are somewhat speculative, as no one has yet discovered any economically producible petroleum in the Ouachitas. By the same token, and with the same possibility, the Ouachitas may be completely barren of recoverable hydrocarbons. The true and, in my opinion, most likely situation will lie somewhere between the two extremes.

The proposed wilderness areas in the Ouachitas make up less than 4 percent of the national forest. Therefore, I cannot see that the establishment of these areas would inhibit in any great way the exploration or development of the hydrocarbon potential of the Ouachitas.

In summary, it is my feeling that the potential value of the mineral resources in the 11 proposed wilderness areas is insignificant when compared to the intrinsic and aesthetic values of those areas.

I thank you for your time and consideration.

[The prepared statement of Mr. McFarland follows:]

February 15, 1984

Senator Dale Bumpers, Ladies and Gentlemen:

My name is John David McFarland III. I am a geologist for the Arkansas Geological Commission. I am here today as a private citizen. I support the establishment of the 11 Wilderness areas representing less than ~~6~~5% of the publicly owned National Forests in Arkansas as indicated in the Bumpers-Pryor and Bethune bills.

I grew up in Fayetteville with the Ozarks as my backyard. As a boy, I hiked, camped, fished, and hunted throughtout the Ozarks. I floated its streams and photograpged its beauty. As I grew up I continued these activities. I came to know and love certain places and went back to them year after year. Consider then, my dismay that as the years passed some of these places were, in my mind, destroyed. The timber was harvested, new roads were constructed, the streams were choked with silt -- the local ecosystem was altered in some irrevocable way. Now we have the opportunity to preserve a few of the more outstanding natural areas of Arkansas and I say take it.

I would like to briefly address one of the objections I've heard to the wilderness concept, namely the prospect of locking up potentially valuable minerals. I can only address the Ozarks with any personal authority, for it is in those mountains that I have conduced most of my geological investigations. In light of my studies I judge the mineral potential of the proposed wilderness areas of the Ozarks to be poor. I cannot say this of the Ouachitas for there are mineral resources known or suggested by the geologic data within some of its wilderness areas.

It has been estimated that 15 million tons of recoverable coal may underlie the Belle Starr Cave area. This 15 million tons represents only about 1.5% of the estimated one billion tons of recoverable coal in the Arkansas Valley. (Current coal production in Arkansas is around 100,000 tons annually.) When you compare this 15 million tons to the national coal researves estimated to be 428 billion tons it shrinks to insignificance.

The petroleum potential of the Ouachita region in general has received a lot of attention recently. It has only been in the last few years that the 'Ouachita Overthrust' has been recognized as a potential hydrocarbon reservoir area. Now petroleum geologists are espousing the "great potential" of the Ouachitas and the possibilities of discovering giant oil fields. The current state of our knowledge of the Ouachitas demonstrates that these pronouncments are somewhat speculative as no one has yet discovered any economically produceable petroleum. By the same token and with the same possibilities the Ouachitas may be completely barren of recoverable hydrocarbons. The true and, in my opinion, the most likely situation will lie somewhere between these two extreams. The proposed wilderness areas of the Ouachitas make up less than 4% of the National Forest; therefore, I cannot see that the establishment of these areas would inhibit in any great way the exploration or development. of the hydrocarbon potential of the Ouachitas.

In summary it is my feeling that the potential value of the mineral resources in the 11 proposed wilderness areas is insignificant when compared to the intrinsic and aesthetic values of those areas.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

John David McFarland III
3206 Dorset Drive
Little Rock, Arkansas 72204

Senator **Bumpers**. Thank you, Mr. McFarland.

In all fairness to John Gray this morning, I believe he did testify that with modern drilling techniques there isn't any area in this bill that couldn't be drilled.

Mr. **McFarland**. I agree. With directional drilling, you could easily get to any of these areas.

Senator **Bumpers**. So I hope and pray that that big deposit of oil is there, because as I said, even if this bill passed, it woudn't keep one barrel from being recovered.

Mr. **McFarland**. Right.

Senator **Bumpers**. Bill Pell is our next witness.

## STATEMENT OF BILL PELL, LITTLE ROCK AR

Mr. **Pell**. Thank you, Mr. Bumpers. I plan to abbreviate my talk somewhat and also skip around a bit.

My name is Bill Pell. I'm speaking here as a private citizen and resident of Arkansas. I am a professional ecologist and I have done several experiments on the value of wilderness and other undeveloped lands nationwide. I am well acquainted with the Federal laws and guidelines pertaining to wilderness.

It's clear to me that each of these areas that are in your bill fully qualify under the provisions of the Eastern Wilderness Act and subsequent interpretations. They also meet, to a large extent, the standards set forth in the Wilderness Act of 1964.

I want to digress here just a minute to talk about the discrepancy between the areas recommended in the RARE II process by the Forest Service and recommended by your bill. I think that the Forest Service has been presented as having done a very thorough, objective job. I would like to challenge that assumption, and I'll do so with one specific example, Leatherwood, which many people have commented on. It is a tremendous area with lots of tremendous natural ecological features.

It turns out that the Forest Service has recognized this themselves for some time. The Leatherwood area has been a special interest area, I believe, since 1974. And their own regulations call for prohibition of motor vehicles, no timber cutting, et cetera. This is approximately 7,700 acres. So if the gentlemen—if the county judge from Stone County was still here, I would like to respectfully inform him that he's violating Federal regulations by driving down to the creek.

Leatherwood, East Fork, Penhook, Faltside, the areas that appear to be in contention, in my opinion, fully qualify as wilderness; and each of them has tremendous features, features of tremendous ecological importance.

Each of these areas provide much needed contrasts to the reminder of Arkansas national forest lands. Much of this land, 94 percent of it in fact, is heavily exploited both for timber and recreational activities involving motor vehicles. Without some intact areas to contrast with such environments, we have no basis for comparing the results of our management practices with the potential of the landscape left to its own devices.

The 11 new proposed wilderness areas would provide this important balance and checking system. Most of us in support of S. 2125 said here, as we have today, that places like East Fork and Leatherwood, Faltside and Penhook, don't need special protection, that they will stay the way they are regardless of what Congress does. This is simply not the case. We have seen roads going into areas that have been left alone for many, many decades and this is what would happen to the remaining wilderness areas. Large, new, permanent roads will be constructed. Timber management activities will increase. Recreational vehicles will be allowed to increase in numbers in these areas.

I've observed this process in national forests throughout the United States. Where timber roads formerly would have been abandoned following use, we now find gravel highways. I always want to say super highways in some cases, because they are wide enough and sturdy enough to support some vehicles passing one another. This is a relentless process, one that seems to have a momentum of its own and it will not stop in the boundaries in the 11 areas of the proposed wilderness. These areas will lose their wilderness qualities within a decade, unless protected formally as wilderness.

I urge the members of the subcommittee to actively support S. 2125. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Pell follows:]

## STATEMENT OF BILL PELL, PRIVATE CITIZEN, TO THE SENATE PUBLIC LANDS SUBCOMMITTEE

My name is Bill Pell, and I am speaking here as a private citizen and resident of Arkansas. I am a professional ecologist, and have worked in the fields of botany and ecology for the last 10 years. During that time, I have been employed by three universities, a non-profit conservation organization, and a state conservation agency. I have considerable experience evaluating wilderness areas and other undeveloped lands nationwide, and I am well acquainted with federal laws and guidelines pertaining to wilderness.

The eleven areas in Senate Bill 2125 include virtually all the unprotected wilderness left in Arkansas. I say this from first-hand experience, having traveled throughout this state and explored its most remote places, including all the existing wilderness areas and all but one of the proposed wilderness areas in Arkansas. In my opinion, Leatherwood, Blackfork Mountain, East Fork, Belle Starr and the seven other roadless areas in S.B. 2125 represent the last opportunities to protect real wilderness in the mountainous portions of Arkansas.

I have hiked in and studied 10 of the 11 proposed additions to the Wilderness System (Richland Creek is the single exception). It is clear to me that each of these areas fully qualifies under the provisions of the Eastern Wilderness Act and subsequent interpretations. They also meet the standards set forth in the Wilderness Act of 1964: each area retains its "primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation." Moreover, each area clearly offers outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation, and they all contain ecological, geological and other features of high scientific, educational, and scenic value.

Natural features of note include old-growth and even virgin forests, extensive rocky glades, unusual wetlands, and pristine waterways. And it is not just well-known areas like Blackfork Mountain and Hurricane Creek that harbor such features. Leatherwood has an excellent system of cedar glades and dry forests intermixed with moist ravines. East Fork includes at least two upland swamps and many natural stands of shortleaf pine, natural community types that are not protected anywhere in the Ozarks. Penhook embraces many miles of one of the wildest streams in the Interior Highlands. And Flatside and Dry Creek encompass major watersheds in regions where every surrounding watershed is very intensively managed for timber production.

Most important, these areas provide much-needed contrasts to the remainder of Arkansas's National Forest land. Most of this land--94 percent of it, in fact--is heavily exploited, both for timber and through various recreational activities involving motorized vehicles. While it has a beauty of its own, most of this managed timber land is rather monotonous, and the signs of continuing heavy human influence are everywhere. Without some intact areas to contrast with such environments, we have no basis for comparing the results of intensive management practices with the potential of the landscape left to its own devices. The ten new proposed wilderness areas would provide this vitally important check and balance. They would also serve as models of systems that are self-sustaining, not dependent on fossil fuel subsidies.

Those of us who support Senate Bill 2125 often hear the opinion that places like East Fork and Leatherwood and Penhook don't need special protection, that they will "stay the way they are" regardless of what Congress does. This is simply untrue. Unless Congress acts to protect these lands, they will go the way of the rest of the National Forest: large, new, permanent roads will be constructed; timber management activities will increase; recreational vehicles will be allowed to invade in increasing numbers; in short, each of these areas will become so accessible and so intensively managed, that any semblance of their wilderness character will be lost forever.

I have observed this process going on in our national forests throughout the United States. Where timber roads formerly would have been abandoned following use, we now find gravel highways wide enough for semi-trailer rigs to pass one another. These are permanent roads, opening the door to more and more clearcutting, more and more traffic. The process is a relentless one, one that seems to have a momentum of its own. And it will not stop at the gates of the eleven wilderness areas you are considering today. Unless you move formally to protect these areas as wilderness, they will be gone within a decade. I urge the members of this subcommittee to actively support S.B. 2125. Thank you.

Bill Pell
5409 W. 10th Street
Little Rock, AR 72204

Signed Bill Pell Date: February 15, 1984

Senator **Bumpers**. Bill, thank you.
Katie.

## STATEMENT OF KATIE GUION, JASPER, AR

Ms. **Guion**. Thank you, Senator. Before I read my statement, I would like to present in testimony, in reference to the gentleman who is here from Arkansas Kraft, who questioned whether the Wilderness Act would not allow fighting fires or diseases and insect control. This is from the hearing before the Subcommittee on Public Lands and National Parks of the Committee on Interior Affairs, House of Representatives, May 26.

Congressman Seiberling has said—this a direct quote: "The Wilderness Act specifically permits measures necessary to control fire, insects and disease."

I mention that because he felt that would not be possible under the wilderness designation. And wilderness also allows other uses to protect the health and safety of people inside wilderness areas including search and rescue operations. So to that extent, I would have to say I couldn't agree with your fears that wilderness would cut off thay type of activity.

Senator **Bumpers**. Thank you for clarifying that, Katie. Katie, would you pull the microphone just a little closer, please?

Ms. **Guion**. I have also come here today to express my strong support for wilderness preservation and for the wilderness bills of Representative Bethune and Senators Bumpers and Pryor.

I have chosen to live in Newton County, which is a rugged and remote area with few of the conveniences of the modern city. I am building a house there, because to live in such a beautiful and peaceful place is very important to my happiness and peace of mind. Regardless of whether a person lives in the city or the country, it cannot be denied that each one of us feels the need to be able to leave behind the very stressful conditions of the world today and go to a place where peace and serenity can renew our spirits. It is for this reason that our national parks are suffering from overuse, and it now looks like there will have to be limits on the number of people who can float the Buffalo National River, because the river cannot support the number of people who wish to enjoy it.

Some people will argue that making a wilderness area virtually cuts that area off to many people because of its roadless condition. But at this point, I would like to bring up the very important fact that these areas do represent less than 5 percent of the national forest, which does leave 95 percent of the forests accessible to anyone who cannot or will not walk. It does set aside a very small amount for those of us who wish to be able to truly escape the sounds and smells of the combustion engine. And that is not such a small percentage of the population as some people would believe. We are a percentage that is steadily growing along with the increasing interest in health and fitness.

The national forest is supposed to be the land of many uses, but its history is one of many abuses. At this point, the most important use appears to be for commercial purposes. However, I'm glad to testify that this land does not belong to the timber companies or the mining companies or the Federal Government; in fact, it doesn't really "belong" to any of us. It is merely in our care and we are meant to be stewards of the land. This is a job that we have not done very well so far, and S. 2125 gives us a chance to make up for some of our past errors.

With this in mind, how can we pass up the chance to set aside the small amounts of natural forest that remain? Once these areas are gone, they are gone and that's all there is to it. We will not see them again in our lifetimes, nor will our children or grandchildren.

I'd also like to add one resource of the forest, that is of particular interest to me, is soil. I'm a soil scientist by profession and registered in the State of Arkansas as a professional soil classifier. I'd like to emphasize the importance of a stable soil to watershed protection and water quality. A stable soil is one that supports a cover of plants, and in a clear-cut situation, there is no plant cover and there are massive amounts of erosion taking place, which not only pollutes the nearest stream but also destroys the productivity of that soil for a very long time.

Mostly I'm here today because I am really afraid, afraid of what this world is going to be like in 30, 40, or 50 years. I guess every generation has had its fears for the future of the world, but no generation has ever had to contemplate the environmental disasters that we face today. And it really scares me, because if I can't go out and enjoy the simple pleasures of a clear view, green trees, healthy forest, free flowing streams, then there really won't be much pleasure left in life at all.

The United States is supposed to be such a progressive country, but what kind of example are we setting for the other nations of the world if we can't even have enough foresight to set aside what little wild lands we have now, and how can we expect them to do any better? It is time to acknowledge the fact that these lands have far greater value to us in years ahead as a living, breathing, cleansing, and recycling forest than any calculated commercial value. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Guion follows:]

KATIE GUION
JASPER, AR

WILDERNESS STATEMENT

I HAVE COME HERE TODAY TO EXPRESS MY STRONG SUPPORT FOR WILDERNESS PRESERVATION AND FOR THE WILDERNES BILLS OF REPRESENTATIVE BETHUNE AND SENATORS BUMPERS AND PRYOR.

I HAVE CHOSEN TO LIVE IN NEWTON COUNTY, A RUGGED AND REMOTE AREA WITH FEW OF THE CONVENIENCES OF A MODERN CITY, AND I AM BUILDING A HOUSE THERE BECAUSE TO BE ABLE TO LIVE IN SUCH A BEAUTIFUL, PEACEFUL PLACE IS VERY IMPORTANT TO MY HAPPINESS, AND PEACE OF MIND. REGARDLESS OF WETHER A PERSON LIVES IN THE CITY OR THE COUNTRY IT CANNOT BE DENIED THAT EACH ONE OF US FEELS THE NEED TO BE ABLE TO LEAVE BEHIND THE VERY STRESSFUL CONDITIONS OF THE WORLD TODAY, AND GO TO A PLACE WHERE PEACE AND SERENITY CAN RENEW OUR SPIRITS. IT IS FOR THIS REASON THA OUR NATIONAL PARKS ARE SUFFERING FROM OVERUSE AND IT NO LOOKS LIKE THERE WILL HAVE TO LIMITS ON THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO CAN FLOAT THE BUFFALO NATIONAL RIVER BECAUSE THE RIVER CANNOT SUPPORT THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO WISH TO ENJOY IT.

SOME PEOPLE WILL ARGUE THAT CREATING A WILDERNE AREA VIRTUALLY CUTS THAT AREA OFF TO MANY PEOPLE BECAUSE OF IT'S ROADLESS CONDITION, BUT AT THIS POINT I WOULD LIKE TO BRING UP THE VERY IMPORTANT FACT THAT THESE ARE REPRESENT LESS THAN 5% OF THE NATIONAL FOREST, THAT LEA

95% ACCESSIBLE TO ANYONE WHO CANNOT OR WILL NOT WALK, BUT IT SETS ASIDE A VERY SMALL AMOUNT FOR THOSE OF US WHO WISH TO BE ABLE TO TOTALLY ESCAPE THE SOUNDS AND SMELLS OF THE COMBUSTION ENGINE. AND WE ARE NOT SUCH A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION AS SOME PEOPLE WOULD BELIEVE, WE ARE A PERCENTAGE THAT IS STEADILY GROWING ALONG WITH THE INCREASED INTEREST IN HEALTH AND FITNESS.

THE NATIONAL FOREST IS SUPPOSED TO BE THE LAND OF MANY USES, BUT ITS HISTORY IS ONE OF MANY ABUSES, AND AT THIS POINT THE MOST IMPORTANT USE APPEARS TO BE FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES. THIS LAND DOES NOT BELONG TO THE TIMBER COMPANIES OR THE MINING COMPANIES, OR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, IN FACT IT DOESNT REALLY "BELONG" TO ANYONE, IT IS MERELY IN OUR CARE AND WE ARE MEANT TO BE STEWARDS OF THE LAND, A JOB WE HAVE NOT DONE VERY WELL SO FAR. YOUR BILL SENATOR BUMPERS, IS A CHANCE TO MAKE UP FOR SOME OF OUR PAST ERRORS WITH THIS IN MIND, HOW CAN WE PASS UP THE CHANCE TO SET ASIDE THE SMALL AMOUNTS OF NATURAL FOREST THAT REMAIN. ONCE THESE AREAS ARE GONE, THEY ARE GONE AND THATS ALL THERE IS TO IT. WE WILL NOT SEE THEM AGAIN IN OUR LIFETIMES, NOR WILL OUR CHILDREN OR OUR GRANDCHILDREN.

MOST OF ALL I AM HERE TODAY BECAUSE I AM REALLY AFRAID, AFRAID OF WHAT THIS WORLD IS GOING TO BE LIKE IN 30, 40, OR 50 YEARS. I GUESS EVERY GENERATION HAS HAD ITS FEARS FOR THE FUTURE OF THE WORLD, BUT NO GENERATION HAS EVER HAD TO CONTEMPLATE THE ENVIRONMENTAL DISASTERS THAT WE

FACE TODAY, AND IT REALLY SCARES ME BECAUSE IF I CANT GO OUT AND ENJOY THE SIMPLE PLEASURES OF A CLEAR VIEW, GREEN TREES, HEALTHY FOREST, FREE FLOWIN STREAM, THEN THERE REALLY WONT BE MUCH PLEASURE LEFT IN LIFE.

THE UNITED STATES IS SUPPOSED TO BE SUCH A PROGRESSIVE COUNTRY, BUT WHAT KIND OF EXAMPLE ARE WE SETTING FOR THE OTHER NATIONS OF THE WORLD IF WE CANT EVEN HAVE ENOUGH FORESIGHT TO SET ASIDE WHAT LITTLE WILD LANDS WE HAVE NOW, AND HOW CAN WE EXPECT THEM TO DO ANY BETTER? IT IS TIME TO AKNOWLEDGE THE FACT THAT THESE LANDS HAVE FAR GREATER VALUE TO US IN YEARS AHEAD AS A LIVING, BREATHING, CLEANSING RECYCLING FOREST THAN ANY CALCULATED COMMERCIAL VALUE.

AS A SOIL SCIENTIST, REGISTERED IN THE STATE OF ARKANSAS AS A PROFESSIONAL SOIL CLASSIFIER, I WOULD ALSO LIKE TO STATE THAT THE PRACTICE OF CLEAR-CUTTING CAUSES EXTREME LONG-TERM DAMAGE TO THE SOIL PRODUCTIVITY AND FERTILITY. THIS SHOULD BE A SERIOUS CONSIDERATION FOR THE FRAGILE SOILS OF THE OAUCHITA AND OZARK MOUNTAINS SOILS.

Senator **Bumpers**. Katie, thank you, and thank every member of the panel for your fine testimony and for hanging around so late to stay with us.

Our next witness is Finley Vinson.

## STATEMENT OF B. FINLEY VINSON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD, FIRST COMMERCIAL BANK, LITTLE ROCK, AR

Mr. **Vinson**. Thank you, Senator Bumpers. I appreciate very much your coming to Little Rock to conduct this hearing. I think it is a contribution to the public welfare.

I am B. Finley Vinson. I've lived here for 35 years. I am chairman of the board of First Commercial Bank in Little Rock. I've spent most of my life as a banker. I'm particularly familiar with the State's economy.

As chairman of the city of Little Rock Advertising and Promotion Commission the last 10 years or so, Senator, as you know, I've become pretty well familiar with the tourism business in this country, not just Arkansas.

I've been a lifelong sportsman and I strongly support the Arkansas wilderness bill introduced by you and Senator Pryor, S. 2125. I think the establishment of these 11 areas as wilderness in our national forests is economically one of the best investments Arkansas could ever make. I say this for several reasons. Aside from providing a diversity of wildlife habitat through these uneven, age-old growth forests, tourism is becoming the biggest business in Arkansas. Very few people in Arkansas realize that tourism brings more dollars to this State than anything else we have. So economically, this makes sense.

Arkansas outdoorsmen and those who visit us spent more than $40,000,000 on hunting, fishing and other outdoor related activities in 1980. These expenditures are increasing rapidly.

One of the greatest attractions for industry is our quality of life. I've sat, as you know, and you have, for year after year trying to attract industrialists to Arkansas. And we win on quality of life as much as we win on anything else: our water, our air, our forests, our rivers, our hills, the outdoors. It's here and it's easy to get to.

So the attraction of industry today depends on a lot of things, including mountain climing, horse racing. It's all here. It's here for the people to enjoy and that attracts industry.

The proposed area known as Flatside, which has been talked about more than any others since I have been here today, is the area closest to the largest concentration of citizens in the State of Arkansas. It's long been recognized by not only the Park Service but citizens of central Arkansas for scenic and unique features. I commend you for including this area as a proposed wilderness area. I urge the speedy passage of this legislation, and I thank you very much for the opportunity to visit a few minutes with you about it.

Senator **Bumpers**. Finley, thank you for a very impressive statement.

Our next witness is Nathanial Griffin.

## STATEMENT OF NATHANIAL GRIFFIN, LITTLE ROCK, AR

Mr. **Griffin**. Thank you for your patience, Senator. I think that many of the comments that I will make will simple echo points that have already been made by other speakers today.

I am Nathanial Griffin, and I am speaking as a private citizen in support of S. 2125, the Arkansas Wilderness Act of 1983.

Wilderness represents one of Arkansas' greatest and most fragile assets. Once lost, it can never be regained. Yet failure to act decisively to protect this small fragment of unspoiled Arkansas will place these assets at risk.

Few States in the Union possess a more unspoiled and attractive rural environment. Americans picture Arkansas as a State of great scenic beauty and high quality of life. Yet, many native Arkansans often fail to understand just how unique our natural environment really is in modern, metropolitan America. In recent years, unspoiled nature has become an important underpinning for the State's economy. Tourists visit Arkansas to float our rivers, fish our lakes, hunt our forests, and to just relax in an unspoiled environment. Many people are moving here as full-time residents and, interestingly, population growth is most rapid where open space amenities are most abundant.

S. 2125 proposes to designate 177,000 acres of land in the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests as wilderness. This represents only 6 percent of Federal forest lands in the State. Viewed from a broad perspective, the amount of land involved in this proposal is inconsequential. Yet, many of Arkansas' most unique natural areas are involved. As wilderness, this land will be of lasting value to all of us. As timberland, it will generate minimal revenues at the price of destroying a unique and irreplaceable asset.

The argument that these areas are needed for timber production is totally without foundation. In fact, the economic argument is entirely on the other side of the coin. Long-term tourism will return much more to us than logging those wild areas. The proposed wilderness sites have marginal timber potential. This is not to say that forestry isn't important to Arkansas. It is. But, timber production should be emphasized in areas best suited for that purpose. Remote inaccessible property characterized by thin soils and steep slopes simply doesn't qualify as prime timberland.

In summary, we must not allow these areas to be exploited for short-term gain. I urge you to move decisively to extend permanent protection of designated wilderness status to all 11 proposed areas. We will all be better off for it.

Senator **Bumpers**. Our next witness is Bob Irving.

## STATEMENT OF ROBERT S. IRVING, PRESIDENT, R.S. IRVING & ASSOCIATES, INC.

Mr. **Irving**. Senator Bumpers, members of the committee, my name is Bob Irving and I am president of R.S. Irving & Associates, a natural resource consulting firm based in Little Rock.

We have undertaken numerous ecological studies for Federal and State agencies in Arkansas. We support wholeheartedly S. 2125.

Wilderness serves a number of objectives and many of those have been spelled out today. We are concerned with two of these, the preservation and national diversity, and scientific study. The Ozark and Ouachita biological systems are marvelously complex, diverse and rare, not only because of many rare and threatened species located there, but there are many assemblages of plants and animals as well, and two, their own interrelationships.

We have only really begun to understand these communities. Only recently have we begun to inventory our plants and animals of these hill communities, and two, there have been very, very few scientific studies that have been conducted probing such questions of productivity and nutrient cycling. Yet, at the same time, we really are begining to undertake those kind of systematic scientific studies and many, many of the communities are being permanently altered in the face of modern and accelerated timber management practices.

Very quickly, many of these areas will no longer be available for study. The insights to the questions that we are asking or probing into these areas are not trivial or academic kinds of questions. Really we are looking to such basic questions as how to manage our watersheds now in future, game and nongame species management, commercial forest production, and that is only but a few of the topics of such subjects.

S. 2125 gives us the opportunity to preserve and protect a fair representation of the Ozarks and Ouachitas. Each of the proposed 11 areas is unique with its own blend of natural plant and animal communities. With time, these areas will gradually revert to something approaching their ancestral state; and thus give future scientists opportunities to ask questions not possible today. Anything less than the acreage asked for in S. 2125 will be a loss of significant scientific opportunities of untold value to our own survival. Thank you, Senator.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Irving follows:]

STATEMENT OF ROBERT S. IRVING
R.S. Irving & Associates, Inc.

February 15, 1984

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:
R.S. Irving and Associates is a natural resource consulting firm and we have undertaken numerous ecological studies and professional reports in Arkansas for state and federal agencies. We support S.B. 2125.

Wilderness is an alternative management concept mandated by Congress's charge to the Forest Service. It serves a number of objectives and we are concerned with 2 of these: the preservation of natural diversity and scientific study. The Ozark and Ouachita biologic systems are marvelously complex and diverse. Not only are there many rare and threatened species,but there are many unique assemblages of plants and animals each with there own interrelationships. Yet, we have only begun to understand these biologic communities. Only recently has there been any attempt to undertake a systematic inventory and that work is far from complete. So, too, there have been few scientific studies of these forest systems focusing on such basic questions as productivity, mineral and nutrient cycling, and ecologic interdependencies. At the same time as these scientific inquiries the forests of the Ozarks and Ouachitas are rapidly being altered under the accelerated pace of modern forest management. Many, many of the species, communities and interrelationships of which we are so ignorant are being lost before we have had a chance to understand them. And the scientific questions we ask are not idle, academic questions but are vital to the well-being of are own species. Insights into watershed management, game and non-game species management, commercial forest production, and medicine are but a few of the possible benefits from such labors.

S.B. 2125 gives us the opportunity to preserve and protect a fair representation of the Ozarks and Ouachitas. Each of the proposed 11 areas is unique with its own blend of natural plant and animal communities. With time these areas will gradually revert to something approaching their ancestral state and thus give future scientists opportunities to ask questions not possible today. Anything less than the acerage asked for in S.B. 2125 will be a loss of significant scientific opportunities of untold value to our own survival.

Senator **Bumpers**. Thank you, Bob.
Al.

## STATEMENT OF A.W. PHILLIPY, PRESIDENT, PETIT JEAN AUDUBON SOCIETY

Mr. **Phillipy**. Senator, it's a pleasure to meet you and talk with you the first time.

I represent approximately 60 members of the newest official Audubon chapter in the State, the Petit Jean Audubon Society, which is Faulkner, Perry, and Conway Counties combined. My name is Al Phillipy and I'm from Greenbriar, AR. I have a wife and three children. We are property owners. I'm also the owner of a direct sales organization involving selling in 14 counties in Arkansas.

As I mentioned earlier, I'm the president of the Petit Jean Audubon Society. I'm here in support of S. 2125.

About 4 years ago, I visited the Richland Creek area for the first time. The 17 mile drive with springs in the heart of that area impressed me. I felt that I was in the wilderness.

My personal hiking and camping experience in the Richland Creek area, during the past several years, has been superior to that of any area in the State of Arkansas. Not only spiritual inspiration and solitude, but a real sense of what American heritage is all about has been afforded me. Other hikers and campers I've met there were from all parts of the United States, and agreed that they were getting a real taste of our magnificent past.

It is already too late for many States to save wilderness of their own. Our natural State is more than 90 percent developed with quality areas diminishing rapidly. Because we do not have to purchase these areas that still remain in Arkansas, let's count our blessings and preserve what God has given to us. What remains is all that ever can remain and our duty is to insure the future of Arkansas wilderness. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Phillipy follows:]

[illegible] 15,1984

Petit Jean Audubon Society
#10 Laurel Plaza
Conway, Arkansas

I beseech this legislature to support only Bumpers' and Bethune's bill and to give no consideration to Representative Beryl Anthony's bill (2452). To do otherwise would be utter nonsense and a grave mistake.

My personal hiking and camping experience in Richland Creek area during the past several years has been superior to that of any area in the state of Arkansas. Not only spiritual inspiration and solitude, but a real sense of what "American Heritage" is all about has been afforded me. Other hikers and campers I've met were from all parts of the U.S. and agreed that they were getting a "real taste" of our magnificent past.

It is already too late for many states to save wilderness areas of their **own**. Our "Natural" state is more than 90% developed with quality areas diminishing rapidly. Because we do not have to purchase these areas that still remain in Arkansas, let's count our blessings and preserve what God has given to us. What remains is all that ever can remain and our duty is to ensure the future of Arkansas Wilderness.

Sincerely,
Petit Jean Audubon Society

R W Phillipy

R. W. Phillipy - President

Senator **Bumpers**. Thank you, Al and all of the panel for being with us today and being patient and waiting to speak. I appreciate it very much.

Bob McKinney is our next witness.

## STATEMENT OF ROBERT McKINNEY, ARKANSAS CANOE CLUB

Mr. **McKinney**. Thank you, Senator. Hopefully, we've saved the best for last on this part of the presentation, I'm not sure.

I'm speaking on behalf of the Arkansas Canoe Club, which was organized to promote conservation and safe canoeing on Arkansas rivers and springs. At the present time, our club has approximately 300 family memberships. Our members come from all parts of the State and all walks of life. Our club strongly supports S. 2125.

Arkansas is widely known as the natural State, and the protection of these areas as wilderness will greatly enhance its reputation. Our members visit and enjoy these proposed areas on a frequent basis. While we call ourselves a canoe club, we've also been known to hike through these proposed wilderness areas and national forests. There are four areas that we think are particularly important, that would be because of the special protection afforded to the streams flowing through these areas. They are Richland Creek, Hurricane Creek, East Fork, and Penhook.

We make regular outings to canoe these streams, and they represent some of the finest canoeing in Arkansas. Protection of these streams in their natural state will allow future generations to enjoy Arkansas as it was seen by the first settlers. The Forest Service initially proposed that the Richland Creek area be 6,290 acres in size. This small area would exclude significant portions of the Richland Creek watershed. Without protection, environmental impacts in this excluded area would negatively affect water quality within the wilderness area. S. 2125 proposes to make the Richland Creek area approximately 11,000 acres in size, which will include the head waters. This is a logical and sound decision, which the Canoe Club strongly supports.

While the other seven proposed areas do not offer streams that can be canoed, they offer an excellent opportunity for hiking and other forms of recreation. There have been a number of arguments raised against wilderness areas in Arkansas and a number of witnesses today have responded to these arguments. If the committee will carefully review the testimony, it will find that these arguments are without merit. Recreation and tourism are major economic activities in our State, and wilderness will enhance their growth. Wilderness is part of our American heritage of explorers and pioneers, and protecting these 11 areas of wilderness will be preserving our heritage.

On behalf of the Arkansas Canoe Club, I would like to recommend that this committee and the U.S. Senate adopt S. 2125 without amendment. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. McKinney follows:]

ARKANSAS CANOE CLUB
P. O. BOX 742 FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS 72701

Written Statement
of Robert McKinney on behalf of the
ARKANSAS CANOE CLUB

Submitted at a Hearing of the U.S. Senate
Subcommittee on Public Lands
on S. 2125
Honorable Dale Bumpers, Presiding

February 15, 1984

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am submitting this written statement in conjunction with my oral statement before this committee. I am speaking on behalf of the Arkansas Canoe Club, which was organized to promote conservation and safe canoing on Arkansas rivers and streams. At the present time our club has approximately 300 family memberships. Our members come from all parts of the State and from all walks of life. Our club strongly supports S. 2125, which would designate eleven areas in the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests as national wilderness areas.

Arkansas is widely known as "the natural state" and protection of these areas as wilderness will greatly enhance this reputation. Our members visit and enjoy these proposed areas on a frequent basis. While we call ourselves the Canoe Club, we have also been known to hike through these proposed wilderness areas in the national forests. There are four areas that we think are particulary important because of the special protection that would be afforded to the streams flowing within these areas. They are Richland Creek, Hurricane Creek, East Fork, and Penhook. We make regular outings to canoe these streams and they represent some of the finest canoing in Arkansas. Protection of these streams in their natural state will allow future generations to enjoy Arkansas as it was seen by the first settlers.

The Forest Service initially proposed that the Richland Creek area be 6290 acres in size. This small area would exclude significant portions of the Richland Creek watershed. Without protection, environmental impacts in this excluded area could negatively affect water quality within the wilderness area. S. 2125 proposes to make the Richland Creek area approximately 11,000 acres in size, which will include the headwaters. This is a logical and sound decision. The Arkansas Canoe Club strongly urges the Senate to adopt this larger size. The significant portions of the other three watersheds are included within the proposed areas.

While the other seven proposed areas do not offer streams that can be canoed, they offer an excellent opportunity for hiking and other forms of recreation. There have been a number of arguments raised against wilderness areas in Arkansas, and a number of witnesses today have responded to these arguments. If the Committee will carefully review the testimony, it will find tnese arguments are without merit. Recreation and tourism are major economic activities in our state, and wilderness will enhance their growth. Wilderness is part of our American heritage of explorers and pioneers, and protecting these eleven areas as wilderness will be preserving our heritage.

On behalf of the Arkansas Canoe Club, I would like to recommend that this committtee and the U.S. Senate adopt S. 2125 without amendment. Thank you for your time and attention.

Senator **Bumpers**. Bob, thank you.

Our next witness is Alice Andrews.

## STATEMENT OF ALICE ANDREWS, LITTLE ROCK, AR

Ms. **Andrews**. I, too, hope that the best is last. I have tried to abbreviate my statement a good bit, simply because so many of the things have been said.

My name is Alice Andrews. I'm a medical technologist at the clinical laboratory at the VA hospital here in Little Rock. I've been an outdoor enthusiast for many years and have hiked most of the proposed wilderness areas and canoed many of the streams. I feel like I know them rather well.

It's a privilege for me to be able to speak on behalf of wilderness, and I heartily endorse S. 2125 and H.R. 2917 for all of the 11 proposed wilderness areas. Both bills cover essentially the same areas and represent only about 6 percent of the national forest land in Arkansas. I think it's an exceedingly small, very conservative request. Something like 25 percent to 35 percent would be more to my liking of the public lands preserved.

I have lived in—I've lived in France for a year, and am familiar with Europe having no significant wilderness areas left. I lived in Central America and Honduras for 3 years and saw just massive destruction of primitive, virgin forest land simply burned for firewood. I have visited Nepal and the Himalayas where there was massive cutting of all timber, to the point where there is no timber in a great deal of the areas. Now, it's going to take a great many years to repair that damage. There has been some replanting done.

I would like to see Arkansas be able to avoid that, to learn from those lessons. Without being too mealy mouthed, I totally oppose Mr. Anthony's disappointing, self-serving bill, 2452, which would protect only about 2 percent of the Arkansas National Forest. It leaves out many of the choice areas previously mentioned, particularly the Flatside Pinnacle which is the closest to Little Rock, beautiful parts of Richland Creek, the Leatherwoods, the East Fork and Belle Starr Cave area. There have been already too many compromises, and I'm very much in favor of not losing any more land.

Why have wilderness? We've had a lot of fine evidence presented today related to the scientific, aesthetic, cultural, economic, and recreational reasons. I'd just like to briefly comment on two.

Can I do this quickly?

Senator BUMPERS. Don't let that bother you. Go ahead and finish.

Ms. ANDREWS. I was sure I could do this before the bell went off.

Wilderness provides us a living library and laboratory to preserve and study our wonderful flora and pine in Arkansas. Research methods so far have not revealed all of the important scientific secrets of wild things these places hold. Each and every critter is important.

In the clinical laboratory where I spend most of my time, we spend a great many hours per day dealing with controls and reference material and standards to assure that the tests we do on blood and other kinds of specimens has a real reliability to the physician in making a rapid diagnosis and performing treatment to his patient. I would like to draw a small analogy in saying that, by setting aside substantial parcels of land that we can use as reference material, only then can we make really intelligent and informed decisions regarding agriculture, wildlife, water resources, and even flood control.

Aldo Leopold said, "Wilderness assumes an unexpected importance as a laboratory for the study of land health." I think if we err in managing our land resources, perhaps those wilderness laboratories can allow us time to correct our course before irreparable damage is done.

Aesthetically, I have just two more small comments. We happen to live on a small planet with limited resources. As its custodians, if we don't lead the way in taking care of it with both love and wisdom, then who will? Preserving some undeveloped areas for ourselves and future generations is, I believe, an indicator of responsible citizenship.

We live in an environment of rapid change and space age. In contrast, we need quite a lot of wild places, where little or no change occurs. It's only here that we can renew strength and spirit and insure a sense of continuity in our endeavors.

Arkansas is really blessed with quality wilderness areas which can still be preserved. Wilderness legislation will protect habitats for wildlife and rare plants. It will help protect upper watersheds and headwaters of several important streams, and it will provide unique recreational opportunities. What we do here in Arkansas does make a difference both nationally and internationally. We can really set some fine examples, I believe.

Most Arkansans, I think, want the legislation represented in Senate bill 2125. Over 35 organizations have supported this legislation, with their members reflecting a large proportion of our populace. So let's get it passed as soon as possible. We may be last in a number of respects, but let's not be last in wilderness.

Many thanks from me, personally, to Senators Bumpers and Pryor, and Congressman Bethune. I think you've shown a lot of courage and leadership and farsightedness in sponsoring these bills. I personally appreciate your good humor and patience in listening to us all day long, and I'd also like to thank the committee for hearing our comments.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Andrews follows:]

SENATOR BUMPERS

MEMBERS OF THE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

I am Alice Andrews, a registered medical technologist and work at the V. A. Hospital in the Clinical Laboratory.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak on behalf of wilderness through this legislative hearing.

I believe there is overwhelming scientific, aesthetic, economic, cultural and recreational evidence to support wilderness designation for all 11 proposed areas in Senate bill 2125 introduced by Senator Bumpers and co-sponsored by Senator Pryor and House bill 2917 introduced by Representative Ed Bethune.

WHY HAVE WILDERNESS?

We happen to live on a small planet with limited resources. As its custodians, if we don't lead the way in caring for it with the wisdom and love of enlightened people, who will? Preserving some undeveloped areas for ourselves and future generations to enjoy is surely an indicator of responsible citizenship.

Both bills cover essentially the same proposed wilderness areas and amount to a very conservative 6% of national forest land in Arkansas. This is an exceedingly small request; preserving 25 to 35 % of public lands would be more to my liking.

I am totally opposed to Mr. Beryl Anthony's bill, 2432 which protects only about 2 % of Arkansas national forest and leaves out many highly desirable areas such as Flatside, closest to Little Rock; large parts of beautiful Richland Creek, the Leatherwoods, Penhook, East Fork and the Bell Starr Cave area. This bill is a disappointingly self-serving timber-interest bill.

With the abundance of evidence presented today in support of wilderness, I would like to mention just two of my five interests or reasons for wilderness. The scientific - in wilderness, we are provided habitat, a living library and laboratory in which to preserve and study our diverse flora and fauna. Research has not revealed all the secrets that wild things and places may hold.

In the clinical laboratory, where I spend most of my time, many hours are used daily evaluating quality control methods and data, i. e. known reference and control material is utilized when performing laboratory tests to assure that physicians are given reliable test results for the rapid diagnosis and treatment of their patients.

Only by setting aside substantial parcels of undeveloped land in different areas as a reference or standard for comparison, only then can we make informed decisions regarding agriculture, wildlife, water resources and flood control. Aldo Leopold, a wilderness devotee and conservationist said, "Wilderness assumes an unexpected importance as a laboratory for the study of land health". Then, if we err in managing our land resources, our wilderness laboratory, our reference area should allow us to correct our course before irreparable harm is done.

My second reason is the aesthetic aspects of wilderness. Most of us live in an environment of rapid change, "high-tech", space age speed. In contrast, we need quiet, serene, wild places where little or no change occurs. Here we renew strength of spirit and assure a sense of continuity in our endeavors.

Arkansas is one of the few states left with quality wilderness areas which can still be preserved. Wilderness legislation will protect habitat for wildlife and rare plants, will help protect upper watersheds and headwaters of several streams and will provide recreationally unique opportunities.

I believe most Arkansans want the legislation represented in Senate bill 2125; over 30 organizations support this legislation with their members reflecting a cross-section of the populace, so lets get it passed now!

Many thanks to Senators Bumpers and Pryor and to Representative Bethune for their leadership and far-sightedness in sponsoring this legislation to preserve some wilderness. Thanks to the committee for hearing our comments.

Alice Andrews
3817 Compton
Little Rock, AR 72205
15 February 1984

Senator Bumpers. Thank you very much, Alice.

Our next witness is Jerry Starnes of the Ozark Highlands Trail Association.

## STATEMENT OF JERRY STARNES, FAYETTEVILLE, AR

Mr. Starnes. Thank you. I am Jerry Starnes and I'm here on behalf of myself as a recreational motorcyclist, subcontracting contractor and as a hiker. I am a member of the board of directors of the Ozark Highlands Association. I am in favor of the Senate bill 2125 as it stands, plus the addition of the Indian Creek area, which our president of our club has already mentioned.

I have been a Forest Service volunteer for nearly 2 years now, involved in the building and maintenance of the Ozark Highlands Trail and I'm also involved in the maintenance and cleanup of the camping grounds to keep them open in the off-season. I truly believe that designating it as wilderness area would be beneficial to this State as public and private entities are concerned. I am for Senate bill 2125. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Starnes follows:]

Jerry Starnes
Rt. 2 Box 291
Fayetteville, AR 72701
February 14, 1984

Energy and Natural
Resources Committee

Dear Sirs:

I am speaking for myself as a motorcyclist, subcontracting carpenter, and as a hiker and a member of the Board of Directors of the Ozark Highlands Trail Association. I am in favor of Senate Bill 2125 as it is, plus the addition of the Indian Creek area.

I have been a forest service volunteer, and have been involved in the building and maintainance of the Ozark Highlands Trail for approximately two years. I recently assisted in a volunteer program to keep certain camp areas open for not only hikers but hunters or anyone else useing them during the off season.

I truly believe that it would be in the best interest of not only myself but other hikers that the Wilderness Bill (Senate Bill 2125) passes. But as a source of private and public income for our state.

Sincerely yours,

Jerry Starnes

Jerry Starnes
Hiker

Senator **Bumpers**. Jerry, thank you, and thank you for all of the voluntary work you've done for the Forest Service.

Our next witness is Barbara Meyer. Barbara.

## STATEMENT OF BARBARA D. MEYER, BELLA VISTA, AR

Ms. **Meyer**. I'm Barbara Meyer and I'm from Bella Vista, AR. I am pleased to have the opportunity to be here today as a private citizen. I recommend the most speedy possible enactment of Senate bill 2125, and I don't feel that anything less will do.

Ample testimony has been given here on technical, economic, and environmental aspects of the wilderness proposal and so I will add my personal testimony as to why I'm in Arkansas——

Senator **Bumpers**. Barbara, will you pull the microphone a little bit closer to you, please?

Ms. **Meyer** [continuing]. As to why I'm in Arkansas and why I appear before you today.

In the early 1970's, I discovered Arkansas while here on vacation. By 1978, my home was under construction; and in April 1979, I became a retired permanent resident in Bella Vista with my family. I had no business interests at that time. I came for one reason, wilderness: The woods, the hills, the streams, the clean air, and the clean living for my young sons. I did not know how quickly all that could change.

I moved to Benton County, AR, which turned out to be one of the fastest growing areas in this country "to get away from it all." My friends and neighbors in Bentonville/Bella Vista and the Rogers area moved here for much the same reason as I. But by virtue of our coming, each of us has helped to spoil, through progress, the rugged wilderness of the country which drew us here in the first place.

In listening to some of the backwoods landowners who are only concerned with driving to their deer camps, I may not be the only naive one here today. I have been fortunate enough, since moving here, to range extensively east and south of Benton County, and I have found spectacular wilderness areas, more so than I dreamed existed in this part of the United States. So I'm more happy than ever that I chose Arkansas as my home.

This renewed my pledge to stay in Arkansas and I might add that no one here has ever refused the $1 million that are brought into this State. I know firsthand that to keep progress and population growth from reaching further and further into these wilderness areas that legislation must be enacted. It would be ideal if we would just leave certain areas alone, but you and I both know that that is not going to happen unless we make it official.

We must, therefore, be true to our nature as lawmakers and regulators. We must dictate to ourselves that in certain areas on this ever-growing globe, no matter how great the pressures, we will not disturb it. We have a chance to act to preserve and continue Arkansas' image and attraction as an unspoiled State, and in this sense, wilderness is good for business. But in a far greater sense, wilderness is an ideology engrained by North America.

Frederick Jackson Turner believed that Americans are what we are because of the frontier experience. Alexis de Tocqueville saw

America's democratic experience as uniquely tied to the American wilderness. We need to preserve portions to land to not only demonstrate to future generations what the great American frontier myth is all about, but we need also to preserve frontiers which we are now smart enough not to conquer so that people can go there and once again revitalize the human spirit—the American Spirit. When we hear the song "America," we do not see gas wells and paper mills; we see forests' and mountains' majesties. This distinguishes us as Americans.

Of course, we need timber; we need mineral resources; we need land; but there is something greater that must be addressed. I am reminded of an American Indian myth that tells how, in the beginning, the white man was given a stone and the Indian a piece of gold. The white man threw away the seemingly worthless stone and the Indian, realizing its value, put aside his gold and took up the stone and with it the secrets of nature's worth and balance. As you may guess, the white man came back and took up the gold, never knowing the value of nature he had thrown away. In the name of progress and the dollar, we have thrown away so much. This wilderness bill is a chance to save a part of what is left. It may be the last chance.

The crux of the entire issue and my own feelings can be summed up in an incident which occurred just last Saturday, 4 days before this hearing. It was my youngest son's 12 birthday. He had a morning basketball game in Bentonville, and then we hustled over to Newton County for a hike and to have lunch on the bluff line. We were sitting there scanning the scenery for miles around, feeling the fresh air and the sunshine, and my young son turned to me and he said, "This is the greatest place I can think of to be on my birthday. I want to come back here on my 24th, 48th, and 96th birthdays and I'm going to bring my children. Will you come with us?"

At this moment, I felt so much pride at having raised a son who appreciates nature as I do, and I really felt the reality of my own vulnerability to the forces of time. I'm obviously not going to be around, but that bluff line can be there for him as long as we leave it alone. I was devastated by the unanswered question in my mind as to whether such places will be left alone for my son and his sons and their sons. I implore you save it for them. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Meyers follows:]

February 15, 1984

Mr. Chairman and Distinguished Committee:

I am pleased to have the opportunity to appear today and to recommend enactment of Senate Bill S-2125 for preservation of the designated wilderness areas within and near the State of Arkansas.

Ample testimony has been given here today on the technical, economic and environmental aspects of the wilderness proposal. I can only add my testimony as to why I'm in Arkansas at all and why I'm standing before you today.

In the early 1970's I discovered Arkansas while here on vacation. By 1978, my home was under construction and in April, 1979, I became a retired permanent resident in Bella Vista with my family. I came for one reason - Wilderness: the woods, the hills, the streams, the clean air and clean living for my young sons. I did not know how quickly all that could change. I moved to Benton County, Arkansas, one of the fastest growing areas in this country, "to get away from it all." My friends and neighbors in Bentonville/Bella Vista/Rogers area moved here for the same reason as I but by virtue of our coming, each of us has helped spoil, through progress, the rugged wilderness of the country which drew us in the first place.

I have been fortunate enough to range east and south of Benton County and I have found spectacular wilderness areas, more so than I dreamed existed in this part of the United States. I renewed my pledge to stay in Arkansas but I know, first hand, that to keep progress and population growth from reaching further and further into these areas, legislation must be enacted to designate these areas for wilderness. It would be ideal if we would just leave certain areas alone but you and I know this is not going to happen unless we make it official. We must therefore be true to our nature as law makers and regulators and sign erectors. We must dictate to ourselves that in certain places on this ever-crowding globe, no matter how great the pressures. we will not disturb. We must enact legislation so we "DO NOT TOUCH." In Arkansas, we have few remaining vestiges of wilderness. We have a chance to act to preserve and continue Arkansas' image and attraction as an unspoiled area.

In this sense, wilderness is good for business but in a far greater sense wilderness is an ideology engrained in the fiber of America. Frederick Jackson Turner believed Americans are what we are because of the fron tier experience. Alexis de Tocqueville saw America's democratic experience as uniquely tied to the American wilderness. We need to preserve portions of land to not only demonstrate to future generations what the Great American Frontier Myth is all about, but we need also to preserve frontiers which we are now smart enough NOT to conquer so people can go there and once again revitalize the human spirit - the American Spirit. When we hear the song "America," we do not see gas wells and paper mills, we see forests' and mountains' majesties. This distinguishes Americans.

Of course, we need timber, we need mineral resources, we need land, but there is something greater that must be addressed. I am reminded of an American Indian myth that tells how in the beginning the White Man was given a stone and the Indian a piece of gold. The White Man threw away the seemingly worthless stone and the Indian realizing its value, put aside his gold and took up the stone and with it the secrets of nature's worth and balance. As you may guess, the White Man came back and took up the gold, never knowing the value of nature he had thrown away. In the name of progress and the dollar, we have thrown away so much. This wilderness bill is a chance to save a part of what is left. It may be the last chance.

The crux of this entire issue and my own feelings can be summed up in an incident which occurred just last Saturday, four days before this hearing. It was my youngest son's twelfth birthday and after a morning basketball game in Bentonville, we hustled over to Newton County to hike and have lunch. Sitting on a spectacular bluff line, scanning miles around, feeling the fresh air and sunshine, my son said "This is the greatest place I can think of to be on my birthday. I'm going to come back here on my 24th, 48th, and 96th birthdays and I'm going to bring my children. Will you come with us?" At that point I felt overwhelming pride at having raised a son who appreciates nature as I do and I felt as never before the reality of my own vulnerability to the forces of time. I knew, however, that even though I might not be around to be with him, the bluff would always be there for him as long as we humans leave it alone. I was devastated by the unanswered question in my mind as to whether such places will be left alone for my son, his sons, and their sons.

I implore you - save it for them, save it for the future -

Thank you.

Barbara D. Meyer
18 Lulworth Lane
Bella Vista, Arkansas 72714

Senator BUMPERS. Thank you, Barbara.

Our next witness is Tom McCormick. Tom.

## STATEMENT OF TOM McCORMICK, JASPER, AR

Mr. MCCORMICK. I speak today in favor of wildness, that uncorrupted state of bobcat, deer, raccoon, and moose; hickory, maple, walnut, and oak; ferns, orchids, jointweed, and soapweed. Not a land cut by roads, rowed with pines, or ripped open by mines. A land not for conspicuous consumption, but rather for charging one's soul—for connection to the Earth force. A place for regenerating the thin nerves so often torn in the clatter of the city in a place pregnant with life in sharp contrast to the earth, forest floor in a pine plantation.

As you decided your vote to recapture, to rekindle, and preserve a few postage stamp parcels of native America, to keep some nature in the "natural state," I ask you to be true conservatives, not of the bastardized version so well represented in the White House today.

I ask that you look not only at the economics of the matter, but also to consider the etheric, to see through strawman arguments and past that portion of public opposition that has been raised in a deliberate campaign of misinformation. A campaign which has spread false fears of Federal takeover of private land. One piece in the newspaper, from a lumber industry source, misleads the reader into believing that the cemetaries would be shut off under the Bumper/Pryor and Bethune bills, that would remain open under the Anthony bill; a total fiction, to be polite. Such campaigns serve only to poison the public debate on which the foundation of democracy is built and, as such, are reprehensible.

I find that the handout, "Arkansas Wilderness: Myths and Reality," from Bethune's office addresses much of what I would say, so I refer you to it of brevity's sake. Please note the economic benefits of tourism.

I have heard from congressional Representatives, that on bills like this, they will often vote the will of the State delegation involved. Arkansas is split. So, Representatives, please note that Mr. Anthony and Mr. Hammerschmidt represent the bane of the Democratic process, a special interest group, namely the timber industry. Now, these ties could just be outweighed by a long list of Arkansas groups calling for the Pryor/Bumpers and Bethune bills. However, I think the real reason the congressperson from my district, the Third, opposes the larger wilderness area is that he is afraid of getting lost in the woods if there wasn't a straight row of pines to follow out.

Sometimes the best reason for saving something is for a reason that we do not know. This may well hold true for Arkansas wilderness. As the plant community of Arkansas is not well inventoried, how many treasures yet undiscovered or understood hang onto life in some precarious niche, all too easily destroyed by skidder or wheel, await to reveal their elixir. Now, if this hearing becomes too arduous, many will be reaching for their Bayers, which is derived from acetylsalicylic acid, a gift to us from the willow tree.

Next, I want to become just a little polemic and bring up the notion of internal colonization. External colonization and its results are well known, the wars of national liberation. The people of the Appalachian Mountains, among the poorest of the land, while not knowing the ideology, know the results of strip mining companies that denude the land and leave it barren. The Ozarks are not for despoilation. The Ozarks are not for the multinationals to come and rape and pillage their wealth.

The U.S. Constitution, written after one war of national liberation, sought to guarantee life. Life does not spring forth from rivers polluted from mill tailings nor does it spring from the needily acid floor of a pine plantation.

Now, that concludes my remarks. I'd also like to note that I would hope that our Senators and our Representatives would do everything possible to keep this world on path and do everything to stop the maniacal drive of the President Reagan administration is doing of pushing us toward first strike capability. There is no sense in having wilderness at all, if this is to happen. Thank you.

Senator **Bumpers**. Thank you, Tom.

Jane Stern from the National Audubon Society is our last witness. Jane, I don't know how you got such a lonely spot.

Ms. **Stern**. The last word.

## STATEMENT OF JANE STERN, THREE RIVERS AUDUBON SOCIETY

Ms. **Stern**. Incidentally, I'm not representing the National Audubon Society. I'm representing the Chapter of the Three Rivers Audubon Society, which is a chapter based in Pine Bluff. We represent members in six southeast Arkansas Counties: Arkansas, Bradley, Cleveland, Grant, Jefferson, and Lincoln Counties. We would like to express our support for the Arkansas Wilderness Act.

This act would only protect about 6 percent of the Ozark and Ouachita National Forest lands as wilderness. We feel that the remaining 94 percent of the national forests is more than adequate to provide the timber industry and other interests with ample business opportunities.

In many respects, the 11 wilderness areas created by the act, would benefit more people through outdoor recreation than the remaining 1.9 million acres of the national forests. In 1964, the U.S. Congress recognized the value of preserving certain Federal lands as designated and said in the act that, "* * * these areas were to be recognized as an area where the Earth and its community of life, untrammeled by man, where man, himself, is only a visitor and does not remain." If Arkansas is going to continue to be called the "Natural State" and draw thousands of visitors to the Ozarks and the Ouachitas, then action must be taken today. The intent of the Wilderness Act of 1964 is to "preserve the natural conditions and to secure the benefits of an enduring source of wilderness for the people of present and future generations."

The Three Rivers Audubon Society would like to ensure that future generations have the same opportunities we have today. We would like to thank you, Senator Bumpers, for introducing this bill with Senator Pryor, and we hope that the bill will be enacted into law as it is.

We will do anything we can to help you gain support for this bill.

In closing, I would like to make a comment of my own. Many people you've heard today have told you how many years they have lived in Arkansas, or how long they've been here, or when they moved here. If it makes any difference, I'm a fifth generation Arkansan, my children are sixth; and if I have any grandchildren, they will be seventh. But I'm not sure that that's what really matters. Wilderness belongs to all the people of the United States. Any State I go into, whether it's wilderness, I feel like that's just as much mine as any other Federal land. In enacting this bill into law, you're making these lands available for all citizens of the United States. And it's really worth every effort you're putting into it. We thank you.

Senator BUMPERS. Thank you, Jane.

In closing these hearings, I will just make a few comments and observations. First of all, we have heard 115 witnesses today in almost 9 hours of testimony. I can tell you that that is roughly 10 times more witnesses than I have ever heard in 1 day's hearings. But in my opinion, we have built an excellent record. All points of view have been presented and, in my opinion, presented very well.

Every witness today has brought something very unique to the hearings that has been instructive and helpful to the staff and me. And the information that we have gathered here today will be used to refine and refresh our thoughts about this bill. I believe the fill that we ultimately enact will be better as a result of what we've heard here today. And all of the witnesses here, as well as the staff, should be very proud of your contribution.

The real winner today, of course, is the democratic process and the elements of that process that bring us together in a public meeting such as this. We all are winners when our Government works like it's supposed to.

When I was Governor, Bill Henderson was my director of the parks and tourism department. I will give you three specific examples in the category of "now it can be told stories," because I've often received credit for things I didn't deserve.

Bill Henderson wanted to build the DeGray Park at DeGray Dam and Lake with an 18-hole golf course. I just about became unglued. Finally, he convinced me that that was the right thing to do, and we built the park and spent a great deal of money getting it built. Later on, he came to me and said, "The Diamond Mine down at Murfreesboro is available. The private owners who operate that Diamond Mine have gone bankrupt and I think we can buy it for a song." And I said, "Well, what would we do with it if we had it? It's just a scam." He said, "No, I think we can make that into one of the best parks in the State of Arkansas." And he finally, because of his persistence, again talked me into doing something I didn't want to do.

And then finally there was a third—the Pinnacle Mountain State Park. A HUD program would contribute half the cost of land acquisitioin for any park that was located within 40 miles of an S.M.S.A., which Little Rock and Pulaski County was. And Bill said, "This Pinnacle Mountain area is ideal for an urban park." And I said, "Well, I know that area and I don't see any quality or value to it all." He said, "Well, just go look at it."

So I went out there and saw nothing but a bunch of shotgun houses and dumping and junk areas. Beer cans were so thick you could hardly drive down the road. I came back and said, "Bill, you need a saliva test." But because of his persistence, I finally agreed to build a park there.

I told you those three points for two reasons. No. 1, I'm often given credit for one of the main thrusts of my administration as Governor, which was building up our State parks and acquiring new ones. I was, indeed, dedicated to doing that, but Bill Henderson made great contributions to the State because of his persistence in those areas. And second, to tell you that if you were to suggest to the people of Arkansas that we sell DeGray, for example, to a private entrepreneur, or that we allow some private company to go in and mine the diamond mines as was suggested a couple of years ago, or that we somehow turn Pinnacle Mountain State Park back into the kind of area it was before becoming a park, there would be a veritable revolution in this State.

So sometimes when we do these things, they are very painful, difficult, and expensive. But in our more reflective moments, we know that we ought to preserve these areas and we know that 3 or 4 years from now we will all take great pride in doing so. And more importantly, 50 to 100 years from now, our children and our grandchildren will be looking through the record to see if we had the same foresight, as those who set aside all those thousands of acres of Central Park in New York, without which New York really would be junk heap today, or Boston Common in Boston. The list goes on.

Well, I feel very strongly as a conservationist and a preservationist, and I don't say that to be self-serving because I think many of the opponents of this bill feel very strongly, also, as conservationists and protectionists. They just happen to see this issue in a different light.

So far as the U.S. Forest Service is concerned, in all of my visits to these areas I could not have asked for finer cooperation, more hospitable treatment, more dedicated revealing of information and help to me than I got from Jim Crouch and John Orr.

Finally, just for the hearings today, I would like to extend thanks to our court reporter, Laura Bushman, to the Forest Service, for their always professional staff work in helping us to prepare for the first time and especially for these maps behind the witness table; to all of the people at U.A.L.R. whom I've already thanked and want to thank again for being so dependable and commodious to my staff and me; and to my personal staff and the Energy and Natural Resources Committee staff.

This is Tony Bevinetto, who came down from Washington to represent the majority side of the Energy Committee. Tony Bevinetto is one of the ablest people on any committee staff, and we are really honored to have him here helping out today. Tom Williams is on the minority side and has been with the Energy Committee for many years. Believe it or not, Tom is from Arkansas. I never knew him until I went to the Senate. He's the son of Sherman Williams, who owns and operates Bard's Restaurant.

And from my staff, Susan Rieff, who is my legislative aide for Natural Resources and Conservation issues has done really fine work on this bill. And finally, Martha Perry from my Little Rock office has made most of the arrangements for today's hearing. I thank all of them, and I thank all of you. We stand adjourned.

[Whereupon, the hearing was adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.]

# ARKANSAS WILDERNESS ACT

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FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1984

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER,
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES,
*Washington, DC.*

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:06 a.m., in room SD-366, Dirksen Office Building, Hon. Malcolm C. Wallop, presiding. presiding.

Present: Senators Wallop, Hecht, and Bumpers

Also present: Tony Bevinetto, professional staff member; and Thomas B. Williams, professional staff member for the minority.

## OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. MALCOLM WALLOP, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF WYOMING

Senator WALLOP. Good morning. I want to welcome everybody here this morning as we receive testimony on S. 2125, the Arkansas Wilderness Act of 1983.

We have over 20 witnesses that wish to testify today. We would ask those witnesses if they would kindly summarize their oral testimony in 5 minutes, their written statements being printed in the record in its entirety. It takes time not only for questions but it also takes time for everybody to be able to be heard.

I know that there are some who have traveled a great distance to be here today and I believe that they are entitled to as much time as those who reside within the bounds of the Beltway. If there is a problem that anybody has looking at the witness list and there is an airplane to catch or possibly have to depart for home before you are scheduled, if you just let the staff know we will make every effort to move those panels around and accommodate you.

The red light here shows when the 5 minutes are up. If you would at that time summarize the remainder of the statement and make whatever important points you wish, that would be appreciated.

I am going to ask after a period of time, that Senator Bumpers, in whose State this primarily resides, chair the remainder of the hearing.

I also have a statement of support for this legislation from Senator Tower which I would ask be inserted in the record.

[The prepared statement of Senator Tower follows:]

## STATEMENT OF SENATOR JOHN G. TOWER

MR. CHAIRMAN, TODAY I AM PLEASED TO PRESENT THIS DISTINGUISHED COMMITTEE MY VIEWS ON S. 2125, THE ARKANSAS WILDERNESS ACT. THERE HAS BEEN A GREAT DEAL OF CURIOSITY OVER THE FACT THAT I, AS A TEXAN, WOULD ENDORSE A WILDERNESS MEASURE IN NEIGHBORING ARKANSAS. LET ME, MR. CHAIRMAN, REPEAT FOR THE RECORD THAT ACCORDING TO SURVEYS BY THE ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF STATE PARKS AND TOURISM, TEXANS ACCOUNT FOR APPROXIMATELY 30% OF ARKANSAS' OUT-OF-STATE TOURISTS. IN FACT, BOTH IN 1981 AND 1982, TEXAS RANKED NUMBER ONE AS A STATE OF ORIGIN FOR VISITING THE "LAND OF OPPORTUNITY." IT IS FOR THESE REASONS THAT I ENTHUSIASTICALLY ENDORSE THIS MEASURE INTRODUCED BY MY COLLEAGUES, SENATORS BUMPERS AND PRYOR.

MR. CHAIRMAN, IT IS MY VIEW THAT WE, AS A NATION, HAVE AN OBLIGATION TO DEVELOP OUR NATURAL RESOURCES IN A PRACTICAL MANNER, IN ORDER TO CONTINUE OUR STATUS AS THE FREE WORLD'S LEADER IN COMMERCE AND IN DEMOCRACY. HOWEVER, WE MUST ALSO PRESERVE NATURE'S RARE WORKS FOR OUR OWN SATISFACTION AND THAT OF GENERATIONS TO COME. TO GAZE UPON TEXAS' RIO GRANDE VALLEY OR CALIFORNIA'S GIANT SEQUOIAS IS TO SEE NATURE AT HER FINEST. ANOTHER ADVOCATE OF THE BALANCE BETWEEN DEVELOPMENT AND NATURE, IS THE 20TH CENTURY'S FIRST REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT, TEDDY ROOSEVELT. HE ONCE SAID:

> THE CIVILIZED PEOPLE OF TODAY LOOK BACK WITH HORROR AT THEIR MEDIEVAL ANCESTORS WHO WANTONLY DESTROYED GREAT WORKS OF ART, OR SAT SLOTHFULLY BY WHILE THEY WERE BEING DESTROYED. WE HAVE PASSED THAT STAGE. WE TREASURE PICTURES AND SCULPTURES. BUT WE ARE, AS A WHOLE, STILL IN THAT LOW STATE OF CIVILIZATION WHERE WE DO NOT UNDERSTAND THAT IT IS ALSO VANDALISM WANTONLY TO

DESTROY OR TO PERMIT THE DESTRUCTION OF WHAT IS BEAUTIFUL IN NATURE, WHETHER IT BE A CLIFF, A FOREST, OR A SPECIES OF MAMMAL OR BIRD.

MR. CHAIRMAN, S. 2125, ADDRESSES ITSELF TO SETTING ASIDE LESS THAN SIX PERCENT OF ARKANSAS' NATIONAL FOREST AS WILDERNESS AREAS. THESE AREAS ARE, FOR THE MOST PART, REMOTE AND RUGGED; NOT SUITABLE FOR TIMBER ACTIVITIES. A CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH STUDY CONCLUDED THAT EVEN IF EVERY ACRE PROPOSED WERE INCLUDED IN THE WILDERNESS ACT "NATIONAL FOREST PAYMENTS WOULD NOT BE REDUCED IN THE COUNTIES AFFECTED."

TRULY, THE OZARK AND OUACHITA NATIONAL FOREST OFFER AMERICANS FROM ALL STATES SOME OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL TOPOGRAPHY IN MID-AMERICA. THESE FEW SCENIC AREAS, ALREADY WITHIN OUR FOREST LANDS, SHOULD BE TREASURED AS NATURE HAS CREATED THEM FOR ALL TO USE AND ENJOY.

THANK YOU FOR THIS OPPORTUNITY TO PRESENT MY SUPPORT FOR S. 2125.

Senator **WALLOP**. Do you have an opening statement, Senator Bumpers?

Senator **BUMPERS**. No, I do not, Mr. Chairman. Thank you.

Senator **WALLOP**. Our first witness, is my friend and our colleague Senator David Pryor of Arkansas, who I imagine arrives here with great fiery opposition in mind. Is that correct, Senator Pryor?

Please proceed.

## STATEMENT OF HON. DAVID PRYOR, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF ARKANSAS

Senator **PRYOR**. Mr. Chairman, thank you very much. My statement is a very short statement in view of the fact that so many people from our State are here, I might say, to testify on both sides of this issue. And I think the committee would profit from listening to their testimony. Therefore, my statement will be very, very short.

But I do, Mr. Chairman, want to thank you and express my gratitude to you for the scheduling of this hearing on this very important issue of the designating of wilderness areas in our State of Arkansas.

I am also, Mr. Chairman, very pleased to be a cosponsor of this legislation with my distinguished colleague, Senator Dale Bumpers, of S. 2125, the Arkansas Wilderness Act.

Our State of Arkansas contains some of the most beautiful sights in our Nation or in the world. It also contains an abundance of natural resources. We in our State have sought over the years to both preserve our scenic areas and to foster economic development, attempting to find that magical balance.

It is with this awareness and this sensitivity to both of these goals that I join Senator Bumpers in urging that the Congress move promptly, swiftly, to approve legislation that determines the lands that should be set apart as wilderness areas in our State. I am very pleased that this legislation to establish wilderness areas is making progress toward enactment this year. And I think it is particularly significant that so many individuals, so many organizations, have presented testimony at hearings that Senator Bumpers held in February, and so many organizations have presented testimony on this particular subject.

And Mr. Chairman, I think it is so significant in the State of Arkansas, that a vast number of diversified interests throughout our State are supporting today S. 2125.

And with the committee's nonobjection, or let me say acquiescence, I would like, Mr. Chairman, at this point in the record or at an appropriate point in the record, to have printed for the record those organizations which are endorsing S. 2125.

Finally, I would like to go on the record as pledging my full support to the efforts to move wilderness legislation through the Senate as soon as possible this year. I am very hopeful this effort will result in action by the Senate in the very near future.

Mr. Chairman, I do thank you once again for scheduling the hearing and allowing me to pledge my support for S. 2125.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you for your statement of support and being here this morning. Rest assured that this is about the first step in the process and the process has begun. Well, in fact you all began in Arkansas in when was it, in January?

Senator BUMPERS. In February.

Senator WALLOP. February. So the committee will, as soon as these have been heard and the administration's positions and others have been weighed, move it to the full committee as we can.

Senator PRYOR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator WALLOP. And at the same time I would like to place in the record statements from Congressman Beryl Anthony, Jr., and Congressman Ed Bethune on this legislation.

[The prepared statements of Mr. Anthony and Mr. Bethune follow:]

## STATEMENT OF U.S. REPRESENTATIVE BERYL ANTHONY, JR.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am pleased to have the opportunity to present testimony regarding the designation of certain areas in the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests of Arkansas as wilderness. I grew up in a family in the forest products industry, and I have a strong attachment to the outdoors. I have voted for all the wilderness bills which have come before the House in recent years and consider myself to be a wilderness advocate. I am pleased to have been the first member of the Arkansas delegation to introduce a bill to set aside wilderness areas in Arkansas and my bill is supported by three of the four House Members from Arkansas.

I introduced a bill, H.R. 2452, in the House on April 11, 1983, to designate seven areas in Arkansas as wilderness. Two of those areas lie astride the Arkansas-Oklahoma state line in the Ouachita National Forest. My bill incorporated the recommendations of the U.S. Forest Service, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Administration and was a product of intensive public hearings and study of the areas with wilderness qualities in the Ozark and Ouachita Forests.

The Department of Agriculture submitted a report to the committees of jurisdiction May 26, 1983 which endorsed the areas in my bill. When the Forestry Subcommittee of the House Agriculture Committee met to mark up legislation on November 16, 1983, I recommended that the areas in Oklahoma be deleted from the bill and that the small amount of acreage in the proposed Upper Kiamichi wilderness of Arkansas be deleted as well. The remaining acreage, some 44,000 acres, was approved as Arkansas wilderness at the markup of the Subcommittee on Forestry on November 16, 1983.

There are three other areas which were studied in RARE II in Arkansas and have been included in pending legislative proposals. These areas are referred to as Penhook, Leatherwood, and East Fork. In addition, legislative proposals include additional acreage adjacent to the areas that would be designated wilderness in the bill, H.R. 2452. Some important wilderness values probably exist in these areas. However, the value of those areas for wilderness may be marginal due to existing roads, recent pine plantations, and private land. All have important timber values, although I do not believe this fact should be overriding one way or the other. While the recommendations of the Forest Service and USDA should not necessarily be taken as the last word on this issue, they should not be dismissed out of hand either. For that reason, I urge the Subcommittee to review the report from the Administration on this issue carefully.

At some time, I hope it will be possible for a compromise solution to be developed over the wilderness issue in Arkansas. Some proponents who will testify today want much more acreage designated than has been recommended by the Forest Service. A great deal of testimony and some strongly felt opinions have been expressed from Northwest Arkansas against any wilderness designations whatsoever. I believe that both extremes are excessive in their demands and that an appropriate amount of wilderness should be set aside in Arkansas based on the quality of wilderness which exists today.

However, those who advocate that some percentage figure of all national forest land should be set aside or those who argue that Congress should set aside public lands so that areas can revert to something akin to wilderness are overreaching themselves, in my view.

For that reason, I cannot recommend that the Subcommittee accept an area known as Flatside in the Ouachita National Forest as wilderness for the simple reason that it does not meet wilderness criteria even marginally. It has been logged heavily in the past twenty years. Some 6.5 million board feet of timber have been cut from the area and more than 40 miles of roads exist there. It would be virtually impossible to prevent access by vehicle traffic and thus unmanageable as wilderness. Extensive pine plantations exist there in configurations unknown in any forest designed without the hand of man.

Those who most desire extensive wilderness designations for Arkansas would better serve their cause if they would adopt less rigidity in their views. Wilderness qualities are determinations of value as well as fact. While some areas may achieve virtually unanimous agreement as meriting preservation in a natural state, other areas may elicit a wide range of opinion as to their qualities. A consensus can be achieved to protect the most desirable natural areas in Arkansas, but it can be done only if there is mutual respect for other differing perceptions. Beauty is in the eye of the beholder and so, to some extent, is wilderness. Those who suggest that their opponents are in the pockets of the timber companies or that Members of Congress and the Senate are servants of particular vested interests do themselves a disservice, as well as those they criticize.

I believe it is possible to reach an accommodation on this issue and a compromise that is acceptable to most people in Arkansas. However, all sides should try harder to reach that accommodation. No compromise among the contending parties has taken place because they are not talking to each other directly. Some advocates suggest that compromise has already occurred when, in fact, they have never sought to reach an accommodation with those who represent a different point of view.

I can assure the members of this Subcommittee that the advocates of wilderness in the House who support H.R. 2453 will be willing to reach accommodation and compromise with other positions in a way which will lead to protection of wilderness areas for posterity. I hope this is a goal which we can achieve this year.

# STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN ED BETHUNE
ON
ARKANSAS WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983 (S.2125)
APRIL 6, 1984

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to have this opportunity to discuss the Wilderness issue today. I regret that I am unable to personally deliver my statement of support for the Arkansas Wilderness Act.

At the outset, I would like to briefly comment on the field hearings that were held in February at Little Rock. Mr. Chairman, as I'm sure you are aware, the number of individuals giving testimony in support of wilderness was impressive. I understand that of the 115 participants, 80% gave statements in support of adding the 11 wilderness areas embodied in S.2125/H.R.4893 to the National Wilderness Preservation System. Perhaps more impressive than the actual turnout was the diversity of support. Business leaders, members of the clergy, environmentalists, and individuals with no particular affiliation were on hand to present their views regarding the future of Arkansas' public lands. The open forum allowed a solid debate on the issue, and I think all present benefited from the points made by the various groups and individuals that participated in the nine-hour session.

I would like to point out that we now have a consensus among the two Arkansas Senators and myself, as I have introduced a companion bill. In other words, we have reached the same conclusion: The 11 site proposal known as S.2125 best suits the present and future needs of Arkansas. Many others agree as evidenced by the long list of business, civic, and environmental groups that have endorsed this legislation.

As you know, the decision making on wilderness lies solely within the jurisdiction of the Congress. Congress alone is charged with the responsibility to define wilderness areas, and we must exercise this authority sensibly and with sensitivity to the needs of all concerned. I believe that philosophy is carried forward in the Arkansas Wilderness Act.

The proposal sets aside a quantity of land commensurate with the wilderness needs of the state. Over 200,000 acres were inventoried during the RARE II process. Many found the Forest Service wilderness recommendations to be inadequate, so independent studies were carried out to determine wilderness potential. After a careful assessment, we have selected only the best areas for wilderness designation. Other wilderness proposals put forth in Congress have called for the designations of all RARE II inventoried areas, irrespective of their true merits. So, I think it is plain to see that we have been judicious is selecting those lands in Arkansas to be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

An ever-diminishing resource base dictates that we must depart from a pursuit of shortsighted goals which benefit a select few at the expense of others. We must take into consideration the requirements of the entire community, not just the interests of a single group. The national forests are not simply timber havens for the forest products industry. Rather, they represent a unique resource which should be utilized and enjoyed by all sectors of our society. As you know, all this wilderness bill proposes to do is reserve less than 6 percent of Arkansas' national forestlands for non-development purposes.

Often enough, Congress is chided for not perceiving a problem until a crisis is well underway. On the question of wilderness, we certainly cannot afford the luxury of inactivity, nor can we accept a hastily prepared solution. The Arkansas Wilderness proposal is a well-conceived response to the wilderness question in our state, as it is the product of several years of intense study. It's also a timely piece of legislation aimed at averting the resource crisis we will face if we do not take the necessary steps to prevent the development of our entire national forest system in Arkansas.

Arkansas continues to grow at a steady rate. In fact, the Industrial Research and Extension Center of the University of Arkansas has projected that the state's population will increase 18.7% between 1980 and 1990. As the Arkansas Parks and Tourism study indicates, we should consider the concomitant increase in demand for wilderness-type activities that will result from this growth. This is a phenomenon found throughout the U.S., not just in Arkansas. The Forest Service estimates that in the National Forest System alone, recreational use increased 37% in the 1970s. Increased income, leisure time, and population growth were primarily responsible for this growth, and being an optimist, I think we can forecast further growth.

The impact of tourism in Arkansas is significant, as evidenced by it being our second largest industry. For many years Arkansas has been a great draw in our region of the country. Tourists from all across the South, Southwest and Midwest come in vast numbers to enjoy the scenic wonders our state has to offer. Arkansas is a particularly popular vacation spot for Texans, and I'm sure that's one of the reasons Senator John Tower has cosponsored S.2125. In this regard, I'm sure the Arkansas Wilderness Act will serve us well.

I also feel it's axiomatic that public awareness of newly classified wilderness will significantly increase visitation to these areas. An example that comes readily to mind is the Buffalo National River. Since its designation as a national river, the Buffalo has experienced a tremendous increase in visitation from Arkansans and out-of-state tourists.

The Parks and Tourism study predicts that it would not be unreasonable to assume that wilderness-type recreation in Arkansas could increase at an annual rate of 15%. This growth would very likely level off at a lower rate, but I think it is indicative of the kind of growth we can expect if this bill is enacted.

Mr. Chairman, I have received a mandate from a good many Arkansans who share my belief that we should preserve a small part of our natural heritage. I think it is imperative that the people have a voice in deciding how to allocate our public lands. Today, we are attempting to ensure that their views count. All too often, it seems, the Forest Service and the timber companies alone have decided the future of our forestlands. This should not be so.

Just this past week, I received a bundle of letters from young schoolchildren who were concerned about preserving wilderness in Arkansas. In particular, they were worried about whether or not the American bald eagle would continue to have a proper environment in which to flourish. In addition, I have received hundreds of other petitions, letters, and phone calls, almost all of which have been in strong support of the proposal. As you can see, the people of Arkansas are genuinely concerned, and I know they're anxiously awaiting the resolution of this matter. I hope the Committee will consider the evidence I have presented today, and that it will work hard to ensure that "Arkansas is a Natural"!

Senator Wallop. The first witness from the administration, Mr. Dale Robertson, Associate Chief of the U.S. Forest Service.

Good morning, Mr. Robertson. Begin please.

## STATEMENT OF F. DALE ROBERTSON, ASSOCIATE CHIEF, FOREST SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. Robertson. Mr. Chairman, we appreciate this opportunity to appear before this committee to discuss Senate bill 2125.

The Department of Agriculture recommends that S. 2125 not be enacted in its present form. It would designate 10 new wildernesses in Arkansas, totaling about 116,000 acres, and add 1,505 acres to the existing Upper Buffalo Wilderness.

The Department can support designation as wilderness all or a portion of six of the areas totaling 55,908 acres, as well as the 1,504-acre addition to the Upper Buffalo Wilderness.

Based on the RARE II recommendations, the Department supports the designation of Black Fork Mountain and Upper Kiamichi, including lands in both Oklahoma and Arkansas. S. 2125 would designate only those acres that are in Arkansas. The portions of the adjoining areas in the State of Oklahoma should also be designated as wilderness at the same time as the Arkansas portions are designated.

The proposal for Black Fork Mountain in S. 2125 includes about 3,600 acres north of the RARE II area. This additional area currently has a timber sale under contract and road construction associated with that timber sale is underway.

We recommend that this 3,600 acres be deleted from the wilderness proposal.

The bill also designates a 15,177-acre Hurricane Creek Wilderness and adds 1,504 acres to the Upper Buffalo Wilderness. We support these two areas.

S. 2125 would designate a 11,822-acre Richland Wilderness, a 14,524-acre Belle Starr Cave Wilderness, and a 6,470-acre Dry Creek Wilderness. All or a portion of each of these three areas were designated as wilderness study areas in the Eastern Wilderness Act of 1975. Extensive studies and public involvement have been completed on these three areas. These studies are sufficiently far along that we can support wilderness designation for a portion of these three areas: 6,290 acres in Richland area, 5,398-acre Belle Starr Cave Wilderness, and 6,313-acre Dry Creek Wilderness.

We recommend against the wilderness designation of the remaining Richland area because of the existing roads, cutover forest lands, a cemetery and privately owned mineral rights. We also recommend against the wilderness designation of the remaining Belle Starr Cave area and the Dry Creek area because of private land, nonconforming uses, and other resource values that would be foregone.

Three of the proposals in the bill for wilderness—Penhook, Leatherwood, and East Fork—were recommended as nonwilderness in RARE II.

Penhook was not recommended for wilderness because of important timber values, 16 miles of road, and numerous pine plantations.

Leatherwood was not recommended because there are 499 acres of private land in 11 widely scattered tracts, 91 miles of road, important timber values with numerous pine plantations, and man made wildlife openings.

East Fork was not recommended because of its high timber value, 78 miles of road, two cemeteries, and significant evidence of past logging and management activities.

All three of these areas have planned future timber sales. Therefore, we recommend that Penhook, Leatherwood and East Fork areas not be designated as wilderness.

The proposed Flatside Wilderness was not included in the RARE II inventory because the area did not meet the criteria for a roadless area. Since 1965, 6.5 million board feet of timber have been harvested. There are 40 miles of primitive roads and 1.2 miles of all-weather roads in the Flatside area.

Eighteen percent of the acreage included in Flatside is young, recently regenerated timber stands, and the remainder of the area is in second-growth timber.

The State of Arkansas also has planned wildlife habitat improvement projects in the area. Because of existing developments which we believe are incompatible with wilderness, and because of other resource values, we recommend that the Flatside area not be designated as wilderness.

Mr. Chairman, my statement has quite a lengthy discussion on the release language which I would like to have included in the record. I would just like to say that we do have some concerns with the standard Colorado-type language. And we would like to see a greater degree of certainty about the future management of roadless areas that are released. We are pleased that this committee has previously adopted release language that strengthens the Colorado-type release and is actively considering other forms of release to meet the objective of removing much of the uncertainty.

That concludes my statement. I would be happy to answer questions.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Robertson follows:]

STATEMENT OF
F. DALE ROBERTSON, ASSOCIATE CHIEF
FOREST SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Before the
Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
United States Senate

On S. 2125

April 6, 1984

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

We appreciate the opportunity to appear before the Committee to discuss the provisions of S. 2125.

The Department of Agriculture recommends that S. 2125 not be enacted in its present form.

S. 2125 would designate 10 new wildernesses in Arkansas, totaling 115,977 acres, and add 1,504 acres to the existing Upper Buffalo Wilderness.

The Department can support designation as wilderness all or a portion of six of the areas totaling 55,908 acres, and the 1,504-acre addition to the Upper Buffalo Wilderness.

Based on the RARE II recommendations, the Department supports the designation of the Black Fork Mountain Wilderness of 12,320 acres and Upper Kiamichi Wilderness of 10,410 acres, including lands in both Oklahoma and Arkansas. S. 2125 would designate only those acres in Black Fork Mountain and Upper Kiamichi that are in Arkansas. The portions of the adjoining areas in the State of Oklahoma should be designated as wilderness at the same time the Arkansas portions are designated.

The proposal for Black Fork Mountain in S. 2125 includes approximately 3,600 acres north of the RARE II area. This additional area currently has a timber sale under contract. Road construction associated with the sale is underway. We recommend this 3,600 acres be deleted from the wilderness.

The bill would also designate a 15,177-acre Hurricane Creek Wilderness and add 1,504 acres to the Upper Buffalo Wilderness. These designations are consistent with RARE II which we continue to support.

S. 2125 would designate an 11,822-acre Richland Wilderness, a 14,524-acre Belle Starr Cave Wilderness, and a 6,470-acre Dry Creek Wilderness. All or a portion of each of these three areas were designated as wilderness study areas in the Eastern Wilderness Act of 1975. Extensive studies and public involvement have been completed on these three areas. These studies are sufficiently far along that we can support wilderness designation for a portion of these three areas--6,290-acre Richland Wilderness, 5,398-acre Belle Starr Cave Wilderness, and 6,313-acre Dry Creek Wilderness. We recommend against the wilderness designation of the remaining Richland area because of the existing roads, cutover forest lands, a cemetery and privately owned mineral rights within the area. We also recommend against the wilderness designation of the remaining Belle Starr Cave area, and Dry Creek area because of private land, nonconforming uses, and other resource values that would be foregone.

Three of the areas proposed by S. 2125 for wilderness--Penhook, Leatherwood, and East Fork--were recommended as nonwilderness in the RARE II Final Environmental Impact Statement. Penhook was not recommended for wilderness because of important timber values, 16 miles of roads, and numerous pine plantations. Leatherwood was not recommended because there are approximately 499 acres of private land in 11 widely scattered tracts, 91 miles of roads, important timber values with numerous pine plantations, and manmade wildlife openings. East Fork was not recommended because it has high timber values, 78 miles of roads, two cemeteries, and significant evidence of past logging and management activities. All three areas are included for planned future timber sales.

We recommend that Penhook, Leatherwood, and East Fork areas not be designated as wilderness.

The proposed Flatside Wilderness contained in S. 2125 was not included in the RARE II inventory because the area did not meet criteria for the Roadless Area Review. Since 1965, 6.5 million board feet of timber have been harvested from the area. There are 40 miles of primitive roads and 1.2 miles of all-weather roads in the Flatside area. Eighteen percent of the acreage included in Flatside is young, recently regenerated timber stands, and the remainder of the area is in second growth. The Forest Service has invested about $60,000 to date on preparation of current timber sales and wildlife work in this area. The State of Arkansas has also planned wildlife improvement in the area. Because of existing developments which we believe are incompatible with wilderness, and because of other resource values, we recommend this area not be designated as wilderness.

Those lands reviewed in RARE II and not designated as wilderness in S. 2125 are released from further review for wilderness only until land management plans are revised. We continue to strongly recommend longer term release in the statute rather than relying on the report language. Release language should provide that all roadless areas in the State other than wilderness study areas, or areas remaining in further planning be released for at least the 10 to 15 years that the land management plans currently under preparation are in effect. The current release language covers only roadless areas evaluated in RARE II and could require reexamination of even those roadless areas within a short time if a plan revision is necessitated by such things as a change in physical conditions or litigation. Local communities and industries that depend upon nonwilderness use activities such as timber harvest and developed recreation, or water development have a right to some certainty that the National Forest land base, upon which these activities depend, will remain stable for a reasonable period of time. The present release language in S. 2125 does not accomplish this objective.

We are pleased that the Committee has previously adopted release language that strengthened the Colorado-type release and is actively considering other forms of release that will meet our objective of removing much of the uncertainty with Colorado-type release.

This concludes my prepared comments of S. 2125. I would be happy to answer any questions the Committee might have.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Chief Robertson.

What is the nature of the roads in say Penhook and Leatherwood? First one then the other. When you, in Penhook, say "numerous pine plantations" are those private plantations or are they Forest Service plantations?

Mr. ROBERTSON. They are Forest Service plantations. The bulk of them would be areas where we have harvested the timber and replanted them.

Senator WALLOP. And the road characteristics of those areas?

Mr. ROBERTSON. The bulk of the roads are relatively primitive or low standard type roads.

Senator WALLOP. Are they used presently by ORV's and campers and things?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes. And dispersed recreation type use.

Senator WALLOP. Are those plantations single species, just pine plantations, or mixed pine, pine and hardwoods?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I would suspect most of what we planted was pine. But the nature of the Ouachita-Ozark National Forest is you always get some hardwood coming in along with the pine. So in most cases we would have a mixed, mixed species.

Senator WALLOP. What is the nature of the cemeteries? For example, East Fork says it has two cemeteries. Are people still visiting them, decorating graves on Memorial Day? Has anybody got burial rights in them today?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I don't have the details on that. But they would be small cemeteries and I would think people would occasionally visit them. But I don't have detailed information on those two. They are mostly small family cemeteries.

Senator WALLOP. Would you provide that information to us for the record on that?

Senator BUMPERS. Mr. Chairman, if I may.

Senator WALLOP. Yes.

Senator BUMPERS. I can provide it for you now. Those cemeteries are not in that area. They are outside the boundary of the wilderness area in this bill, Mr. Robertson.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Well, my information shows they are in. So we will follow up on that and correct the record if that is the case.

Senator BUMPERS. Please do.

Senator WALLOP. But there is one, is there one cemetery in——

Senator BUMPERS. No. They are all out.

Senator WALLOP. Oh. What about one in Richland?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes. Our information shows there is one cemetery there.

Senator BUMPERS. You are recommending Richland, aren't you?

Senator WALLOP. But not the portion that has that in it.

OK. Senator Bumpers.

Senator BUMPERS. Mr. Robertson, just a couple of questions.

In your testimony you said Leatherwood was not recommended because it has 91 miles of road. According to a fairly comprehensive statistical study you furnished me some time ago you said Leatherwood had 8 miles of all-weather roads. Are you considering perimeter roads that go around these areas?

Mr. ROBERTSON. The information that I have here that we provided was that Leatherwood has 78 miles. And that was a response to your letter of July 7.

Senator BUMPERS. Well, and the same thing is true in East Fork. According to this there are 19 miles of all-weather roads in East Fork; in your testimony here you say there are 78 miles of roads.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I don't have——

Senator BUMPERS. You don't know the reason for that discrepancy?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I don't have the information that you are——

Senator BUMPERS. Mr. Chairman, let me just suggest that he clarify that for the record.

Senator WALLOP. Yes.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Again, in response to your letter of July 7, we showed East Fork 51 miles of road.

Senator WALLOP. I will just ask that we get an updated clarification. The chairman is puzzled by three different amounts of roads in here. And I think it would be helpful to get an agreed-upon number, and if we could, some kind of an overlay so that we might be able to tell where they go.

Would that be satisfactory to you?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I think that is a good point, Mr. Chairman, because we have had a lot of figures bouncing around on Arkansas wilderness. And there are two reasons for that: One, we've got a lot of different proposals with different boundaries and different acreage, and so obviously the figures are different depending upon the acreage involved; and also, with any number, you have to look at the assumptions behind it, and we have been guilty in the Arkansas wilderness hearings or proposals to have different set of assumptions with different figures.

Senator WALLOP. Could you plot out the inholdings, the cemeteries, the roads, and other things as they are known to exist by the Forest Service and submit that for us, given the present boundaries that are structured in S. 2125?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes. We would be pleased to do that.

Senator WALLOP. That will be very helpful.

Senator BUMPERS. Regarding Flatside, Mr. Robertson, you said something about plantations. Is that just an area that has been replanted by the Forest Service?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes. Over several years.

Senator BUMPERS. How many acres are in what you would call pine plantations in Flatside?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Eighteen percent are in regenerated timber stands. And that is either where we have planted or it is coming in naturally after timber harvest.

Senator BUMPERS. Well, does that 18 percent of the acreage represent the 6.5 million board feet you say have been harvested since 1965?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes. The bulk of that is——

Senator BUMPERS. Are you sure of that now?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Well, there might be some other reasons why we would have the timber removed, like a storm or fire, but the bulk of it would be from timber harvest.

Senator BUMPERS. Do you know any——

Senator WALLOP. Dale, if I could just correct you. The one that I inquired about the plantations on was both Penhook and Leatherwood. I didn't——

Senator BUMPERS. Oh, was it? I'm sorry.

Senator WALLOP. Yes.

Senator BUMPERS. I stand corrected on that.

Senator WALLOP. That's the top of page 3 where it says that Leatherwood was not recommended because of 499 acres.

Senator BUMPERS. I couldn't find it here, but I've been told that 6.5 million board feet have been harvested in Flatside, and the statement said that 18 percent of the acreage in Flatside is recently regenerated timber stands. What I really wanted to know was whether the 18 percent, which would be roughly 1,800 of the 10,000 acres there, would be classified as a plantation?

Mr. ROBERTSON. It is a combination of plantations plus young stands which may have occurred naturally.

Senator BUMPERS. Under Forest Service existing guidelines how much of Flatside would be commercially harvested?

Mr. ROBERTSON. We have about 10,000 acres in our current timber management plan as commercial forest land acres which would be considered for timber harvest activity.

Senator BUMPERS. 10,000 of our 10,735 acres?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes.

Senator BUMPERS. Are commercially harvestable?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Practically the whole area.

Senator BUMPERS. Mr. Robertson, I don't want to challenge you on that figure, but I wish you would go back and verify that for me.

Mr. ROBERTSON. The commercial forest land acres——

Senator BUMPERS. Yes.

Mr. ROBERTSON [continuing]. In Flatside?

Senator BUMPERS. Yes. I have been all over Flatside, and I'll be the first to admit that there is a lot of commercial timber in there, but I can't imagine the Forest Service wanting to harvest 10,000 acres of it.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Well, of course that would occur over a long period of time.

Senator BUMPERS. I understand that. While I am asking you to get that information together I would like for you also to get information as to what the costs of regenerating the area for another cut would be.

I have seen a study which shows that the Forest Service is losing quite a bit of money in many of its timber sales. In some places you are only collecting 5 cents for each dollar invested. And that ought to be the subject of another hearing sometime, Mr. Chairman.

For example, there are places in Alaska where we are cutting timber and the Government is getting 5 cents for each dollar invested. And while I am not suggesting that that ought to be absolutely prohibited, I would just like to know the reason for it.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes. Well, in the case——

Senator BUMPERS. I feel that we may be getting into a situation like that in an area like Flatside. But I would like for you to go back and verify whatever you can for the record for us.

Mr. ROBERTSON. On Flatside?

Senator Bumpers. Yes. And I wouldn't mind you doing that for all the areas that you are suggesting not be designated as wilderness.

Senator Wallop. I might just say for Chief Robertson that that isn't the Forest Service study that you referred to, it is the Congressional Research Service study. I don't even know——

Senator Bumpers. Did you do the research? Have you not done this?

Mr. Robertson. Yes. The Congressional Research Service has recently done a study which showed by States where they felt the Forest Service was losing money. And incidentally, Arkansas was not one of those States that they concluded that the Forest Service was losing money on timber sales.

But nevertheless, there's a lot of assumptions in the Congressional Research Service study that we do not believe are appropriate and have some disagreements with that study.

I think we need to point out that the national forests are managed for multipurposes, all multiple uses, and we could make timber sales much cheaper than what we do if we didn't take into account all of the other resources. In other words, when you build a new road you could start just clearcutting the land systematically through the drainage and you could greatly reduce the cost. But the Forest Service does not do that sort of thing because of other resource values and in fact the Congressional mandates under the National Forest Management Act.

So we purposely do not necessarily try to produce the timber the cheapest and make the maximum profit.

Senator Bumpers. I think your point is well taken on that, but the figures look pretty startling.

I don't want to belabor that too much here, Mr. Chairman, but that might be the subject of a full committee hearing at some point.

Mr. Robertson. We just had our appropriation hearings in the House and that was fully explored for almost a half a day.

Senator Bumpers. Was it? Well, I'll get that record and have a look at it.

Senator Wallop. Thank you very much, Chief Robertson. Nice to see you this morning. Thank you.

Mr. Robertson. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Pleased to be here.

[Subsequent to the hearing the Department of Agriculture submitted the following. The maps supplied have been retained in subcommittee files.]

United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

Washington
Office

12th & Independence SW
P.O. Box 2417
Washington, DC 20013

Reply to: 1510

Date: JUN 8 1984

Honorable Malcolm Wallop
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands
and Reserved Water
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

At the hearing on April 6, 1984, on S. 2125 Arkansas Wilderness, you and Senator Bumpers requested clarification of certain data for the areas in the bill which we opposed for wilderness designation.

We asked the Forests to map the roads (maintained or primitive), the cemeteries in East Fork and Richland, the commercial Forest land (CFL), and the previous harvest units and plantations in the areas that we opposed in our testimony. These were mapped based on our understanding of the boundaries in S. 2125. We now have clarification of some of those boundaries and have revised our data based on the boundary revisions.

We have also enclosed maps showing this information. Following is a summary of that information from the maps.

| Area | Corrected Data 4/19/84 |
|---|---|
| East Fork (16,680 acres) | |
| roads: | 27 miles |
| cemeteries: | 0 |
| Commercial Forest Land (CFL) | 16,680 acres |
| Note: Acreage for roads, ponds, or streams has not been subtracted from CFL acres for any area | |
| Previous harvest units and plantations | 2,143 acres |
| Leatherwood (16,956 acres) | |
| roads: | 62 miles |
| CFL: | 12,487 acres |
| Previous harvest units and plantations: | 1,361 acres |

FS-6200-11 (6-80)

Penhook (11,048 acres)

| | |
|---|---|
| roads: | 6 miles |
| CFL: | 11,048 acres |
| Previous harvest units and plantations: | 555 acres |

Richland Creek (5,530 acres)
(portion we oppose only)

| | |
|---|---|
| roads: | 11 miles |
| cemeteries: | 0 |
| CFL | 5,530 acres |
| Previous harvest units and plantations: | 936 acres |

Belle Star Cave (11,495 acres)
(portion opposed only)

| | |
|---|---|
| roads: | 5 miles |
| CFL: | 11,390 acres |
| plantations | 9 acres |

Black Fork Mountain (3,530 acres)
(portion opposed only)

| | |
|---|---|
| roads: | 5.5 miles |
| CFL: | 3,530 acres |
| Timber sales harvested or sold and plantations | 364 acres |

| | |
|---|---|
| Flatside (10,735 acres) | system roads |
| roads: | 41 miles |
| CFL: | 10,410 acres |
| Timber sales and plantations | 1,858 acres |

We apologize for any confusion resulting from previous estimates of miles of road, cemeteries, harvest units, or plantations. This data, since it is tied to specific maps, should be clearer and can readily accommodate recalculation if boundaries are modified.

We will be happy to work with the Committee or Senator Bumpers if there are any additional questions.

Sincerely,

for R. MAX PETERSON
Chief

Enclosures

Senator WALLOP. The next witnesses are Mr. Harold Grimmett of the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission and Mr. Joe Rice of the Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism.

I am going to ask Senator Bumpers if he would continue to chair this hearing and take the testimony and develop whatever information there is to be developed out of it.

Senator BUMPERS. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank you for helping out with these hearings this morning. And I'll be happy to continue with it.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you.

Senator BUMPERS [presiding]. Mr. Grimmett, please proceed.

## STATEMENT OF HAROLD K. GRIMMETT, DIRECTOR, ARKANSAS NATURAL HERITAGE COMMISSION, LITTLE ROCK, AR

Mr. GRIMMETT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am Harold K. Grimmett, director of the Natural Heritage Commission, an agency of the State of Arkansas. The act which created the Natural Heritage Commission, the Arkansas Environmental Quality Act of 1973, states in part, "It is the policy of the State of Arkansas to preserve, manage, and enhance the lands, waters, and air of the State——

Senator BUMPERS. Harold, pull that microphone up pretty close.

Mr. GRIMMETT. Pretty close.

Senator BUMPERS. We have the worst sound system in Washington in this room.

Mr. GRIMMETT. All right, sir.

To begin partly, "It is the policy of the State of Arkansas to preserve, manage, and enhance the waters, lands, and air of the State with full recognition that this generation is a trustee of the environment for succeeding generations."

These words are far more than just high-sounding prose. The people of Arkansas have a deep commitment to protecting the high quality of our natural environment and to preserving for future generations the opportunity to use, study, and experience that natural environment as we do today.

Just one example of Arkansas' commitment to environmental quality, the Natural Heritage Commission has been legislated the duty to advise the Federal Government concerning areas eligible for treatment under Federal criteria as wilderness areas. Accordingly, the staff and the commission have given considerable study in the past 3 years to proposals for designating additional wilderness areas on lands in Arkansas that are held by Federal agencies.

In this period our botanists and our zoologists have visited more than 11 proposed wilderness areas, and we have evaluated them in light of Federal guidelines which govern qualification for wilderness status. We conclude that 11 areas do qualify for wilderness designation and if so designated, will make a major contribution toward achieving the goals for which this agency was created.

This wilderness issue is of extraordinary importance to Arkansas' environmental quality. It is of such importance partly because of the proportion of Arkansas' remaining forest land that is owned by the U.S. Forest Service. The two forested, mountainous regions of Arkansas, the Ozarks and the Ouachitas, contain less than 11 million acres. The U.S. Forest Service owns 2.5 million acres, or 23 percent of these distinctive physiographic regions.

Clearly, if Arkansas is to preserve any significant proportion of its natural heritage that is represented by these regions, our last and best opportunity to do so is by designating these 11 areas as wilderness.

Attached to my written remarks is a copy of a resolution adopted by the Natural Heritage Commission in April 1982, urging the enactment of legislation to establish as wilderness the 11 areas listed. I believe S. 2125 is just such legislation and I request on behalf of the commission that this Congress moves swiftly to enact it into law.

Thank you.

[The resolution submitted by Mr. Grimmett follows:]

## STATE OF ARKANSAS

## THE NATURAL HERITAGE COMMISSION

A RESOLUTION URGING THE UNITED STATES SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS TO SECURE LEGISLATION DESIGNATING AS WILDERNESS CERTAIN SCENIC AREAS LOCATED WITHIN THE OZARK NATIONAL FOREST AND THE OUACHITA NATIONAL FOREST

WHEREAS, it is the policy of the State of Arkansas to preserve, manage and enhance the lands, waters, and air of the State with full recognition that this generation is a trustee of the environment for succeeding generations; to preserve, to the fullest extent possible, areas of historical, geological, archaeological, paleontological, ecological, biological, and recreational importance; to promote as wide a range of choice as possible among beneficial uses of the environment; and to strike a proper balance among population growth, economic development, environmental preservation, and ecological diversity; all to the end that the environment and resources of the State of Arkansas shall be used and preserved for the welfare of man;

WHEREAS, the Natural Heritage Commission of the State of Arkansas is charged with certain rights, powers and duties pursuant to the laws of the State of Arkansas in order to effectuate this policy, including but not limited to advising the U.S. Department of Agriculture and Interior and other agencies of the federal government concerning areas eligible for treatment under federal criteria as wilderness areas; and

WHEREAS, for the past few years as a consequence of the Eastern Wilderness Act and the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II), certain areas have been studied by the United States Forest Service together with the assistance of various state agencies, private organizations and members of the public; and

WHEREAS, as a result of the studies of the lands comprising the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests, certain areas within these two national forests which contain scenic and unique natural features, in the opinion of this Commission, are suitable for wilderness designation, as hereinafter set forth; and

WHEREAS, the enactment of federal legislation is necessary before these areas can be designated and kept in a natural state for that use by present and future generations; and

WHEREAS, these scenic areas are an important part of our natural and cultural heritage, therefore being of concern to the citizens of the State of Arkansas who enjoy the beauty as well as the many recreational and educational aspects of these areas; and

WHEREAS, it is in the best interest of our citizens, present and future, that these areas be preserved and protected as wilderness areas pursuant to law so that these areas will remain in a natural and undisturbed state for recreational and educational purposes;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Natural Heritage Commission:

1. That it is in the best interest of the citizens of the State of Arkansas that the following areas situated within the boundaries of both the Ozark National Forest and the Ouachita National Forest which contain scenic and unique natural features should be protected and administered as wilderness areas pursuant to law for the benefit of present and future generations for

their education and enjoyment and that federal legislation should be enacted for that purpose, as soon as possible:

(1) Upper Buffalo Addition, situated in the County of Newton, consisting of 1,500 acres.

(2) Hurricane Creek, situated in the Counties of Newton and Johnson, consisting of 16,500 acres.

(3) Richland Creek, situated in the Counties of Newton and Searcy, consisting of 11,400 acres.

(4) East Fork, situated in the Counties of Pope and Van Buren, consisting of 21,300 acres.

(5) Penhook, situated in the County of Pope, consisting of 9,800 acres.

(6) Leatherwood, situated in the Counties of Baxter and Marion, consisting of 15,100 acres.

(7) Blackfork Mountain, situated in the County of Polk and the State of Oklahoma, consisting of 8,100 acres in Scott County, and 5,500 acres in the State of Oklahoma.

(8) Belle Starr Cave, situated in the Counties of Scott and Sebastian, consisting of 17,600 acres.

(9) Upper Kiamichi, situated in the County of Polk and the State of Oklahoma, consisting of 300 acres in Polk County, and 10,800 in the State of Oklahoma.

(10) Dry Creek, situated in the Counties of Logan and Scott, consisting of 6,470 acres.

(11) Flatside Pinnacle, situated in the Counties of Perry and Saline, consisting of 10,000 acres.

2. That the United States Senators and Representatives representing the citizens of the State of Arkansas are hereby urged to take all appropriate action to enact the necessary federal legislation, as soon as possible, so that those areas containing scenic and natural areas within the Ozark National Forest and the Ouachita National Forest and identified herein will be designated as wilderness and protected and administered, accordingly, pursuant to law for the benefit of our citizens, present and future;

3. That the Director of the Natural Heritage Commission for the State of Arkansas is authorized and requested to furnish a copy of this Resolution to each of the United States Senators and Representatives of the State of Arkansas requesting each of them on behalf of the Natural Heritage Commission and the citizens of the State of Arkansas to take all appropriate action as soon as possible to enact the appropriate federal legislation designating the areas enumerated herein as wilderness to be administered and protected pursuant to law.

ADOPTED this 29th day of April, 1982.

Chairman

ATTEST:

Executive Director

Senator BUMPERS. Thank you, Harold.
Joe.

## STATEMENT OF JOE DAVID RICE, ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND TOURISM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

Mr. RICE. Mr. Chairman, I am Joe Rice, representing the Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism. And I would like the statement that I have submitted today to be considered a supplement to the February 15 statement that Richard Davies presented in Little Rock.

At that time Mr. Davies tried to clear up several points that we think have been lost in the confusion surrounding this issue. That is probably what I am going to try to be stressing today also.

For instance, some people are arguing that the wilderness acreage in S. 2125, about 117,000 acres, is entirely too much just for backpackers, and we might agree with that. But the fact of it is that this wilderness acreage is not going to be the exclusive domain of backpackers. That's about like saying that Lake Ouachita or any of the other core lakes in Arkansas are just to be used by water skiers. We know we've got fishermen down there, we've got pleasure boaters, we've got swimmers, we've got all kinds of folks using these lakes. And we think the same thing is going to happen for the wilderness areas.

The Forest Service research that we are familiar with has shown that in small and medium size wilderness areas, which is just what we are going to have in Arkansas, that these are used by a lot of day use visitors in addition to backpackers. In fact, we suspect that a lot of the camping that is going to result as a product of your bill is going to be traditional car camping done on the perimeter of the wilderness areas. Folks are going to go in and have a good time in the areas but in the evenings they are going to go back to their cars and camp along the perimeters.

Richland Creek is a good example, I think. I have been going there for years and I have seen some backpackers every time I have been there. But I would venture to estimate that 80 percent of the visitation that occurs within the designated wilderness area is the day use variety. People spend all day going up and down the hillsides, checking the creeks out, but when dark comes you are going to find them around the campfires or at the campground.

I would also like to add a little aside here that I know of at least one instance of overnight visitation at Richland Creek was inadvertent. I have an aunt and uncle who do quite a bit of hiking. Their first trip to Richland was a planned day hike. They parked on the north side of the area and walked on down into it. And they were enjoying themselves and wound up getting turned around and spent the night there.

The point of this is that these wilderness areas are by no means the exclusive reservations for the athletic use. We think that the folks that are going to be using this will be a pretty good cross-section of Arkansas' population.

And again, the Forest Service information that we are familiar with shows data from the established areas, that visitation in established areas is largely proportions of children and young adults and almost as many older adults. So we don't believe that these wilderness areas in S. 2125 are going to be special areas set aside for special minorities but special areas set aside for just about anybody that wants to go out there.

We also know that the people visiting these areas are going to be spending some money. I think you are familiar with the study that we did earlier trying to illustrate how much we think recreation, or wilderness recreation will contribute to the State's economy. We have heard a little bit of disagreement with some of the figures that we prepared in that report. Some people said that we shouldn't have included the entire retail sales from seven outdoor outfitters in Arkansas.

And I would like to remind folks who object on that that we didn't include a single dollar in equipment sales from 71 Wal-Mart stores, 26 Alcos, 22 Kmarts, 200 and some odd general sporting goods stores, and countless other establishments like Target, Sears, and J.C. Penneys.

So we maintain, if anything, that our estimates remain on the low side.

Another item I'd like to stress while I've got your attention is environmental education. That is something that we have been working on in State parks for 10 or 12 years now. We may be naive, but we have the belief that if we can help raise a couple generations of environmentally aware people in Arkansas we'll have a better State in the future. So we are having all kinds of programs. We are trying to let teachers and students alike come to these parks, learn more about the Arkansas landscape.

We find that they are fascinated with the plant and animal life there.

So we think it is not out of line at all to suggest that some of these wilderness areas are going to be ideal places for day-long environmental education activities. We can envision a busload of kids from Conway or Hot Springs or Little Rock going over to Flatside and spending the day there.

So we strongly feel that S. 2125 has all kinds of strong educational benefits. In fact, after attending the February 15 hearing, we think some of the most compelling testimony for your bill came from students themselves.

My last point before concluding really concerns the future of these areas after they are designated. We have heard people say that they are just going to be abandoned, that nobody is going to pay any attention to them. But as you know, that is hardly the case. The Forest Service is required to prepare a resource management plan for each and every one of these units. They are going to be looking at visitor use and visitor trends. They are going to try to figure out what problems the areas may be facing. They are going to figure out how to solve these problems.

Also, they can deal with insects and disease outbreak if adjacent timberland is threatened, they have permission to go in with vehicles and fight fires, to rescue people.

All this sounds like a whole lot of common sense to us and we certainly have no problem with it.

In conclusion, I would like to remind everybody here that we don't believe that wilderness is really the economic issue that a lot of people are making it out to be. We think if we had no wilderness bill you are going to be able to cut some more trees, maybe a few jobs are going to be found. We are not sure about that. Just as we think if we have a real good strong wilderness bill we are going to have some greater sales of film, camping gear and even snakebite kits.

We think this could be a pretty sizable amount but we want to stress the fact that we don't believe that wilderness is really an economic issue. We think when you get down to it the whole matter is one of choice, that is, whether or not Arkansans are going to have the opportunity to go out and freely exercise their recreational interests.

At the Department of Parks and Tourism we have been working with all kinds of groups and agencies trying to improve hunting and fishing opportunities, to build more softball fields and basketball courts, to provide recreational facilities for the handicapped, to protect our rivers and streams. It is our very firm opinion that the ability to choose from this wide range of recreational opportunities is at the very heart of the Arkansas experience. And we are doing everything we can to maintain this wide diversity. We think it's all important.

Wilderness recreation is every bit as legitimate as any of these other recreational interests in Arkansas. But there is one difference, a very big difference: We can always build more campgrounds, we can put in more tennis courts, and we are even getting to the stage where we can help clean up our lakes and rivers, but when wilderness is gone it's gone, we're not going to be able to replicate it.

A couple of years ago the University of Arkansas at Little Rock completed a statewide survey on energy and environmental issues. When asked if they favored setting aside land as wilderness areas, people across the state were very clear in their response: 74.1 percent answered yes.

Three out of four people in Arkansas support wilderness. And I am up here today to represent those people.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Rice follows:]

**Arkansas**
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND TOURISM

Bill Clinton
Governor
Jo Luck Wilson
Executive Director

Division Directors
Larry Cargile
Administration
Richard W. Davies
Parks
Mike Mills
Tourism
Judy Stough
Great River Road
John L. Ferguson
History Commission
Wesley Creel
Museum Services

# STATEMENT ON S. 2125,
# THE ARKANSAS WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983,
# TO THE
# SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER,
# U. S. SENATE

Joe David Rice
Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism
April 6, 1984

The Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism is pleased to participate in today's wilderness hearing. We ask that this submission be viewed as a supplement to our February 15th statement presented in Little Rock.

At the earlier hearing we tried to clear up several points that seem to have gotten lost in all the confusion surrounding this issue. Today's presentation will be in a similar vein.

Some people are arguing that the 117,000 acre total in S. 2125 is entirely too much to set aside for backpackers, and we might agree. But what is being overlooked is the fact that this acreage is not just for backpackers. In fact, we strongly suspect, and have Forest Service evidence to back us up, that these small- and medium-sized wildernesses

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often get more day-use visitors than they do overnight backpackers.[1] We would predict that much of the camping done by wilderness visitors in Arkansas will not be of the backpacking variety, but will be the traditional car-camping on the edges of these areas.

My own observations have found this to be the case. Let's take the Richland Creek area as an example. I've been there many times over the years and I've seen some backpackers. But my estimate is that at least 80% of the visitation within the proposed wilderness is day-use. A lot of folks explore the creeks and hillsides all day long, and then spend their evenings in the campground.

There is another myth that bothers us -- the belief that these areas will be reservations for the athletic youth. National visitation data from established areas "show large proportions of children and young adults . . . and almost as many older adults."[2] These will not be special areas set aside for a special minority, but special areas set aside for nearly everybody.

And, as we've reported earlier, people visiting these areas will spend some money -- several million dollars a year. For those who have complained that our economic analysis of wilderness recreation should not have included the entire retail sales of the seven "outfitter" type stores in Arkansas, we would like the record to show that we did not include a single dollar in equipment sales from the 71 Wal-Mart stores, 26 Alcos, 22 K-Marts, 200 and some odd general sporting goods stores, and dozens of establishments like Target, Sears, and Penneys. If anything, our estimates are on the low side.

Another matter I'd like to briefly discuss is environmental education. This is something we've been stressing in our State Parks Division for several years now. We've found that students, and their teachers, really enjoy getting out and learning more about the Arkansas landscape; they are fascinated by the state's plant and animal life. We don't think it is out-of-line to suggest that some of these proposed wilderness areas -- like Flatside -- could be ideal for day-long environmental education outings. S. 2125 could have all kinds of educational benefits. In fact, some of the most compelling testimony for the bill came from students themselves at the earlier hearing.

My last point before concluding concerns the future of these areas after designation. Some people seem to have the notion that this wilderness acreage will be just abandoned -- that it will not be under any supervision. That is hardly the case. The Forest Service is required to prepare a resource management plan for each unit detailing visitor use and trends, existing and potential problems, and ways to solve or reduce these problems. Moreover, insect and disease outbreaks may be controlled if adjacent timberlands are threatened, and vehicles may enter the areas to fight fires or rescue visitors. This all sounds like common sense to us, and we certainly have no problems with it.

In conclusion, I'd like to remind everybody here that wilderness is not the economic issue everyone is making it out to be. To be sure, we could cut a few more trees and, maybe, find jobs for a handful of people with no wilderness legislation, just as we'll sell more film and snake-bite kits with a good wilderness bill. But it's not really an economic issue.

The whole crux of the matter is choice -- whether or not Arkansans will have the opportunity to freely pursue their recreational interests. At the Department of Parks and Tourism, we're working with other groups and agencies to improve hunting and fishing, to provide more softball fields and basketball courts, to develop recreation facilities for the handicapped, to protect our rivers and streams. It is our firm opinion that the ability to choose from a wide range of recreation opportunities is at the very heart of the Arkansas experience. We're doing everything we can to maintain this all important diversity.

Wilderness recreation is every bit as legitimate as any other recreational pursuit in the state. But there's one big difference: we can always build more campgrounds or more tennis courts, and we can even clean up our lakes and rivers. But we can never obtain more wilderness once it is gone.

A couple of years ago the University of Arkansas at Little Rock completed a statewide survey on energy and environmental issues. When asked if they favored "setting aside land as wilderness areas," people across the state were clear in their response: 74.1% answered "yes."[3] I was sent up here to represent these Arkansans.

NOTES

1. John C. Hendee, George H. Stankey, and Robert C. Lucas, Wilderness Management (Washington, D. C.: U. S. Forest Service, 1978), pp. 291-294.

2. Ibid., p. 304.

3. Dr. John S. Miller, Tommy Donoho, Jr., and Marvin Orndorff, "Arkansas Energy/Environmental Survey" (Little Rock: University of Arkansas at Little Rock, 1980), p. 2.

Senator **Bumpers**. Thank you, Joe, and thank you, Harold, very much for your testimony this morning.

We have a panel now: Gene Bergoffen.

Mr. **Bergoffen**. Yes, sir.

Senator **Bumpers**. That's pretty good on the first try, isn't it?

Mr. **Bergoffen**. Yes, sir.

Senator **Bumpers**. Representing the National Forest Products Association; Roger Hoffman, Arkansas Kraft Corp.; Bruce Netherton, Arkansas Kraft; and Digges Morgan, assistant vice president for public affairs for Southern Forest Products Association.

Welcome, gentlemen.

Mr. **Morgan**. Thank you, Senator. Bruce Netherton will lead off.

Senator **Bumpers**. Fine. Bruce, put the mike up pretty close so we can hear you.

Mr. **Netherton**. How's this?

Senator **Bumpers**. That's fine.

## STATEMENT OF BRUCE NETHERTON, MILL MANAGER, ARKANSAS KRAFT CORP., MORRILTON, AR

Mr. **Netherton**. Thank you, Senator Bumpers, for the opportunity this morning.

My name is Bruce Netherton. I have lived in Arkansas all of my life and I currently hold the position of mill manager for Arkansas Kraft Corp., a paper mill located in Morrilton. As mill manager you will find my remarks to be provincial, and that is because I consider them to be crucial to the continued successful operation of our paper mill, but at the same time in harmony with the overall benefits of the greater society.

The air quality codes proposed by the wilderness bill is my first and crucial concern. Flatside is just 17 miles from our paperboard mill. As such, it is well within the 30-mile statutory limit. And you are aware that the Clean Air Act empowers the state to reclassify this area within 30 miles of a wilderness area to a class I air quality region. Should the State so elect, then the cost to Arkansas Kraft would make it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to remain competitive with other mills not so encumbered. The financial impact would be felt by many people and many businesses in Arkansas.

My second crucial concern is potential loss of wood supply from the Forest Service. Our mill is dependent on that supply. The larger corporations are somewhat inconvenienced by large areas of wilderness being proposed by S. 2125, but they are not hurt nearly as much as the smaller corporations such as ours. Because we own less timberland in relationship to our productive capacity, we must rely on the Forest Service and private timber sales to supplement our requirements.

While these are crucial concerns to a mill manager, obviously there are other concerns which must be weighed and balanced as well in determining the fate of S. 2125. If the loss of our wood supply were offset to some great benefit for society, then I could better understand the purpose of this bill.

Any cursory examination of the Flatside-Pinnacle area would disqualify it as a wilderness area. It has over 40 miles of permanent gravel roads and many miles of old logging and hunting lanes. And all of the operable acreage of this area was logged at the turn of the century, and an additional 20 percent of this area has been heavily logged in the past 15 years and planted back in rows of pine. The area was not even considered for wilderness study in the Forest Service RARE I or RARE II.

In Representative John Paul Hammerschmidt's testimony before a similar committee last year, he pointed out that 90 percent of the proposed wilderness area falls within his district, and his studies indicated that the overwhelming majority of the people oppose any wilderness bill.

Being a native of Arkansas and having grown up in this area with parents of low income, I feel I have relatively good insight as to how the people feel. The wilderness hearing held in the Fine Arts Building at the University of Arkansas in Little Rock on February 15 of this year, was held in a formal and a professional setting which is not at all conducive to country folks coming and giving their testimony.

In a more appropriate setting an absolute majority would reject the wilderness bill since they look to the forest and its associated industries to support their families and indeed enhance their quality of life.

I would speculate, in the absence of hard data, that the meaning of a wilderness to 95 percent of the country's total population is that the national forests under their present multiple use management where hunting and fishing and camping are enhanced by this kind of management.

I would also admit that there is indeed a need to preserve some true forest areas for those folks who really want to experience a complete natural habitat is being addressed, but it is better addressed by the Anthony bill and his proposed some 40,000 acres of wilderness rather than the 117,000 acres that is in S. 2125.

In a society such as ours, decisions are made to benefit the greatest number of people. S. 2125 proposes a single use management for significant amounts of acreage for the benefit of a few and to the detriment of most.

That concludes my statement.

Senator **Bumpers**. Thank you, Bruce.

Roger.

## STATEMENT OF ROGER P. HOFFMAN, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, MILL DIVISION, GREEN BAY PACKAGING INC., GREEN BAY, WI

Mr. **Hoffman**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

My name is Roger Hoffman and I serve as executive vice president for the Mill Division of Green Bay Packaging Inc. My comments are in regard to our Arkansas subsidiaries—Arkansas Kraft Corp., Pinecrest Lumber Co., and the Little Rock & Western Railway Corp.

Since I had the opportunity to present my position at the public hearing in Little Rock on February 15 of this year, and since all of that testimony is in the record, I will not waste your valuable time with a repeat performance. My comments today will be more general and deal with three basic issues, namely, credibility, economic reliability, and finally, quality of life.

First, credibility.

As a corporation, we were invited, we were courted, influenced, and eventually sold on Arkansas as a good place to build a new mill. With an apparent abundant supply of wood and a favorable business environment we were convinced enough to make a significant investment—and investment that has grown very substantially in the last 18 years.

Now, our entire investment is being threatened by S. 2125, and we have to wonder how sincere the State and its chosen representatives are in following through on previous commitments. I am sure this is not the kind of impression that the State wants to leave with business and industry, but very frankly, what else are we to believe if this bill is approved? Essentially, this bill calls for allowing the timber on 117,000 acres to rot rather than allow us to buy it at market price.

Second, economic reality.

We are talking about more than 5,000 direct and indirect jobs and a $42 million annual payroll, both of which could be expected to grow significantly in the coming years if this bill does not become reality. It is fine to talk about attracting tourists and backpackers as well as high tech industry, but that is pie in the sky as compared with these dollars and jobs which are here and now and in dire need in Arkansas.

Our Arkansas operations already have high wood costs and during the recent recession we were forced to discontinue a significant portion of our exports—nearly 75 percent—because we could not compete with the lower wood costs of our competitors in Texas, Louisiana, and Georgia. The enclosed map clearly shows that the proposed wilderness areas are all within our logging operations, therefore, our already high wood costs would be expected to become even higher.

Finally, quality of life.

Being in the paper business makes us very much aware of the need to protect and preserve our State and national resources. Since locating in Arkansas we have spent millions of dollars in reforestation to ensure that we do not deplete our lands. We are firmly convinced that lands can be and are managed in a way that preserves those features that most people associate with wilderness areas such as hunting, fishing, camping, and so forth. In fact, I am sure you would find that those activities are enhanced by logging roads, fire trails, and new plantings.

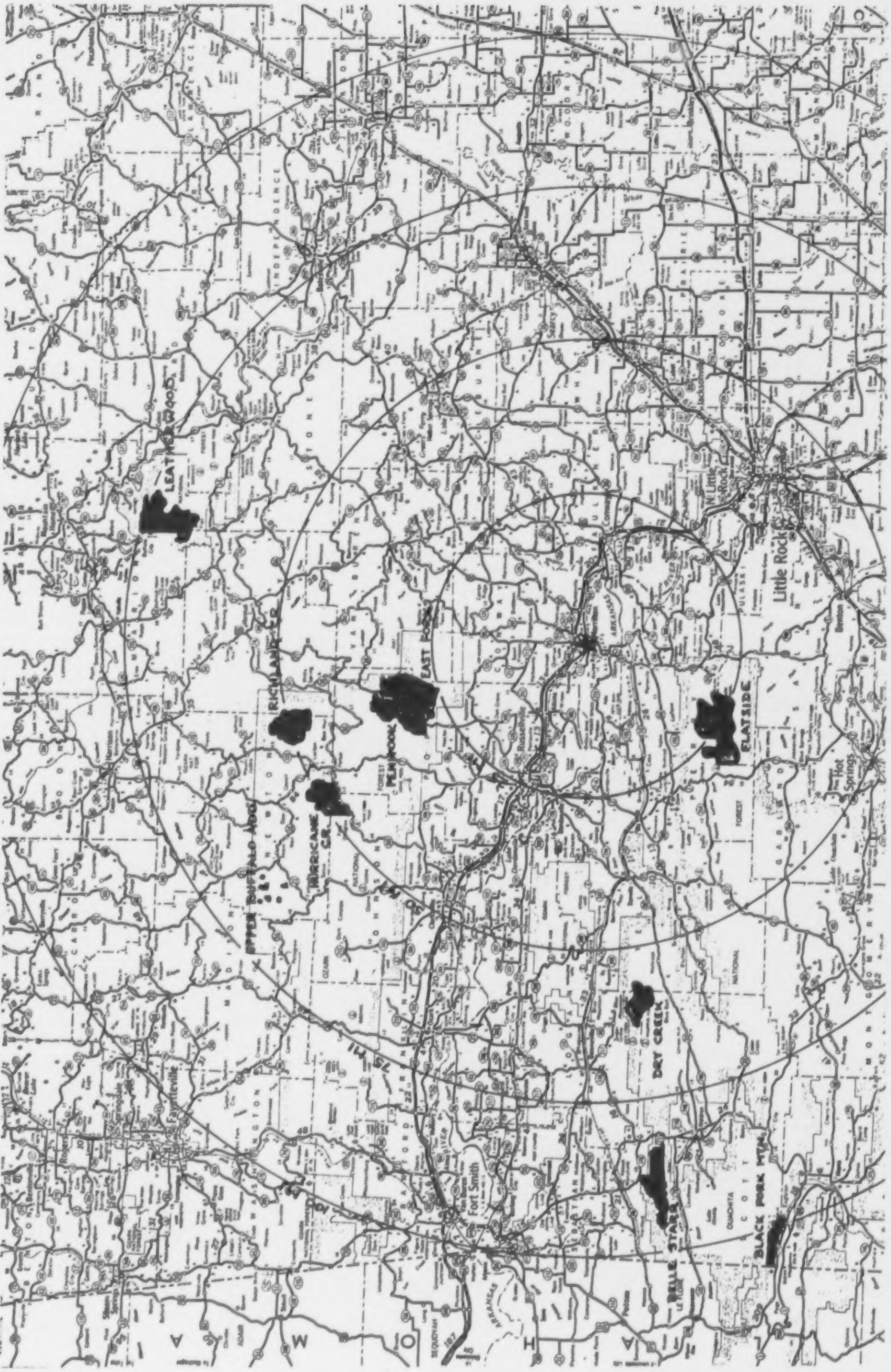
At the same time, I certainly would endorse the need for virgin wilderness areas for those people who want to experience natural habitat in an unblemished environment. We must be realistic, however, and consider the total needs of society. S. 2125 clearly does not do that.

In conclusion, this country is losing its basic industry. We have lost most of steel and copper, we restrict imports to preserve the auto industry. Yes, for the most part the forest products industry has been doing well. The linerboard segment of the paper industry alone expects exports to total $660 million in 1984, helping this country's balance of payments. We do not deplete our Nation's resources but rather we continuously replenish our wood supply.

In short, the forest industry is good for this Nation. You can help assure its future by using moderation in designation of wilderness areas.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[Map attached to Mr. Hoffman's statement follows:]


LEATHERWOOD
RICHLAND CR.
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DRY CREEK
BELLE STARR
BLACK FORK MTN.
Little Rock
N. Little Rock
Russellville
Fort Smith
Fayetteville
Hot Springs
Benton
OZARK
NATIONAL
FOREST
OUACHITA
ARKANSAS
SEQUOYAH
ADAIR
O K L A H O M A

Senator BUMPERS. Thank you, Roger.

## STATEMENT OF DIGGES MORGAN, ASSISTANT VICE PRESIDENT, PUBLIC AFFAIRS, SOUTHERN FOREST PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION, NEW ORLEANS, LA

Mr. MORGAN. Thank you, Senator Bumpers.

I am Digges Morgan, assistant vice president of public affairs for the Southern Forest Products Association, an organization of lumber manufacturers with operations in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

SFPA member companies account for four-fifths of the total southern pine lumber output and also produce substantial quantities of plywood and pulpwood. Some 3.5 million nonindustrial private owners of forest land hold three-fourths of the South's commercial forest acreage, mostly in small individual tracts, and supply two-thirds of the raw material for southern pine lumber and plywood manufacture.

While the nonindustrial private lands are the primary sources of timber for the forest products industry in the South, there is nonetheless an important dependency on national forest timber. In fact, 40 percent of SFPA member companies are purchasers of Federal timber to varying degrees.

An adequate timber supply base, both now and in the future, is, of course, a primary—of primary concern to our members. Excessive withdrawals of commercial forest acreage from the national forests for wilderness would adversely affect our supply base and could have severe economic, social, and environmental repercussions in the years to come.

When the results of the Forest Service RARE II study were disclosed 5 years ago, we considered the proposals to be balanced and reasonable. But, as is the case with Arkansas and other States, most of the subsequent legislative proposals call for wilderness setasides far in excess of those recommended by the Forest Service in RARE II. Moreover, this legislation is generally devoid of release language necessary to achieve multiple-use management on RARE II acres recommended by the Forest Service for nonwilderness.

Consideration should also be given to provisions under the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977. Under the provisions of that legislation, expansion or even the continued operation of industrial facilities could be denied in deference to pristine pure air requirements for areas consigned to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

From the forest industry's point of view, release language contained in S. 543, the Wyoming Wilderness Act of 1983, is supported and meets stipulations providing for legislative direction for releasing RARE II recommended nonwilderness lands for multiple-use management until the year 2000.

To substantiate Southern sentiment on release and sufficiency language, recommendations were recently made by the Southern Forest Council. The Southern Forest Council comprised of the directors of 12 Southern State Forestry Associations, including Arkansas, recently adopted a resolution urging the inclusion of strong release language in impending wilderness legislation. The council's consensus is that the National Forest Service RARE II study should be released for multiple-use management until the year 2000. The resolution also urges the inclusion of sufficiency language to end the threat of legal challenge to RARE II environmental impact statements.

SFPA′ appreciates the opportunity to testify before the subcommittee today. We hope our views will be helpful in deciding what consequence S. 2125 will have on timber supply available for housing; paper and wood products; on jobs; on community stability; county tax revenues and all consumers of wood-based products.

I might add, Senator Bumpers, we support the testimony which will be given by James Bibler. Mr. Bibler is president of our association.

Thank you.

Senator BUMPERS. Thank you. And we are honored to have James as president of your association.

## STATEMENT OF GENE BERGOFFEN, ASSISTANT VICE PRESIDENT, RESOURCES, NATIONAL FOREST PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, DC

Mr. BERGOFFEN. Thank you, Senator Bumpers.

I am Gene Bergoffen of the National Forest Products Association. I am testifying today primarily on the so-called release provisions of S. 2125 and on the effect of these wilderness decisions on national timber supply goals. We also fully support the acreage recommendations that will be outlined to you by Mr. James Bibler and the other representatives of the Arkansas forest industry.

The soft release language embodied in S. 2125 provides release for initial management plans and only until the first revision. Wilderness classification, on the other hand, provides permanent protection for the allocated areas. A similar degree, relatively permanent degree of protection should be provided for nonwilderness areas.

An attempt has been made to clear up problems with soft release language "Congressional Intent" in committee reports. On page 4 of my statement are the specifics of report language filed recently by the House Subcommittee on Public Lands and National Parks to accompany H.R. 4707, the Arizona Wilderness Act.

We applaud the efforts of this committee's work here and we believe that it is essential that the release language we propose be included in the bill, not just in the committee report, to avoid any confusion in the future. And we are appreciative of the efforts that are moving forward between this committee and the members on the House committee to try to resolve this in a very constructive way.

We would also like to emphasize our concern about the relationship of this legislation to actions affecting our ability to meet future wood products demands.

In its recent assessment of future timber supply and demand, the Forest Service has reaffirmed even with a conservative view of the future we can expect demands to outstrip expected supplies, and this will mean higher prices for U.S. consumers and more reliance on wood products imports to meet U.S. needs.

In view of this, the forest industry has established a wood supply goal for America. We propose management of America's forest lands to achieve supplies of timber that will meet domestic needs at reasonable consumer costs and build a potential for a net trade surplus in forest products.

Where does Arkansas fit in this picture?

To meet this goal we should count on increasing supplies from Arkansas and not to stand still or go backward.

All forest lands should contribute: forest lands in Arkansas, the entire South, Northwest, California, Rocky Mountains, and the Northeast. Some have suggested that timber programs on the national forests can be offset with increased productivity from nonindustrial private forest lands. We cannot rely only on these private lands without the risk of overharvest and short supply.

In the wilderness debate it is even more important not to plan to trade off growing—timber-growing opportunities in any one State or area because it seems wilderness proponents everywhere tend to suggest reliance on timber somewhere else. They also tend to downplay or ignore the cumulative effect of earlier wilderness withdrawals, and overlook other limits on timber supply.

So it all adds up. What has already happened in Arkansas affects our national timber supply picture. What will happen in Arkansas will affect it further. And what happens with release in Arkansas will affect the ability of the Forest Service and industry to plan for future timber supply. Timber growing is a long-term business. You cannot carry on that business with a constantly moving target—a changing, shrinking land base.

You have the choice now to keep options open for Arkansas to meet a growing contribution to renewable national timber supply.

We urge you to make that choice by adopting a reasonable wilderness acreage as recommended by the Arkansas forest industry and by adopting a firm, long-term release provision.

Senator, you mentioned earlier the Congressional Research Service review of timber supply and costs in the national forests. We have had an opportunity to do a background review of that report. We think it is relevant to the wilderness discussions that you are having and I ask that this background review be placed in the record at this point.

Senator **Bumpers**. Without objection.

Mr. **Bergoffen**. Thank you, Senator.

[The prepared statement and background paper submitted by Mr. Bergoffen follow:]

NATIONAL FOREST PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION
1619 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036

STATEMENT OF
GENE BERGOFFEN
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES ON
S. 2125, ARKANSAS WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983
APRIL 6, 1984

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, I am Gene Bergoffen, Assistant Vice President, Resources, for the National Forest Products Association.

Headquartered in Washington, D.C., the National Forest Products Association (NFPA) is a federation of 30 regional, product and species associations and 14 direct member companies. NFPA represents the growers, manufacturers, and wholesale distributors of solid wood products throughout the United States.

I am testifying today in opposition to S. 2125, the Arkansas Wilderness Act of 1984. NFPA cannot support either the acreage, which we feel is excessive, or the so called "soft release" language in the bill. My testimony today, however, will focus on the release language. We fully support the acreage recommendations which will be outlined to you by Mr. James Bibler, Vice President and General Manager of Bibler Lumber of Russellville, Arkansas, testifying today on behalf of the Arkansas Forestry Association.

The "soft" release language embodied in S. 2125 provides release for initial management plans and only until the first revision. The Forest Service's National Forest Management Act regulations provide that revisions may be considered at any time.

This means that the Wilderness characteristics of roadless areas may again become a dominant factor in Forest Service planning and management as early as September 30, 1985, when the initial plans are to be completed. This type of so called "soft release" does not provide stability in land management for the forest users of Arkansas.

The basic element in forest management is the land base. Forest managers must know how much land is available for management -- and will continue to be available.

The aim of RARE II was to let Congress and the public settle which lands are to be available for general recreation and commodity uses and which for Wilderness, so that all the roadless land would not be tied up indefinitely simply because it was potential Wilderness.

Technically, the lands recommended for non-Wilderness in RARE II are available for multiple use management. But in reality, any decision the Forest Service makes about developing land is likely to be met with an array of administrative appeals, court suits, and political action.

As long as uncertainty remains about the use of these lands, the forest industry must question the reliability of timber management plans. This affects investment decisions and the industry's ability to meet demand for wood products in the future.

From the timber industry's point of view, the key resolution of the roadless area issue is reasonable Wilderness designations and the implementation of:

(1) strong and clear "sufficiency" language to end legal challenges based on RARE II, and

(2) "release" language to provide some element of certainty for a reasonable period of time.

S. 2125 contains adequate "sufficiency" language to end the threat of legal challenges to the RARE II Environmental Impact Statement, but this does little to protect potential future multiple use management on the non-Wilderness RARE II lands. This can only be done with sound "release" language.

Wilderness classification provides permanent protection for the allocated areas. A similar degree of protection should be provided for non-Wilderness areas. In this connection, S. 2125 should be amended to provide for release language similar to that contained in S. 543, the Wyoming Wilderness bill passed by the Senate last year. This approach offers a realistic solution to a controversial problem by saying that the Wilderness option would be considered in each future planning generation begun after December 31, 2000.

Under this language, the Forest Service may conduct a timber sale in a roadless area and not be challenged on the basis that the area must be considered for Wilderness in a future planning cycle. Once into a second-generation plan, the Forest Service may, of course, manage a roadless area according to that plan and the Wilderness option could be considered at that time.

An attempt has been made to clear up problems with soft release language by stating "Congressional Intent" in Committee reports. This report language, filed recently by the House Subcommittee on Public Lands and National Parks to accompany H.R. 4707, the Arizona Wilderness Act of 1984, includes the following statement:

> "In almost every case, the Committee, therefore, expects that the consideration of wilderness for these roadless areas will not be reexamined until approximately 1995. The Committee notes that administrative or judicial appeals may mean that many first generation plans are not actually implemented until the late 1980s, in which case plan revisions would be unlikely to occur until around the year 2000, or beyond. Or, if the full 15 years allowed by NFMA runs before a revision is undertaken, the wilderness option may not, in some cases, be reviewed until the year 2000 or later."

While we applaud the Public Lands and National Parks Subcommittee's efforts, we believe it is essential that the release language we proposed today be included in the bill, not just in the Committee report that explains the bill, as it can be easily ignored by the courts.

We would also like to emphasize our concern about the relationship of this legislation to actions affecting our ability to meet future wood products demands.

In its recent assessment of future timber supply and demand, the Forest Service has reaffirmed, that even with a conservative view of the future, we can expect demands to outstrip expected supplies, and that will mean:

- higher prices for U.S. Consumers, and
- more reliance on imports to meet U.S. needs.

In view of this, the forest industry has established a wood supply goal for America. We propose management of America's forest lands to achieve supplies of timber that will:

- meet domestic needs at reasonable costs to consumers, and
- build potential for a net trade surplus in forest products.

Where does Arkansas fit in this picture?

To meet this goal, we should count on increasing supplies from Arkansas, and not plan to stand still, or even go backwards.

All forest lands should contribute -- lands in Arkansas, the entire South, the Northwest, California, Rocky Mountains, and the Northeast. Some have suggested that the timber programs on the national forests can be offset with increased productivity from non-industrial private forest lands. We cannot rely only on these private lands -- without the risk of over harvest and short supply.

We are concerned with a national and international market for timber, not one where you can trade off one region for another.

And in the wilderness debate, it's even more important not to plan to trade off timber growing opportunities in any one state, because it seems wilderness proponents everywhere suggest reliance on timber somewhere else. They also tend to downplay, or ignore the cumulative effect of earlier wilderness withdrawals, and simply overlook other limits on timber supply.

So it all adds up. What has already happened in Arkansas affects our national timber supply picture. What will happen in

Arkansas will affect it further. And what happens with release in Arkansas will affect the ability of the Forest Service and industry to plan for the future timber supply, because timber growing is a long-term business. You cannot carry on that business with a constantly moving target -- a changing, shrinking land base.

You have the choice now -- to keep options open for Arkansas to make a growing contribution to a renewable national timber supply, -- to assure adequate wood products at reasonable costs, and to guarantee a healthy forest products industry.

We urge you to make the choice by adopting a reasonable wilderness acreage as recommended by the Arkansas forest industry, and by adopting a firm, long-term release provision.

## BACKGROUND REVIEW OF CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE PAPER ON THE ECONOMICS OF TIMBER SALE PROGRAMS

The Congressional Research Service (CRS) released a paper on the "Situations where Timber will be Sold by the Forest Service at a Loss or a Profit" on March 26, 1984.

We do not believe the CRS paper can be used as a basis for making wilderness decisions for National Forest System lands. The paper contains several analytical problems which may result in an incorrect picture of the Forest Service timber program. In addition to these errors, the kind of analysis represented by the paper is inappropriate for making decisions about specific roadless areas.

Following are specific analytical flaws in the CRS paper:

(1) Revenues were compared to 1982 costs yet were not inflated to 1982 dollars. The consumer price index indicates that $1.00 in 1973 is worth $2.20 in 1982. This error alone results in a misclassification of several of the states reviewed.

(2) Revenue figures used did not include Purchaser Credit for road construction or brush disposal. These are costs which are paid by the purchaser of federal timber sales which would otherwise be paid by the government. By ignoring these items, the analysis only accounted for around 70-80% of the appropriate revenues.

(3) Per unit management costs have increased significantly over the 11 year period in the study. Timber sale preparation and administration costs have increased 21% in real dollars from 1973 to 1982. Reforestation costs have increased 14% in the same time period. Comparing average revenues to 1982 costs does not account for the fact that costs have increased through time.

(4) The CRS makes incorrect per acre comparisons. It compares the volume cut/total commercial forest land acre to a definition of commercial forest land acreage based on per acre growth and concludes that National Forest lands are "barely commercial". Comparing per acre growth to volume harvested divided by total acres is an obvious mistake.

If the errors in the CRS paper were corrected, we still do not think that the paper would provide information which could be used to make wilderness decisions, for the following reasons:

- Some of the costs of timber management should be allocated to other resource outputs. The Forest Service currently does not have a way to make such joint cost allocations. Allocating all costs against timber revenues is inappropriate.
- The statewide cost and revenue averages shown by CRS give no insight into the specific roadless areas in question. The statewide averages cannot be used to make economically efficient allocation decisions.

The CRS paper does illustrate the fact that Forest Service management costs are often too high. General administration and overhead account for up to 60% of planting costs charged to the purchaser on some forests. Forest Service costs must be decreased. The CRS paper can be used as a basis for a discussion of how we should manage our national forests for timber. It cannot be used to determine if we should manage for timber.

National Forest Products Association
April 3, 1984

Senator BUMPERS. On the release language, Mr. Bergoffen, is that correct? Bergoffen?

Mr. BERGOFFEN. Yes, sir. It's a rare correct statement.

Senator BUMPERS. Sounds like a good Irish name.

In that connection, this bill does contain the sufficiency language which you want.

Second, we are told by the Forest Service that their first plans cannot possibly be implemented before 1985, which means that a second consideration of these areas for wilderness could not take place before 1995.

You are asking for language which would prohibit it until the year 2000. Are we arguing about 5 years?

Mr. BERGOFFEN. No; I don't think so. I think we are arguing about the stability of the decision and the potential when the new plan is either revised or amended in the second generation, the stability of decisions of the first plan until the second plan is implemented. If there were stability in those decisions and that the actions that the Forest Service planned for a 60-year timeframe were not always subject to disruption as the new plans moved forward, we would solve the problem.

Senator BUMPERS. Well, the Forest Service is opposing the areas not included in their recommendations that are in this bill, and it has consistently opposed designating all areas that it didn't recommend in the RARE II study. The Forest Service is also saying that it is going to be well behind on its plans. And it seems to me that since the agency objects to this anyway it is not going to be in any big hurry to reconsider lands in a RARE III study.

Mr. **Bergoffen**. Well, I don't think they will have the choice to——

Senator **Bumpers**. You are afraid the Forest Service might be mandated by the Congress to do it? Is that it?

Mr. **Bergoffen**. Well, we know that they are and we know what the law requires.

First of all, you will make the decisions for the Forest Service in this process. We hope that you will make them along the lines that they have recommended. That's our point of view. But when you make those decisions that will guide them in their planning process, they are mandated by law to consider wilderness in this revision of the plans. They must do that. And they have to do that or they will be subject to litigation. And they must do that also in the next generation. The law requires that. And we expect them to do that in light of current supply and demand and needs.

So we know that they will do it. We are only concerned about the stability of the decisions once you make them and once they make them the first time around.

Senator **Bumpers**. Well, we agree on one thing, Mr. Bergoffen: We would both like to bring some finality to this issue so that the timber industry and the conservation coalitions will all know what we have and what we are going to continue to have. And I think the sufficiency language is important for that reason because you are going to all be subject to challenge by environmental groups unless that language is included in the bill.

The hard release language is a little more difficult for me. And quite frankly, I don't know whether you could ever get it passed. We got hard language in one case, in the Senate Wyoming bill, but I don't know whether you could ever do that again. I know Congressman Seiberling is very much opposed to the kind of release language you are asking for.

But are you telling us now that the report language in the Arizona bill is not satisfactory to you?

Mr. **Bergoffen**. We are saying that it is a good basis for moving forward and that language should also be placed in statute to assure that Congress means what it says in the report language, that it is generally satisfactory to us, that it provides for that stability by assuring that the decisions will remain in effect until the second plan is implemented and by assuring that a revision, as is required by law, must be a full and total amendment as required in the second generation review.

Senator **Bumpers**. Let me ask you or Mr. Morgan, do you feel that if an area has ever been cut that it should not then be considered for wilderness?

Mr. **Bergoffen**. In the Eastern United States, Congress has dealt with that issue by designating a substantial acreage of wilderness of lands which have been once harvested. And that is an indication of the renewability of these lands and their capability.

As a matter of principle the preference is to have wilderness wilderness and nonwilderness nonwilderness and manage the roadless areas that have been harvested in a different way. However, it is a balancing question, and when you have reached the appropriate balance it could include some of those lands.

Senator BUMPERS. Bruce, let me ask you this question about the potential air quality problem which we talked about in the Little Rock hearings. Let's assume that Flatside is included in the bill. And of course, I have told you that I will be happy to amend the bill to identify who determines the air quality classification for an area. Right now, under existing law, the Governor of the State of Arkansas and every other State pretty much has control over changing the air quality classification for an area. And I can understand why this is of some concern to you. But I think our Governor would always be very amenable to Arkansas Kraft's concerns. And while I understand your concern I honestly don't think it would ever happen.

But taking your concern into consideration, I would like to know whom you would trust more to make the classification decision, the Federal Government or the State of Arkansas? Because I'll be happy to add language either way.

Mr. NETHERTON. Well, if we had our choice, obviously we would prefer that the language would say that it can never be changed from a class II to a class I. That's not just a benefit for Arkansas Kraft. I'd point out, obviously to you, you know, but other people in this room that there are many other cities, it actually, if you take the 30-mile radius that will include Russeville, Morrilton, Conway, Little Rock, Benton, and Hot Springs. And if you would make those areas strictly nonsmokestack type of industry expansion and take—were that to not happen it would have a devastating effect on Arkansas' economy. And of course, I am here today to address only that specifics or our company, Arkansas Kraft.

But back to your question, I personally would not like to have that language in it. If it had to be there then obviously we would prefer the State to do it. Now, if it had to—you know, these are alternatives we're coming to—if it had to be the State then, we would not like to have it in the hands of any one single individual, we would rather have it in the hands of the legislature.

Senator BUMPERS. OK. Let me say that, of course, the fact that there are so many communities within 30 miles of a lot of these areas is one of the reasons I don't think an area would ever be upgraded to class I. That has never happened except for on some Indian lands out West. I can't feature the Governor or the legislature reclassifying an area in a way that would stop economic growth.

And yet, as I say, I want to be accommodating and I know that is one of your main concerns.

Mr. NETHERTON. Yes.

Senator BUMPERS. Bruce, let me ask you one other question that deals with the Flatside area. How much of that 6.5 million board feet that Mr. Robertson alluded to that has been cut off Flatside in the past 18 years has been purchased by Arkansas Kraft?

Mr. NETHERTON. Well, as you know, Senator, I am not in the wilderness division of our country, I am in the mill side. But in the Little Rock area Mr. Dellinger could testify that some 30 percent of the wood we use at either the papermill or our Pinecrest Lumber, which is a lumber mill, comes off forest lands. And that happens to be the closest area to us. I would expect that a high percentage of that 30 percent might come off that one area. But I cannot give the exact figures.

Senator BUMPERS. Yes; you could supply that for the record, could you not?

Mr. NETHERTON. J.C. Dellinger would have that data, yes.

Senator BUMPERS. J.C. would have that?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Senator Bumpers, if I might just interject, I think one of the problems that we have got, J.C. testified in Little Rock, if you'll recall, a number like 30 percent. But when you are in an area and when you are logging an area we buy waste chips from a lot of little saw mills who may be buying stumpage from Forest Service land. We wouldn't have a way of tracing that through.

Our direct purchases from Flatside are very, very small, according to J.C. But to have traced it through, what James Sibler might have purchased from Flatside or what vendors or others might have, we really wouldn't have a way of doing that. But I would think it would be direct purchases, quite small, direct through Arkansas Kraft or Pinecrest Lumber.

Senator BUMPERS. Roger, is the Forest Service testimony from the House hearings on this which indicated that even if this bill passes there would still be a very comfortable margin of Forest Service timber available above and beyond demand by the timber industry and the paper industry not persuasive to you at all?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Well, I think the problem, Senator, is that if it is available perhaps the Forest Service budget precludes them making the sales they would like to.

You used the example of a dollar for a nickel in Alaska. And I really, I wouldn't know. I understand they do well in Arkansas. But they are on a very restrictive budget and we just don't get the Forest Service sales one way or another. Perhaps there would be some possibility of some modification in their thinking of in their budget that would enable us to do a better job on acreage that would not be included in wilderness. I don't know that.

Senator BUMPERS. Gentlemen, I thank all of you for coming. There may be two or three questions that we may want to submit to you and let you answer in writing for the record for us.

Thank you very much for coming such a long way to testify. We appreciate it.

Our next panel is Dr. Tom McClure of the Arkansas Conservation Coalition; Don Hamilton, Arkansas Wildlife Federation; David Albersworth, National Wildlife Federation; Tom McKinney, Sierra Club; and Hope Babcock, Audubon Society.

## STATEMENT OF DR. TOM McCLURE, ARKANSAS CONSERVATION COALITION, CONWAY, AR

Dr. MCCLURE. My name is Tom McClure. I live in Conway, AR, and I am here today representing the Arkansas Conservation Coalition. The coalition is made up of nine statewide organizations including the Arkansas Audubon Society, the Arkansas Canoe Club, the Arkansas Herpetological Society, the Arkansas Native Plant Society, the Arkansas Chapter of Sierra Club, the Audubon Society of Central Arkansas, the Arkansas Wildlife Federation, the Ozark Society, and the League of Women Voters of Arkansas.

The bill being considered here today represents roughly 4.8 percent of the national forest lands in Arkansas. On a statewide basis this totals less than one-half of 1 percent of the State's land area, and comprises less than 1 percent of the State's commercial forest land.

Although the acreage figures in this bill are a good deal lower than the Conservation Coalition's original proposal, and substantially lower than what some of the member groups recommended during RARE II, the coalition would like to go on record in support of S. 2125.

This bill contains several boundary modifications which were made to address local concerns, including a compromise proposal worked out between conservation groups and local citizens in the Poteau Mountain area. The coalition supports this Poteau Mountain compromise. We also support the acreage deletions that have been made in the East Fork and Penhook areas, which we know were made in an effort to accommodate traditional usage and aid in manageability.

We would like to commend Senator Bumpers and Senator Pryor for the time they have spent on this issue, and we believe that this bill reflects a genuine desire on their part to accommodate local concerns whenever possible, while still trying to maintain the integrity of the areas involved. However, the coalition does feel that the boundaries put forth in this bill appear to be trimmed to the bone; and any further deletions would, in our view, result in an unnecessary loss of scarce wilderness acreage.

It should be pointed out that the prevailing feeling among the groups in the coalition is that this bill, if anything, sets aside too little wilderness in our State. Many groups and individuals would prefer that 8 or 10 percent of the national forests in Arkansas be protected as wilderness and feel that 8 or 10 percent would be a more ideal amount of wilderness for the purpose of meeting anticipated recreational needs and obtaining adequate ecological representation, while still minimizing effects to local economies.

During RARE II, the Forest Service estimated that even if all of the inventoried areas in Arkansas were designated as wilderness, about 190,000 acres or 8 percent of the State's national forest lands, the impact on any local area, the changes in employment rather for any local area would be less than 10 percent and considered insignificant.

In short, we believe that even if 7 or 8 percent of the national forest lands in Arkansas were set aside as wilderness, the economic and employment effects on any local economy would be negligible. Our investigation shows that any small losses to the timber or mining industry would most likely be made up by gains in the tourist industry.

While maybe not ideal, we do feel that this bill is a reasonable one, one that protects the cream of the crop of Arkansas wilderness areas and we urge this committee to report it favorably.

I appreciate very much the opportunity to present comments here today and want to thank you in the Senate for supporting the concept of allowing and encouraging citizen involvement in public lands. Really appreciate it.

[The prepared statement of Dr. McClure follows:]

# TESTIMONY BY TOM MCCLURE FOR THE ARKANSAS CONSERVATION COALITION

RE: "THE ARKANSAS WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983"
SENATE BILL 2125

PRESENTED TO: THE PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED
WATER SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE SENATE
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

APRIL 6, 1984

My name is Tom McClure. I live in Conway, Arkansas, and I am here today representing the Arkansas Conservation Coalition. The Coalition is made up of nine statewide organizations including the Arkansas Audubon Society, the Arkansas Canoe Club, the Arkansas Herpetological Society, the Arkansas Native Plant Society, the Arkansas Chapter of Sierra Club, the Audubon Society of Central Arkansas, the Arkansas Wildlife Federation, the Ozark Society, and the League of Women Voters of Arkansas.

During RARE II, about 20 areas comprising approximately 190,000 acres were inventoried in the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests of Arkansas. This 190,000 acres amounts to about 8% of Arkansas' federally owned National Forests. The bill being considered here today represents roughly 117,500 acres or about 4.8% of the National Forest lands in Arkansas. It includes less than two-thirds of the total acreage studied during RARE II. On a statewide basis this bill totals less than one-half of 1% of the state's land area, and less than 1% of the state's commercial forest land.

Although the acreage figures in this bill are a good deal lower than the Conservation Coalition's original proposal, and substantially lower than what some of the member groups recommended during RARE II, the Coalition would like to go on record in support of Senate Bill 2125, which is being considered here today.

This bill contains several boundary modifications which were made to help address local concerns, including a compromise proposal worked out between conservation groups and local citizens in the Poteau Mountain area.

The Coalition supports this "Poteau Mountain Compromise" which is reflected in Senate Bill 2125. We also support the acreage deletions that have been made in the East Fork and Penhook areas, which we know were made in an effort to accommodate traditional usage and aid in manageability.

We would like to commend Senator Bumpers and Senator Pryor for the time they have spent on this issue and we believe that this bill reflects a genuine desire on their part to accommodate local concerns whenever possible, while still trying to maintain the integrity of the areas involved. However, the Coalition does feel that the boundaries put forth in this bill appear to be trimmed to the bone; and any further deletions would, in our view, result in an unnecessary loss of scarce wilderness acreage.

It should be pointed out that the prevailing feeling among the groups in the Coalition is that this bill (SB 2125), if anything, sets aside too little wilderness in our state. Many groups and individuals would prefer that 8 or 10% of the National Forests in Arkansas be protected as wilderness, and feel that 8 or 10% would be a more ideal amount of wilderness for the purpose of meeting anticipated recreational needs and obtaining adequate ecological representation, while still minimizing effects to local economies.

During RARE II, the Forest Service estimated that even if all of the inventoried areas in Arkansas were designated as wilderness (Alternative H, which would have placed about 70,000 acres more in Wilderness than the Bumpers-Pryor bill), the changes in employment for any local area would all be less than 1% and considered "insignificant.". In short, we believe that even if 7 or 8% of the National Forest lands in Arkansas were set aside as wilderness, the economic and employment effects on any local economy would be negligible. Our investigation shows that any small losses to the timber or mining industry would most likely be made up by gains in the tourism industry.

While maybe not ideal, we do feel that this bill being considered here today is a reasonable one, and one that protects the/cream of the crop of Arkansas wilderness areas. We urge this Committee to report it favorably to the full Senate.

I appreciate very much the opportunity to present comments here today and want to thank you in the Senate for supporting the concept of allowing and encouraging citizen involvement in public lands decisions.

Senator **Bumpers**. Thank you, Tom.

Don.

## STATEMENT OF DON F. HAMILTON, ARKANSAS WILDLIFE FEDERATION, LITTLE ROCK, AR

Mr. **Hamilton**. My name is Don Hamilton. I reside in Little Rock, AR, where I have lived all of my life except for a few years during college, military service, and then law school. I would like to speak in favor of the Arkansas wilderness bill, S. 2125, introduced by Senator David Pryor, cosponsored by Senator John Tower.

My remarks today are made as a member of and on behalf of the Arkansas Wildlife Federation, an Arkansas conservation organization, and I was requested by our executive committee to make this statement. Our State organization is affiliated with the National Wildlife Federation. Both the Arkansas Wildlife Federation and the National Wildlife Federation support S. 2125, and we urge the speedy passage of this bill.

I previously testified in other hearings. I certainly invite attention to that testimony.

There are some differences of opinion, as you well know, over which areas should be designated wilderness. I would like to make a few remarks about those areas known as Penhook, East Fork, Leatherwood, Flatside and one-half of Richland Creek. I have left photographs with you, not to be included in the record because it wouldn't be practical, but at least to circulate among the committee members for their information under the idea that those pictures show much more than our words could ever say.

I would like to respond to a comment about the Richland area and that cemetery. That is the Hill Cemetery. It is on the north edge of the boundary. It has been drawn out of the boundary. And as a matter of fact, the other cemetery, I think, in East Fork, was drawn out of the boundary—we call it Cherry Standing—and to accommodate all local concerns.

I will say that we have not had the communications possibly with the Ozark Forest supervisor to put in their mind a clear picture of exactly the boundaries here. But I think that is going to work itself out.

I would say further it puzzles me that the underlying basis for the opposition to these five areas seems to be the fact that the Forest Service did not recommend these areas to be designated wilderness as a consequence of the second review and evaluation of roadless areas in our national forest, that is, RARE II. As you know, the RARE II process in California was declared illegal by two Federal courts discussed in my prior testimony. Yes; RARE II is cited by some of those opposed to S. 2125 as authority for the proposition that these particular five areas shouldn't be included.

Suffice it to say that all 208,000 acres of national forest land in Arkansas which was studied to be set aside under the Federal court decisions qualify for wilderness.

Whether these areas are designated wilderness is simply a question of the uniqueness of the natural features. And I think the reasons—as well as the need or demand. I think the reasons, of course, were articulated by Aldo Leopold in the "Sand County Almanac." I think the 96 witnesses who testified representing their families and many overwhelmingly established that we in Arkansas want that wilderness. And I believe a majority of the citizens do.

I would like to comment on two points on the ninth circuit court of appeals opinion when they talked about the Forest Service's evaluation. It says, "no attempt is made to assess the intrinsic worth of the wilderness features of any particular area," that's page 764; and the final Forest Service's consideration of wilderness attricutes in "arbitrary." That's on page 568.

It seems to me that while the RARE II EIS has value because of its economic assessment, the Forest Service's conclusion is the amount of acreage is almost gotten to the point of being irrelevant. I believe that the fact that these areas were not recommended should not be entitled to any more weight than the California cases gave to that.

I have spent most of my life, almost all my life in Arkansas, and particularly Little Rock, and I have seen some very beautiful natural areas disappear due to private or public development. No other person will ever again know these areas as I knew then. Where once were located upland forests and creeks in the western edge of Little Rock, there are now residential subdivisions, drainage ditches, freeways, shopping centers, and acres of paved parking lots. Where once were a wetland and bottomland forest on the south bank of the Arkansas River we now have a developed park and golf course, constructed and maintained at tremendous public expenses. I don't criticize any of this at all. I think it enhances the quality of life. I'm simply saying we would be fools not to go ahead and designate these areas, because I think they are just as vital to our quality of life as freeways, shopping centers, golf courses, football stadiums and art museums.

I think the evidence presented at the previous hearings established that setting aside the 11 areas, which you know constitutes less than 6 percent, is certainly not going to affect anybody adversely; in fact, it is going to benefit recreation, tourism, not to mention wildlife, science, which will be significant.

Now, in the book that Kenneth Smith wrote there is an entire chapter on Richland Creek. That was written 20 years ago. I earnestly ask you to please look at that. I don't see how in the world anybody would want only to designate just half of it when the full acreage recommended will protect that watershed.

There are a lot of pine plantations throughout the 1.1 million acres in the Ozark Forest, but there is only one Long Devils Fork and Big Devils Fork, and only one Twin Fall. And that's all there ever will be.

As to the area known as Flatside, I might allude to those forest roads that people have been talking about. I have given you pictures of those five areas in dispute. And that one road shows that Forest Service vehicle which was stuck on Leatherwood. And I agree with your comment when you said, "This road has already been closed. We just did not know about it."

Finally, as to Flatside, as you know it is the area located closest to the largest concentration of people living in Arkansas, only an hour away. It is impossible for me to try to quantify all of that natural beauty in terms of dollars or board feet.

I think that if we can spend millions of dollars on manmade structures or monuments to serve limited purposes or memorials to individuals or groups, surely we can set aside a very few of the more beautiful, rugged, remote and scenic areas such as Flatside. It is certainly a part of our wilderness heritage.

I hope I'm not running over my time.

I don't pretend to be an expert on the clean air regulations, but I can't help but comment on this fear of the Flatside area or any of these areas being redesignated class I by a stroke of a pen. I have been practicing law 20 years and I have never found the Federal Government does anything with the stroke of a pen, or the State government as well, with all due respect.

And these regulations in section 52.21 of title 40, rather clearly impose upon the Governor if he should be so inclined to redesignate, to consult with the appropriate committees of the legislature if it is in session or with the leadership of the legislature if it is not in session, about such a redesignation. And I can imagine what the Arkansas legislature would tell any Governor who would walk in there, I don't care whether it's Governor Clinton or anybody else, or the leadership. And furthermore, it requires a public hearing. And I can imagine what kind of public hearing we would have if somebody would want to change Flatside or any of these other to class I.

As you know, Arkansas is all class II, except those two existing wilderness areas.

And finally, in closing let me simply say that a few people have contended that we do not need wilderness areas, let alone these in dispute, because the beauty of these areas now is a consequence of what the U.S. Forest Service has done. I do not think this is entirely true, with all due respect to the Forest Service. Rather, I think these proposed areas are more beautiful now than they were 50 years ago, to some extent, because of what the Forest Service has not done, the absence of; that is, the absence of any significant amount of improved roads and the lack of intensive forest management of these areas, primarily because they are so remote and rugged.

In the early years, the United States Forest Service was the custodian, but now that role is very clearly a manager, because these lands which nobody wanted at the turn of the century have recovered from past abuse, abuse. Unless these areas are protected as wilderness, we will likely lose the last remaining wild areas in the Ozarks and Ouachitas. And I submit that we have a solemn obligation to preserve this natural beauty for our children and for all who come after us.

And I thank you very much for the privilege of testifying. And I will be glad to answer any questions.

Needless to say, I would like to respond to some of the prior testimony, but I know I have taken more time than I should have.

Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Hamilton follows:]

## STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE ARKANSAS WILDLIFE FEDERATION IN SUPPORT OF THE ARKANSAS WILDERNESS BILL, S-2125, IN WASHINGTON, D. C. ON APRIL 6, 1984

My name is Don F. Hamilton, and I reside in Little Rock, Arkansas, where I have lived all of my life except for a few years during college, military service, and then law school. I would like to speak in favor of the Arkansas Wilderness Bill, S-2125, introduced by Senator Dale Bumpers and Senator David Pryor, co-sponsored by Senator John Tower.

My remarks today are made as a member of and on behalf of the Arkansas Wildlife Federation, an Arkansas conservation organization, and I was requested by our Executive Committee to make this statement. Our state organization is affiliated with the National Wildlife Federation. Both the Arkansas Wildlife Federation and the National Wildlife Federation support S-2125, and we urge the speedy passage of the Arkansas Wilderness Bill.

I previously testified in Washington on May 26, 1983, in favor of Congressman Ed Bethune's Arkansas Wilderness Bill before two House of Representatives Sub-committees, and also in favor of S-2125 at the Senate Sub-committee hearing held by Senator Bumpers in Little Rock on February 15, 1984. I will endeavor not to repeat what I have previously said. Please forgive me, however, if my statement now overlaps my previous statement in any respect.

Although there are some differences of opinion as to the areas in our two national forests, i.e., the Ozark and the

Ouachita, which should be designated as wilderness, almost everyone (certainly the Arkansas Congressional delegation) agrees that certain areas in both the Ozark and the Ouachita should be set aside as wilderness. Those areas not agreed upon among the Arkansas delegation in the House of Representatives are Flatside in the Ouachita and Leatherwood, East Fork and Penhook in the Ozark, as well as approximately one-half of Richland Creek in the Ozark. Additionally, Secretary of Agriculture John Block by letter to Senator James McClure dated March 15, 1984, opposes wilderness designation for these areas and even requests deferral on two areas in the Ouachita for further study. Thus, I would like to make a few comments about the five areas in dispute, all of which I (and I believe the majority of Arkansas citizens) feel should be left as they are and designated wilderness.

It puzzles me that the underlying basis for the opposition to these five areas seems to be the fact that the Forest Service did not recommend these areas to be designated wilderness as a consequence of the second review and evaluation of roadless areas in our national forests. ("RARE II") As you know, the RARE II process in California was declared illegal by two federal courts, discussed in my prior testimony. Yet, RARE II is cited by some of those opposed to S-2125, as authority for the proposition that these particular five areas should not be designated as wilderness. Suffice it to say, all 208,000 acres of national forestland in Arkansas studied for wilderness qualify to be set aside as wilderness under the analysis of the RARE II process in the two federal court decisions.

Whether these areas are designated wilderness is simply a question of the uniqueness of the natural features of these areas, as well as the need or demand for such areas. Clearly, the argument of Aldo Leopold in Sand County Almanac set forth the reasons for establishing these areas as wilderness and the need and demand have been established. At any rate, the federal courts have ruled that RARE II was legally defective for several reasons; and the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals observed that in the Forest Service's evaluation ". . . no attempt is made to assess the intrinsic worth of the wilderness features of any particular area . . ." (p. 764); and the final Forest Service's consideration of wilderness attributes in the environmental impact statement ("E.I.S.") appears to be "arbitrary" (p. 768).

It seems to me that while the RARE II E.I.S. has value because of its economic assessment of the areas studied, the Forest Service's conclusion of the amount of acreage to be designated as wilderness in Arkansas is entitled to no more weight now, than the two federal courts gave it in California. Furthermore, I believe that the fact that the Forest Service did not recommend Penhook, East Fork, Leatherwood or half of Richland Creek, let alone study Flatside, is irrelevant to the issues presented by S-2125. At any rate, Flatside is being considered now by the Forest Service in RARE III. Clearly the ninety six witnesses who testified in Little Rock on February 15, 1984, presented overwhelming evidence that these five areas are worthy of wilderness designation.

Since I have spent almost all of my life in Arkansas and particularly Little Rock, I have seen some very beautiful natural areas disappear due to private or public development. No other person will ever again know these areas as I knew them. Where once were located upland forests and creeks in the western edge of Little Rock, there are now residential subdivisions, drainage ditches, freeways, shopping centers, and acres of paved parking lots. Where once were a wetland and a bottomland forest on the south bank of the Arkansas River, we now have a developed park and a golf course, constructed and maintained at a tremendous expense to the public. Similar development has occurred in many urban areas in Arkansas. I do not criticize such development because it has enhanced the quality of life we currently enjoy. But I do say that we would be fools not to set aside these last remaining remnants of some very beautiful, rugged, and scenic areas in Arkansas. These areas are just as vital to our quality of life as freeways, shopping centers, golf courses, football stadiums or art museums, in my opinion. The evidence presented at the previous hearings established that setting aside the 11 areas (less than 6% of our two national forests) will not adversely affect anyone; and, on the contrary, the benefits in terms of recreation and tourism, not to mention wildlife and science, will be significant.

As to the area known as Richland Creek, this area has been known for its beauty for many years. Long before RARE II commenced, or S-2125 was introduced, Kenneth Smith in his book

The Buffalo River Country (written almost twenty years ago) devoted an entire chapter to this beautiful, remote area in which is located one of the most important tributaries to the Buffalo River. How anyone who knows this area, described on pages 120-132, could fail to want the entire area set aside (as proposed in S-2125) is more than I will ever understand. There will never exist again anywhere in the Ozark Forest the creeks known as Long Devils Fork or Big Devils Fork, which form the beautiful twin waterfalls pictured in Ken Smith's book. Yet, there are countless pine plantations and other mineral rights (however worthless) throughout much of the Ozark forest. This watershed of Richland should be protected and only under S-2125 will this be accomplished.

As to the areas known as Leatherwood, East Fork, and Penhook, the report of the Arkansas Conservation Coalition discusses in detail the unique natural features of these areas. That report was offered at the Senate Subcommittee hearing in Little Rock on February 15, 1984. For your quick reference, I have a few photos of these areas which may give you some idea of their natural beauty. Each is unique. Additionally, we have a 14 minute cassette narrated slide show which I would like to leave with Ms. Susan Rieff of Senator Bumper's office in case you or any staff member have time to view these 11 areas proposed in S-2125. I encourage anyone interested to see this slide show.

Much has been said about the roads in some of the areas and the private property in Leatherwood which contains another important tributary of the Buffalo River. Consequently, I would like to offer for your examination photographs of one tract of private property within the Leatherwood area, as well as a Forest Service vehicle stuck on one of the roads in Leatherwood last June during Senator Bumper's tour of this area. As Senator Bumpers observed to the Forest Supervisor at the time: "This road has already been closed. We just did not know it." I do not think closing such roads constitutes any great loss and the private property owners (who will have access anyway) have not objected to this area being designated as wilderness. On the contrary, two such owners of land in the Hurricane Creek area have testified in favor of S-2125, and one of them is here today.

As to the area known as Flatside, it is the area located closest to the largest concentration of people living in Arkansas, only an hour away from the Little Rock metropolitan area. The Ouachita trail runs through this area, and it has long been recognized for its scenic values both by the Forest Service, as well as by the general public. It is the only area proposed as wilderness in the eastern part of the Ouachita forest, and it undoubtedly does and will receive the greatest use. It is impossible for me to try to quantify the natural beauty of this mixed pine and hardwood forest in terms of dollars or board feet. All I can say is according to the evidence so far presented, there are sufficient trees to cut elsewhere. But there is only one Flatside.

If we can spend millions of dollars on man-made structures or monuments to serve limited purposes or memorials to individuals or groups, surely we can set aside a very few of the more beautiful, rugged, remote, and scenic areas such as Flatside, if for no other reason than to commemorate our wilderness heritage and our forebearers who knew the frontier so well. Surely, our wilderness heritage is as much a part of our great country as any event which ever occurred and most of our early leaders are a part of this heritage.

In closing, let me simply say that a few people have contended that we do not need wilderness areas (let alone these in dispute) because the beauty of these areas now is a consequence of what the U. S. Forest Service has done. I do not think this is entirely true, with all due respect to the Forest Service. Rather, I think these proposed areas are more beautiful now than they were fifty years ago, to some extent, because of what the Forest Service has not done, i.e., the absence of any significant amount of improved roads and the lack of intensive forest management of these areas, primarily because they are so remote and rugged. In the early years, the U. S. Forest Service was the "custodian", but now that role is very clearly a "manager", because these lands nobody wanted at the turn of the century have recovered from past abuse. Unless these areas are protected as wilderness, we will likely lose the last remaining wild areas in the Ozarks and Ouachitas. I submit that we have a solemn obligation to preserve this natural beauty for our children and for all who come after us.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak in support of S-2125; I urge its speedy passage.

Don F. Hamilton
#1 Glenleigh Drive
Little Rock, AR 72207
(501) 225-1959

Senator BUMPERS. Thank you Don.
David.

## STATEMENT OF DAVID ALBERSWERTH, LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVE, NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION, WASHINGTON, DC

Mr. ALBERSWERTH. Senator Bumpers, thank you very much for the opportunity to present the views of the National Wildlife Federation on S. 2125, the Arkansas Wilderness Act of 1983.

We are pleased today to join with our State affiliate, the Arkansas Wildlife Federation, to support passage of S. 2125. The Ozark Plateau and the Ouachita Mountains are unique highland landscapes in the heart of our country containing a remarkable diversity of plant life and an abundance of wildlife, including bear, bobcat, cougar, deer, and fox.

The region provides a variety of recreational opportunities for boaters, campers, hunters, fishermen, and vacationers. But largely missing from this list is the opportunity for Arkansans and other Americans to enjoy unspoiled wilderness.

This legislation would set aside 117,000 acres, a small proportion of the once vast upland hardwood forest of the Interior Highlands region which covered southern Missouri, northwestern Arkansas and eastern Oklahoma. The acreage proposed for protection in S. 2125 when combined with existing wilderness acreage in Arkansas, would amount to less than 6 percent of the State's National Forest lands, less than two-thirds of 1 percent of the total acreage of Arkansas, and less than 1 percent of the commercial timberland in the State.

We feel that an especially attractive aspect of the legislation is that the areas proposed for wilderness designation are generally within a few hours drive of several urban areas. Thus, wilderness recreational opportunities would be placed within easy reach of a significant proportion of Arkansas' urban population.

For those unfamiliar with the areas proposed for designation in this bill, I recommend the April 1982 study by the Arkansas Conservation Coalition Wilderness Study task force. The study contains excellent narrative descriptions of the advantages and disadvantages of each area proposed for wilderness designation and is very well researched.

Given the excellent wilderness attributes of the areas incorporated in this proposal and the very modest amount of acreage proposed for designation, we urge the prompt enactment of the Arkansas Wilderness Act.

Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Alberswerth follows:]

NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION
1412 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 202—797-6800

STATEMENT OF DAVID ALBERSWERTH
IN SUPPORT OF S. 2125
THE "ARKANSAS WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983"
BEFORE THE
SENATE ENERGY SUBCOMMITTEE ON
PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER

April 6, 1984

Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee, my name is David Alberswerth, and I am a Legislative Representative for the National Wildlife Federation. Thank you for providing the opportunity for me to present the position of the National Wildlife Federation on S. 2125, the "Arkansas Wilderness Act of 1983." Founded in 1936, the National Wildlife Federation is the nation's largest conservation education organization. Our membership, comprised of 51 affiliate organizations and over 4 million members and supporters, has long recognized the need to protect some of the remnants of America's wilderness heritage for our own enjoyment and that of future generations.

We are pleased to join with our state affiliate, the Arkansas Wildlife Federation, to support passage of S. 2125. The Ozark Plateau and the Ouchita Mountains are unique highland landscapes in the heartland of our country, containing a remarkable diversity of plantlife and an abundance of wildlife, including bear, bobcat, cougar, deer, and fox. The region provides a variety of recreational opportunities for boaters, hunters, fishermen, campers, and vacationers. But largely missing from this list is the opportunity for Arkansans and other Americans to enjoy unspoiled wilderness. This legislation would set aside 117,000 acres, a small proportion of the once vast upland hardwood forest of the Interior Highlands which covered southern Missouri, northwestern Arkansas, and eastern Oklahoma. The acreage proposed for protection in S. 2125 when combined with existing wilderness acreage in Arkansas, would amount to less than 6 percent of the state's National Forest lands.

It would be less than two-thirds of one percent of the total acreage of Arkansas, and less than 1 percent of the commercial timberland in the state.

An especially attractive aspect of that legislation is that the areas proposed for wilderness designation are generally within a few hours drive of several urban areas. Thus, wilderness recreational opportunities would be placed within easy reach of a significant proportion of Arkansas' urban population.

Given the excellent wilderness attributes of the areas incorporated in this proposal, and the very modest amount of acreage proposed for designation, we urge the prompt enactment of the "Arkansas Wilderness Act of 1983."

Senator BUMPERS. Thank you very much.
Tom.

## STATEMENT OF TOM McKINNEY, CHAIR, ARKANSAS CHAPTER, SIERRA CLUB, FAYETTEVILLE, AR

Mr. McKINNEY. Yes. Thank you, Senator. My name is Tom McKinney. I would like to thank you for allowing us to come up here and testify in support of S. 2125 on behalf of the 700 Sierra Club members in Arkansas.

We have in S. 2125 an opportunity to establish a legacy for our children, our grandchildren, and also ourselves. It is something that we will be able to look back on in years and decades ahead with pride and satisfaction, not just because we have preserved 11 unique areas in Arkansas, but also because we have finally recognized the financial, spiritual, and scientific values of wilderness.

What will wilderness areas do for Arkansas? It will attract thousands of interested visitors, not just to or not just from the State, but also from out of State. The Ozark Highlands trail passes through both Richland and the Hurricane Creek areas, and I spend a lot of time at both areas. And I can guarantee you that we have people from as far away as Michigan coming down to hike through the wilderness areas, as well as coming up from Louisiana.

Tourism is the second largest industry in the State, and these visitors will inject millions of dollars in the local and State economies. We particularly think this will diversify the local economies over there somewhat and hopefully make them a little less susceptible to the fluctuations of the timber markets.

It will provide excellent wildlife habitat for dozens of both game and nongame species.

It will give the people an opportunity to hunt, fish, hike, backpack, bicycle, canoe, swim and just plain unwind from their jobs in a very natural setting. It will provide a living laboratory for numerous fields of scientific research.

It will give many people satisfaction and peace of mind just simply by the virtue of knowing that it is there.

What will wilderness not do?

I am very pleased to see that finally it is being cleared up that wilderness areas will not result in any condemnation of private property. That was a great misunderstanding for a couple of years.

It will not result in any revenue loss to the counties from payment in lieu of taxes or the 25-percent turnback of revenue to the counties. It will not change the class II clean air designation that now exists in the whole State. Again, this is something that I feel is not going to be a problem.

The industry in Arkansas, both timber and all the other industries, have enormous influence with the Governor and the State legislature. The timber industry and all the industry has been very good for Arkansas. But on the opposite side, Arkansas has been very good to industry, also. Arkansas presently has the ninth best business climate in the United States. And because of this, I just don't think there will be any possibility of the class II designation being asked to be upgraded to class I.

In 1964 Congress passed the Wilderness Act to set aside areas that had not been significantly disturbed by man. Now, most of these were at first in the Rocky Mountains where there were still a number of virgin areas left.

Anybody can tell you that anywhere east of the Rockies you have very little virgin forest, if any. All of it is second growth. And because of this, the 1975 Eastern Wilderness Act allowed those areas to be designated as wilderness.

There are as many uses for wilderness as there are people who use it. We are now at a crossroads of a legacy—a legacy that is wilderness. We are at the point at which we must preserve it and use it or lose it forever. This legislation is farsighted and fair in its approach; and we, as an organization, wholeheartedly support it.

I'll make a few other comments. There has been a lot of confusion on the mileage of roads in these areas. For one who has spent many years just stomping through them, there are various types of roads in there. You could count the old logging roads that were put in at the turn of the century, you could count the temporary logging roads that will heal over in a year or two, and you can count the permanent all-weather roads. And it just depends on how much of each of those you are talking about you will get various figures. I am not even sure anybody can arrive at exactly separate figures.

But we still feel that all of the areas, even with the all-weather roads in them, the amount in them qualifies under the 1975 act.

And one last point, if you look at the acreages on these forests, the Ouachita and Ozarks consist of 2,500,000 acres. With your bill the forests would still have 2,383,000 acres open for multiple use. The decrease in any timberland to me is just insignificant.

And I would like to, although that has always troubled me, if this small amount of acreage that is being removed is going to cause these great financial losses and catastrophes that we have been hearing about, what exactly has been going on in the forest? Why has such a small, why is such a small, small percentage of the forest going to affect or have the effects that we have been hearing about today?

Thank you very much for this opportunity.

[The prepared statement of Mr. McKinney follows:]

STATEMENT OF TOM MCKINNEY
CHAIR ARKANSAS CHAPTER SIERRA CLUB
ARKANSAS WILDERNESS HEARING
FEBRUARY 15, 1984

Senator bumpers, Senator Pryor, and Committee Members,

My name is Tom Mckinney and I would like to thank you for allowing me the opportunity to speak for the 700 members of the Sierra Club in Arkansas in support of S.B. 2125. We have in the Arkansas Wilderness Act an opportunity to establish a legacy for ourselves,our children,and our grandchildren. It is something that we will be able to look back on in the years and decades ahead and view with pride and satisfaction. Not just because we will have preserved eleven unique areas, but also because we have finally recognized the financial, spiritual, and scientific values of wilderness.

What will wilderness areas do for Arkansas?

It will attract thousands of interested visitors, not just from in state, but also from out of state. Tourism is the second largest industry in the state of Arkansas, and these visitors will inject millions of dollars into the local and state economy. This should diversify the local economy somewhat and hopefully make it a little less susceptible to the fluctuations of the timber markets.

It will provide excellent wildlife habitat for dozens of both game and non-game species.

It will give people an opportunity to hunt, fish, hike, backpack, bicycle, swim and just to plain unwind from their jobs in a natural setting. It will provide a living laboratory for numerous fields of scientific research.

It will give many people satisfaction and peace of mind simply by virtue of knowing it is there.

What will wilderness not do?

It will not force the condemnation of one area of private property. In fact, ironically, private property that is within the boundaries of a wilderness area is not subject to the laws of emminent domain as is the rest of the private property that is within the boundaries of the national forests. Private property near the boundaries of a wilderness area will not be subject to any restrictions of use whatsoever.

It will not result in any revenue loss to the counties from Payment In Lieu of Taxes or the 25% turback of revenue to the counties. It will not change the Class II clean air designation that now exists in the whole state of Arkansas under the Clean Air Act. It will not put any new restrictions on industry in Arkansas whatsoever.

In 1964 Congress passed the Wilderness Act to set aside areas that had had not been significantly disturbed by man. As almost anyone can attest, there are very few areas east of the Rocky

Mountains that would qualify under the 1964 act.due to past and present development. As a result, the 1975 Eastern Wilderness was enacted to allow some Eastern areas to be included in the National Wilderness system. Because of the special conditions in the East, and the South, the following refinements of the qualifications for inventorying an area for wilderness were enacted.

1) display recuperative characteristics that would assure the ability to manage for natural conditions and values.

2) have been the focus of significant public support for wilderness consideration and have the potential for management for principally natural values.

An area may be inventoried that exceeds not more than one of the following criteria:

1) on-half mile of improved road for each thousand acres if the road is under Forest Service jurisdiction.

2) fifteen percent of the area is non-native, planted vegetation.

3) twenty percent of the area has been harvested within the past ten years.

Under these criteria we feel that all eleven areas more than qualify for designation as wilderness areas.

There are as many uses for wilderness as there are people who use it. We are now at the crossroads of a legacy.- the legacy that is wilderness. We are at the point at which we must preserve it and use it or lose it forever. This legislation is farsighted and fair in its approach; and we, as an organization, wholeheartedly support it. Thank you for letting us express our views on this important issue.

Tom McKinney

Senator **Bumpers**. Thank you, Tom.

Ms. Babcock.

## STATEMENT OF HOPE M. BABCOCK, DEPUTY COUNSEL, NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY, WASHINGTON, DC

Ms. **Babcock**. Good morning, Senator Bumpers. My name is Hope Babcock. I am deputy counsel for the National Audubon Society and Director of its Public Lands and Water Program. I am here today to testify in support of S. 2125, the Arkansas Wilderness Act of 1983.

I have a written statement for the record which I would like to submit at this time and summarize my remarks this morning.

Senator **Bumpers**. Please do.

Ms. **Babcock**. I appreciate the opportunity to appear here today in support of S. 2125 on behalf of our nearly 500,000 Audubon members and over 500 chapters nationwide. Our 2,300 members in Arkansas have long recognized the need to set aside some of the remaining remnants of our wilderness heritage within the State. For the past several years Audubon members and chapters throughout Arkansas and our west central regional office have worked with the Arkansas Conservation Coalition to secure wilderness designation for the 11 areas proposed in S. 2125.

S. 2125 would preserve approximately 117,500 acres of mixed deciduous forest habitat in the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests. These are the last remnants of frontier lands that once covered the entire southern highland regions. We think it a modest proposal that would protect, when combined with existing wilderness areas, less than 6 percent of Arkansas' national forest lands. Designating less than two-thirds of 1 percent of the total acreage of Arkansas as wilderness indeed seems a moderate, a modest, even an embarrassingly modest step for a State that strives to be known as a "Natural State."

Numerous conservation organizations, chambers of commerce, the clergy, elected and appointed officials, and other individuals and groups expressed support for establishing these 11 areas as wilderness at the February 15 field hearings in Little Rock.

At the conclusion of RARE II, the environmental impact statement describing the rationale for its results repeatedly estimated that if all 26 of the inventoried areas in Arkansas were designated as wilderness the economic effect would be "small," and changes in employment for the local areas would show "no significant decline."

While the RARE II EIS may have been defective in some respects, its economic evaluation of wilderness designation was perhaps its strong point. Since S. 2125 proposes protecting only about 60 percent of the 26 RARE II study areas, it would have a far smaller economic impact even than that which was considered insignificant during the RARE II evaluation.

Further, the wilderness designation proposed in your bill will have a positive impact upon the State's growing tourism industry. The Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism recently considered the economic benefits of these proposed wilderness additions and estimated that they could bring more than 3 million new tourism dollars into the State by 1985. Such an influx of tourist dollars will mean additional jobs for the State. However, jobs are not the only goal for a healthy State economy. Rather, the real desire is to have gains in economic assets for the State while maintaining a quality environment.

Perpetuating these 11 sites as wilderness guarantees that these resources will be available for both present and future generations.

On behalf of our members, National Audubon appreciates this opportunity to express our enthusiastic support for preserving wilderness resources in Arkansas. While it is a modest plan, and we had wished for more, as you have heard here today, we are sure that passage of S. 2125 is a prudent measure that will enable Arkansas to remain a "Natural State."

We urge passage of your bill as soon as possible. Thank you.

Senator **BUMPERS**. Thank you, Ms. Babcock.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Babcock follows:]

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TESTIMONY OF HOPE M. BABCOCK

DEPUTY COUNSEL

NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY

BEFORE THE

PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATERS SUBCOMMITTEE

OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

REGARDING THE ARKANSAS WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983

APRIL 4, 1984

Senator Wallop, Members of the Subcommittee, I am Hope Babcock, Deputy Counsel for the National Audubon Society. I am here today to testify in support of Senate Bill 2125, "The Arkansas Wilderness Act of 1983," and have a written statement for the record which I would like to submit at this time.

The National Audubon Society strongly supports passage of S.2125, and I appreciate the opportunity to appear here today on behalf of our nearly 500,000 Audubon members and over 500 chapters nationwide. Our 2,300 members in Arkansas, who have organized eight chapters and five affiliate groups including the statewide Arkansas Audubon Society, have long recognized the need to set aside some of the remaining remnants of our wilderness heritage within the state. For the past several years Audubon members and chapters throughout Arkansas and our West Central Regional office have worked with the Arkansas Conservation Coalition to secure wilderness designation for the eleven areas proposed in S.2125.

Senate Bill 2125 would preserve approximately 117,500 acres of mixed deciduous forest habitat in the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests. These are the last remnants of frontier lands that once covered the entire southern highlands region. We think it is a modest proposal that would protect, when combined with existing wilderness areas, less than 6% of Arkansas' national forest lands. Designating less than two-thirds of one percent of the total acreage of Arkansas as wilderness indeed seems a modest step for a state that strives to be known as "the Natural State."

Numerous conservation organizations, chambers of commerce, the clergy, elected and appointed officials, and other individuals and groups expressed support for establishing these eleven areas as wilderness at the February 15 field hearings in Little Rock. Our regional representative described the support expressed there for S.2125 as one of the most dedicated and broad-based efforts he had witnessed in his long career with Audubon. Clearly, the majority of the testimony presented at that hearing supported S.2125; the few opponents continued mostly to express doubts regarding the economic impacts of wilderness designation.

At the conclusion of RARE II the Environmental Impact Statement ("EIS") describing the rationale for its results repeatedly estimated that if all 26 of the inventoried areas in Arkansas were designated as wilderness (Alternative J) the economic effects would be "small," and changes in employment for the local areas would show "no significant decline" (less than 1% change in employment). While the RARE II EIS may have been defective in several respects, its economic evaluation of wilderness designation was perhaps its strong point. The 26 RARE II study areas in Arkansas comprised about 190,000 acres, but S.2125 proposes protecting only about 60% of that amount, and would have a far smaller economic impact even than what was considered "insignificant" during the RARE II evaluation.

Further, the wilderness designation proposed in S.2125 will have a positive impact upon the state's growing tourism industry. The Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism recently considered the economic benefits of these proposed wilderness additions and estimated they could bring more than three million new tourism dollars into the state by 1985 and at least an additional $10 million by 1990. Clearly such an influx of tourist dollars will mean additional jobs for the State. However, jobs are not the ultimate goal for a healthy state economy. Rather, the real desire is to have gains in economic assets for the state while maintaining the desirable, livable and enjoyable quality of environment found in Arkansas. Perpetuating these eleven sites as wilderness guarantees that these resources will be available for both present and future generations.

On behalf of our members, National Audubon appreciates this opportunity to express enthusiastic support for preserving wilderness resources in Arkansas. While it is a modest plan, and we had wished for more, we are sure that passage of S.2125 is a prudent measure that will enable Arkansas to remain as the "Natural State." We urge passage of S.2125 as soon as possible. Thank you.

Senator BUMPERS. Don?

Mr. HAMILTON. Senator, I did want to have my written statement made a part of the record. And I would also like the record to reflect that we do have a 14-minute cassette narrated slide show which I would like to leave with Ms. Rieff in your office. And I would invite anyone interested in it to view it, and particularly our friends in the timber companies who haven't seen it, so they can see for themselves some of these areas, because they are very beautiful and the slides tell the best story that we can really tell as far as the beauty.

Senator BUMPERS. Let me thank all of you for your testimony this morning. It was all very good.

You know, life is a series of tradeoffs and a political career is also a series of tradeoffs. The purpose of this legislation is to make sure we don't violate an English philosopher's statement that there is nothing more utterly impossible than undoing something that has already been done.

The bill is rather large in one sense. In another way it doesn't seem like it asks very much. It is especially important to a State like Arkansas which as you have correctly pointed out, considers itself to be the "Natural State," That we look at this very carefully.

I have said repeatedly and I will continue to say that I want to accommodate all interests, including but those people who depend on the forest for their livelihood. By the same token, I don't want my children and grandchildren to hold me accountable for not doing what should have been done by any normally, clear-sighted, visionary person.

You have all come long distances to express your very strong views on this bill. I appreciate your being here. There are other views which this committee, of course, has to take into consideration. But as you know, if I were not deeply concerned about the future of the aesthetic values in this country I never would have introduced the bill in the first place.

Having said that, there are some other things that we also have to take into consideration—the release language, air quality classifications, and all of those things.

But you have all presented yourselves extremely well this morning and I thank you very much.

Ms. **Babcock.** Thank you.

Dr. **McClure.** Thank you.

Senator **Bumpers.** On our third panel is James Bibler of Russellville, AR, Forestry Association; Walter C. Rothermel, Nekoosa Papers, Ashdown; and Ben Costello of Atlantic Richfield in Denver.

James, why don't you take the center seat and lead off.

## STATEMENT OF JAMES BIBLER, PRESIDENT, ARKANSAS FORESTRY ASSOCIATION, RUSSELLVILLE, AR

Mr. **Bibler.** Good morning, Senator.

Senator **Bumpers.** Good morning, James. Incidentally, I tried to call you back to take you up on that free dinner but I never could get hold of you.

Pull that microphone up just a little closer, would you please.

Mr. **Bibler.** Senator, members of the subcommittee, I am James Bibler, President of the Arkansas Forestry Association. I am also vice president and general manager of Bibler Lumber Co., of Russellville, AR, a division of the Great Northern Nekoosa Corp. My family has operated a sawmill in Arkansas for three generations. My grandfather established the business in 1887. So we are not newcomers to either the Ozarks or the Ouachita National Forest.

Our membership appreciates the opportunity to comment on the Arkansas Wilderness bill, S. 2125, being considered today. As I testified previously in Little Rock, the need for wilderness in Arkansas has been studied since 1964 and it is time that this issue be put to rest.

Up front, I want to make it clear that the Arkansas Forestry Association supports the concept of wilderness. However, we feel that we must resist the efforts contained in S. 2125 to indiscriminately designate wilderness for Arkansas that simply does not meet standards or do not meet the projected needs for wilderness. Our concern is not should we have wilderness but rather how much wilderness should be set aside.

The Arkansas Forestry Association endorsed H.R. 2452, introduced by Representative Beryl Anthony, a bill that embodied that administration's Forest Service recommendations for Arkansas wilderness. These recommendations were not developed overnight, nor were they arrived at casually. They are the result of intensive research—the roadless area review evaluations and the congressional mandated studies. The studies are both costly in manpower and dollars. They involved widespread public hearings where the view of all groups were given ample chance to be heard. The sites for public comments were evaluated by experts. The Forest Service recommends the development on the basis of need, wilderness quality and social and economic impacts.

In contrast, the tacked-on areas proposed in S. 2125 have features and developments that go far beyond the accepted concept of designated wilderness. The Senate bill added-on additions would swell the proposed wilderness setaside to three times the size determined by legitimate public debate and studies. In our opinion, the increased areas satisfy wants, not needs. They contain roads, cemeteries, past logging and management activities, manmade wildlife, plantations, scattered private land, and planned timber sales.

I have a section in the written statement here about Flatside but will not bore you with that. I think that has been pretty well kicked around, other than there have been some statements made about the esthetic beauties and so forth. I would like to point out that Flatside has been managed for over 65 years. So the Forest Service has done not too bad a job managing when it retained the esthetic beauty.

The Senate proposal overlooks, pushes aside, and repudiates the findings of public participation process and the RARE II studies. We find it very difficult to justify approving an area of wilderness when the objective detailed studies by experts concluded that it should not be classified—should be classified as nonwilderness.

The general welfare and economic well-being of Arkansas is in large part tied directly to the State timber resources. A recent economic study, "Forestry and the Arkansas Economics," prepared by the University of Arkansas Industrial and Extension Center, indicates that one out of every five manufacturing jobs in Arkansas is engaged in the production of wood products.

Wilderness designation means that a significant source of timber supply will be cut off. On a localized area, the impact is far more critical, and adjacent communities rely heavily on the national forests for the production of local resources and jobs.

A study by the School of Forestry of the Stephen F. Austin State University concludes for each 212 acres lost to wilderness, one fulltime job is lost to the economy. The Arkansas designation of 117,471 acres for Arkansas would take over 500 jobs from the State of Arkansas in an already above average unemployment rate. Arkansas' unemployment rate for February was 10 percent as compared to the average of 7.8.

It has been implied without wilderness designation the recreational use would be diminished, limited, or lost. This is not true. Normal recreational use would continue. Trails would be kept open, hunting permitted and all other benefits of the multiple use would be available.

Again, Flatside is a good example of somewhat of a paradox. Pro wilderness supporters of the area praise the beauty and charm and can say it can be preserved only by wilderness designation, yet Flatside has been under Forest Service jurisdiction and multiple use management for 65 years compared—65 years. Comparison of visitors' use records prove that general forest zones serve more people per acre than do the existing wilderness areas.

In summary, the Arkansas Forestry Association hopes that the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water will consider the designation of Arkansas wilderness on the basis of need for wilderness, the wilderness characteristics of the area proposed, and the social and economic impacts. We also trust that significant weight in your decision will be given to the Forest Service recommendations that are the result of intensive studies and past public input. We do not favor repeated costly studies.

We appreciate the opportunity to testify.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Bibler follows:]

STATEMENT OF JAMES BIBLER
of the
ARKANSAS FORESTRY ASSOCIATION
before the
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
OF THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
ON S. 2125
ARKANSAS WILDERNESS ACT OF 1983
April 6, 1984
10:00 a.m. Room SD-628 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Senator Wallop and members of the Subcommittee, I am James Bibler, President of the Arkansas Forestry Association. I am also Vice President and General Manager of Bibler Lumber Co., Russellville - a Division of the Great Northern Nekoosa Company. My family has operated a sawmill in Arkansas for three generations. My grandfather established the business in 1887.

The Arkansas Forestry Association consists of approximately 1500 forest landowners, wood products companies, foresters, pulp and paper companies, farmers, savings and loan groups, banks, and others interested in maintaining the forest potential of Arkansas.

Our members appreciate the opportunity to comment on the Arkansas Wilderness Bill, S. 2125, being considered today. As I testified previously in Little Rock, the need for wilderness in Arkansas has been studied since 1964 and it is time that this issue is put to rest.

Up front, I want to make it clear that the Arkansas Forestry Association supports the concept of wilderness. However, we feel that we must resist efforts contained in S. 2125 to indiscriminately designate wilderness for areas in Arkansas that simply do not meet wilderness standards or do not meet the projected needs for wilderness. Our concern is not "should we have wilderness" but rather "how much" should be set aside.

The Arkansas Forestry Association endorses HR 2452, introduced by Representative Beryl Anthony, a bill that embodies the administration's Forest Service recommendations for Arkansas wilderness. These recommendations were not developed overnight. They were not arrived at casually. They are the result of intensive research - the Roadless Area Review Evaluations and congressionally mandated studies. The studies were costly both in manpower and in dollars. They involved wide-spread public hearings where the views of all groups were given an ample chance to be heard. The sites and public comments were evaluated by experts. The Forest Service recommendations were developed on the basis of need, wilderness quality and the social and economic impacts.

In contrast, the tacked-on areas proposed in S. 2125 have features and developments that go beyond the accepted concept or definition for wilderness. The Senate Bill additions would swell the proposed wilderness set-aside to three times the size determined by legitimate public debate and studies. In our opinion, the increased areas satisfy "wants" - not "needs". They contain roads, cemeteries, past logging and management activities, man-made wildlife areas, pine plantations, scattered private land, and planned timber sales.

For example, one area called Flatside was not even considered under the RARE II inventory because it did not meet the criteria for Roadless Review. The area has 40 miles of logging roads and 1.2 miles of all-weather road. Eighteen percent of the area is composed of young recently regenerated timber. Eighty percent is second growth timber (second growth because it is renewable and was harvested once). Flatside contains wildlife improvement areas - and I don't know how many drive-in deer camps. It has a history of past timber sales (six million feet since 1965) and future sales are planned. Much of the area borders on private property - this surely would affect its wilderness character. We cannot understand how this area can qualify for wilderness.

The Senate Wilderness proposal overlooks, pushes aside, and repudiates the findings of the public participation process and RARE II studies. We "find it very difficult to justify approving an area as wilderness when an objective detailed study by experts concluded that it should be classified as non-wilderness."

The general welfare and economic well-being of Arkansas is in a large part tied directly to the state's timber resource. A recent economic study, Forests and the Arkansas Economy, prepared by the University of Arkansas Industrial and Extension Center, indicates that one out of every five manufacturing employees in Arkansas is engaged in the production of wood products. Wilderness designation can mean that a significant source of timber supply will be cut off. On a localized level, the impact is far more critical as adjacent communities rely heavily on the National Forests for the production of local resources and jobs. A study by the School of Forestry of the Stephen F. Austin State University concluded that for each 212 acres lost to wilderness, one full-time job is lost to the economy. A Wilderness designation of 117,471 acres for Arkansas would take over 550 (554) jobs from the state and increase the already above average high unemployment rate. Arkansas' unemployment rate for February was 10.0% as compared to a national average rate of 7.8%.

It has been implied that without wilderness designation, recreational use of an area would diminish, be limited, or be lost. This is not true, normal recreational uses would continue - trails kept open, hunting permitted and all of the other benefits of multiple use would be available. Again, Flatside is a good example and somewhat of a paradox. Pro wilderness supporters of this area praise its beauty and charm which they say can be preserved only by wilderness designation -- yet Flatside has been under Forest Service jurisdiction and multiple-use management for seventy-five years. Comparisons of visitor and use records prove that the general forest zone serves more people per acre than do the existing wilderness areas.

In summary, the Arkansas Forestry Association hopes that the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water will consider the designation of Arkansas wilderness on the basis of the need for wilderness, the wilderness character of the areas proposed, and the social and economic impacts involved. We also trust that sufficient weight in your decision be given to the Forest Service recommendations that are the result of intensive studies and past public input. We do not favor repeated costly studies.

We appreciate very much the time afforded by this committee to present our views. If I can provide further information, please let me know. Thank you again for the opportunity to testify.

Senator **Bumpers**. James, thank you very much.
Mr. Rothermel.

## STATEMENT OF WALTER C. ROTHERMEL, JR., MANAGER, SOUTHERN WOODLANDS, NEKOOSA PAPERS, INC., ASHDOWN, AR

Mr. **Rothermel**. Mr. Chairman, I am Walter C. Rothermel, Jr., manager of Southern Woodlands for Nekoosa Papers, Inc. in Ashdown, AR. Nekoosa, a subsidiary of Great Northern Nekoosa Corp., operates two manufacturing facilities in Arkansas; namely, a large pulp and paper mill at Ashdown and a sawmill at Russellville which is managed by our friend James Bibler.

These facilities directly employ about 1,500 people with annual payrolls of $58 million. And they consume 1 million cords of wood annually at a cost of about $70 million per year. We estimate that our wood purchased through independent contractors generate employment for an additional 2,000 people. Thus, you can see we are an important factor in the Arkansas economy.

Prior to Nekoosa's moving into southwest Arkansas in the late 1960's, per capita income in Little River County was among the lowest in the State, whereas in 1981 that county ranked 29th out of 75. Family income in Little River County has risen to third highest in the State.

A 1982 study by the prestigious consulting firm Arthur D. Little, Inc., revealed that the softwood growth to removal ratios for the Arkansas-Ouachita and Arkansas-Southway or Southwest survey units as designated by the Forest Service are just 1.06 and 1.04 respectively. Hardwood is in much better balance at 3.72 and 1.61. Nekoosa draws from both of these areas for our fiber needs as well as from areas of Texas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana where wood supplies are even tighter. The Arthur D. Little study concludes that for this area, and I quote, "The growth/removal balance is the tightest in the South."

This background is provided in order to emphasize why we at Nekoosa are vitally concerned over the further withdrawal of acreage from the wood fiber market. Our present company holdings of about 150,000 acres provide only a small fraction of our wood requirements, and we are heavily dependent on privately owned, and, to a lesser degree, public lands, to wood our manufacturing facilities.

The Bibler sawmill in Russellville procures 55 percent of its wood supply from U.S. Forest Service lands.

It is very difficult to estimate what portion of fiber consumed at the Ashdown pulp and paper mill originates from Forest Service lands, but we know that many contractors deliver sawtimber tops from Government lands, and several sawmills from whom we purchase byproduct chips procure significant volumes of their fiber from these Forest Service lands.

Regardless of the proportion of direct receipts of fiber from national forests, any reduction in availability of that fiber to us or our competitors will eventually be reflected in increased competition for the fiber that is available. This will reflect on viability of our mills with competitors in other parts of the South where the competition for fiber is not so intense. And, I might add, this could have a bearing on further expansions in Arkansas.

With approximately 63,000 acres of Forest Service lands in Arkansas already designated as wilderness, we question why any additional acreage is needed, let alone another 117,000 acres as proposed in S. 2125. We submit the maximum additional wilderness acreage should be the 42,000 acres proposed in H.R. 2452, the Anthony bill, which reflects the recommendation of the U.S. Forest Service after the extensive RARE II studies.

As you have heard here today, the Forest Service maintains that certain areas included in S. 2125 simply do not meet the necessary standards to be classified as wilderness due to roads, cemeteries, existing and planned timber sales, et cetera. And we must question the seemingly arbitrary inclusion of these areas excluded by the experts.

We at Nekoosa can certainly understand the need for setting aside wilderness areas. The question, however, is how much acreage is necessary to protect the opportunity to enjoy the great out-of-doors. There are dozens of State and U.S. Corps of Engineers parks located throughout Arkansas where many of us, including myself, camp to enjoy nature. It is our opinion that only a very limited number of people would reap the benefits of increased wilderness acreage, as lack of roads will preclude their use by the average camper or sightseer. We feel that productive forest lands, accessible by roads, can be enjoyed by much more of the general public than can roadless wilderness.

In summary, we at Nekoosa feel there is already sufficient land set aside as wilderness in Arkansas. We can support the addition of 42,000 acres as proposed in H.R. 2452, but feel that adding 117,000 acres per S. 2125 is not in the best interest of all the constituents of this State.

I thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Senator BUMPERS. Thank you, Mr. Rothermel.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Rothermel follows:]

Statement To:

Subcommittee On Public Lands And Reserved Water
Of The Senate Energy And Natural Resources Committee

April 6, 1984

By:

Walter C. Rothermel, Jr.
Manager, Southern Woodlands
Nekoosa Papers Inc.
P. O. Box 496
Ashdown, Arkansas 71822

On:

Arkansas Wilderness Act
S.2125

Mr. Chairman, I am Walter C. Rothermel, Jr., Manager of Southern Woodlands for Nekoosa Papers Inc. in Ashdown, Arkansas. Nekoosa, a subsidiary of Great Northern Nekoosa Corporation, operates two manufacturing facilities in Arkansas, namely a large pulp and paper mill at Ashdown and a sawmill at Russellville operating under the name Bibler Brothers, Inc. These facilities directly employ about 1,500 people with annual payrolls of $58 million, and they consume 1,000,000 cords of wood annually at a cost of $70 million per year. We estimate that our wood purchases through independent contractors generate employment for an additional 2,000 people. Thus, you can see we are an important factor in the Arkansas economy. Prior to Nekoosa's moving into Southwest Arkansas, per capita income in Little River County was among the lowest in the state, whereas in 1981 that county ranked 29th out of 75. Family income in Little River County has risen to third highest in the state.

A 1982 study by the prestigeous consulting firm Arthur D. Little, Inc. revealed softwood growth/removal ratios for Arkansas-Ouachita and Arkansas-Southwest survey units of just 1.06 and 1.04, respectively. Hardwood is in much better balance at 3.72 and 1.61. Nekoosa draws from both of these areas for our fiber needs as well as from areas of Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana where wood supplies are even tighter. The ADL study concludes that for this area "The growth/removal balance is the tightest in the South."

This background is provided in order to emphasize why we at Nekoosa are vitally concerned over the further withdrawal of acreage from the wood fiber market. Our present Company land holdings of about 150,000 acres provide only a small fraction of our wood requirements, and we are heavily dependent upon privately owned, and, to a lesser degree, public lands, to wood our manufacturing facilities. The Bibler sawmill in Russellville procures 55% of its wood supply from USFS lands. It is difficult to estimate what portion of fiber consumed at the Ashdown pulp and paper mill originates from USFS lands, but we know many contractors deliver sawtimber tops from government lands, and several sawmills from whom we purchase by-product chips procure significant volumes of their fiber from these Forest Service lands. Regardless of the proportion of direct receipts of fiber from National Forests, any reduction in availability of that fiber to us or our competitors will eventually be reflected in increased competition for the fiber that is available. This will reflect on viability of our mills with competitors in other parts of the South where the competition for fiber is not so intense.

With approximately 63,000 acres of USFS lands in Arkansas already designated as Wilderness, we question why any additional acreage is needed, let alone another 117,000 acres as proposed in S.2125. We submit the maximum additional Wilderness acreage should be the 42,000 acres proposed in H.R.2452 which reflects the recommendation of the USFS after extensive RARE II studies. We understand certain of the areas included in S.2125 have specifically been designated as non-wilderness by the Forest Service because they don't meet the necessary standards due to roads, cemeteries, planned timber sales, etc., and we must question the seemingly arbitary inclusion of these areas excluded by experts.

We at Nekoosa can certainly understand the need for setting aside wilderness areas. The question, however, is how much acreage is necessary to protect the opportunity to enjoy the great out-of-doors. There are dozens of state and U.S. Corps of Engineers parks located throughout Arkansas where many of us camp to enjoy nature. It is our opinion that only a very limited number of people would reap the benefits of increased Wilderness acreage, as lack of roads will preclude their use by the average camper or sightseer. We feel that productive forest lands, accessible by roads, can be enjoyed by much more of the general public than can roadless wilderness. It is our opinion that setting aside 6% of the state's national forests is too great a sacrifice to provide sanctuary for a possible special-interest group while limiting fiber availability to the wood products industry which provides employment to one in five of Arkansas' manufacturing employees.

In summary, we at Nekoosa feel there is already sufficient land set aside as Wilderness in Arkansas. We can support the addition of 42,000 acres as proposed in H.R.2452, but feel that adding 117,000 acres per S.2125 is not in the best interest of all the constituents of this state.

We thank you for the opportunity to testify before this Committee.

## STATEMENT OF BENJAMIN COSTELLO, POLICY CONSULTANT, PUBLIC LANDS, ATLANTIC RICHFIELD CO., DENVER, CO

Mr. COSTELLO. Senator, my name is Benjamin Costello. I am policy consultant, public lands coordination for Atlantic Richfield Co. I am here today to testify on behalf of Atlantic Richfield Co., regarding our concerns on S. 2125, the Arkansas Wilderness Act of 1984.

As primarily a domestic producer of oil and gas, we are very concerned with the management of the Nation's public lands. We do not believe that lands containing energy and mineral resource potential should be designated as wilderness.

With regard to specific areas, Atlantic Richfield is opposed to wilderness designations for the three Belle Starr additions, Black Fork Mountain, Dry Creek, and Flatside proposed wilderness areas.

The Belle Starr additions are located in the frontal portion of the Ouachita Overthrust Belt, in Scott and Sebastian Counties, AR. Arco Exploration, a division of Atlantic Richfield Co., holds acreage immediately to the south and west where an active exploration program is underway.

These areas lie within an established hydrocarbon-producing trend as demonstrated by the Lower Atoka gas production in the Bates field, located 6 miles to the southwest. The industry is currently drilling several deep wells on the producing trend which, we believe, extends into the wilderness area. Four miles north of the study areas is the Mansfield field. Although this production is not shut-in, it verifies that this is a hydrocarbon-producing region.

The oil and gas industry activity is at an all time high in this high potential but complex terrain; withdrawal of substantial areas would prohibit proper evaluation and potential development of the region's resource base.

Furthermore, Arco Exploration is currently running a seismic program over our acreages to the south of the Belle Starr Cave. While the area of interest does not extend into the proposed wilderness area itself, the characteristics of geophysical data include the fact that data at the end of a seismic line are of poor quality.

In order to obtain quality data over the prospect, the seismic line must extend several miles beyond it. In this particular case, this required extending one of our lines approximately 2 miles into the Belle Starr Cave WSA. Permission to do so was denied, thus prejudicing data quality over the prospect to the south. This is a clear instance in which resource evaluation has been compromised, not only within the WSA but also in an area peripheral to it.

It is difficult at best to interpret the complex geology of the area and locate the exploration targets when all of the data are available without gaps. Atlantic Richfield, therefore, opposed the designation of this area as wilderness.

Arco Exploration holds leases in the Oklahoma portion of the Upper Kiamichi and Black Fork Mountain RARE II tracts, immediately across the border from proposed wilderness in Arkansas, and regards the areas in both States as holding high potential for hydrocarbon reserves.

The areas lie within the Ouachita overthrust and contain stratigraphic units and structural features identical to those from which oil and gas production has been established directly on trend to the west. The Page asphaltite deposit, on the western edge of the Oklahoma portion of the Black Fork Mountain, represents clear evidence of the presence of hydrocarbons, and has been mined for fuel and vanadium.

The potential for major hydrocarbon accumulations is clearly present in these areas and they should not be withdrawn for wilderness because proper exploratory evaluation would be foregone.

Atlantic Richfield Co. is also concerned about the wilderness proposal for the Dry Creek WSA. The Dry Creek area is in the deep Arkoma basin, a province which is very prospective for natural gas. There are five wells within 3 to 6 miles of the Dry Creek area which have been completed as natural gas wells in the Waveland field. Although the Dry Creek area is located off-structure, stratigraphic entrapment of natural gas is common within the Arkoma Basin, as evidenced by many gas wells currently in production in the basin.

Arco Exploration and other oil and gas companies are in the early stages of exploring the deep Arkoma Basin. The key to finding major accumulations of natural gas this far basinward has not been found to date. In light of that, it is important that the Dry Creek area be excluded from wilderness designation.

The Flatside wilderness study area lies within the internal zones of the Ouachita overthrust. Arco exploration holds acreage to the north of the area. Previous exploration in this area has been negligible and no drilling has taken place. Industry has, however, been developing an active play to the south and west in the overthrust and to the north in the deep Arkoma Basin. Withdrawal of this area prior to proper exploratory evaluation would severely inhibit our understanding of the hydrocarbon potential in this trend.

With that I would like to conclude my remarks and thank the committee for the opportunity to present our views today. And we will be happy to answer any questions you may have.

[The prepared statement and supplementary letter and map prepared by Arco submitted by Mr. Costello follow:]

# TESTIMONY OF

BENJAMIN COSTELLO

ATLANTIC RICHFIELD COMPANY

BEFORE

SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

SUBCOMMITTEE

ON

PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER

APRIL 6, 1984

# TESTIMONY
# ATLANTIC RICHFIELD COMPANY
# ON
# S. 2155
# Arkansas Wilderness Bill

My name is Benjamin Costello. I am Policy Consultant, Public Lands Coordination for Atlantic Richfield Company. I am here today to testify on behalf of Atlantic Richfield Company regarding our concerns on S. 2155, the Arkansas Wilderness Act of 1984.

As primarily a domestic producer of oil and gas, we are very concerned with the management of our nation's public lands. We believe it is essential for the Congress to decide on a wilderness bill which will provide a balance of multiple uses, where there is a likelihood of multiple values being present.

Atlantic Richfield Company supports the concept of wilderness. We recognize that wilderness lands are an important part of our national heritage. We do not believe, however, that lands containing energy and mineral resource potential should be designated as wilderness. It is imperative that priority consideration be given to energy and mineral exploration in those areas which contain potential for energy and minerals reserves before a long-term decision, such as wilderness, is made.

To determine the best use of land, Congress must have all relevant information about the land's resources -- both surface and subsurface. If the energy and mineral potential are unknown because exploration has been prohibited, a critical component to sound decision-making and thorough land planning is lacking.

With regard to specific areas, Atlantic Richfield is particularly opposed to wilderness designations for the three Belle Starr additions, Upper Kiamichi and Black Fork Mountain, Dry Creek and Flatside proposed wilderness areas.

The Belle Starr additions are located in the frontal portion of the Ouachita Overthrust Belt, in Scott and Sebastian Counties, Arkansas. ARCO Exploration, a division of Atlantic Richfield Company, holds acreage immediately to the south and southwest where an active exploration program is underway.

These areas lie within an established hydrocarbon-producing trend as demonstrated by the Lower Atoka gas production in Bates field, located 6 miles to the southwest. The industry is currently drilling several deep wells on the producing trend which, we believe, extends into the wilderness study areas. Four miles north of the study areas is the Mansfield

field. Although this production is now shut-in, it verifies that this is a hydrocarbon-producing region.

Industry activity is at an all time high in this high potential but complex terrain; and withdrawal of substantial areas would prohibit proper evaluation and potential development of the region's resource base.

Furthermore, ARCO Exploration is currently running a seismic program over our acreage to the south of Belle Starr Cave. While the area of interest does not extend into the proposed wilderness areas itself, the characteristics of geophysical data include the fact that data at the end of a line are of poor quality. In order to obtain quality data over a prospect, the seismic line must extend several miles beyond it. In this particular case, this required extending one of our lines approximately two miles into the Belle Starr Cave WSA. Permission to do so was denied, thus prejudicing data quality over the prospect to the south. This is a clear instance in which resource evaluation has been compromised, not only within the WSA but also in the area peripheral to it. It is difficult at best to interpret the complex geology of the area and locate the exploration targets when all of the data are available without gaps. Atlantic Richfield, therefore, opposes the designation of this area as wilderness.

ARCO exploration holds leases in the Oklahoma portion of the Upper Kiamichi and Black Fork Mountain RARE II tracts (immediately across the border from the proposed wilderness areas in Arkansas), and regards the areas in both states as holding high potential for hydrocarbon reserves.

The areas lie within the Ouachita Overthrust and contain stratigraphic units and structural features identical to those from which oil and gas production has been established directly on trend to the west. The Page asphaltite deposit, on the western edge of the Oklahoma portion of Black Fork Mountain, represents clear evidence of the presence of hydrocarbons, and has been mined for fuel and vanadium.

The potential for major hydrocarbon accumulations is clearly present in these areas and they should not be withdrawn for wilderness because proper exploratory evaluation would be foregone.

Atlantic Richfield Company is also concerned about the wilderness proposal for the Dry Creek WSA. The Dry Creek area is in the deep Arkoma Basin, a province which is very prospective for natural gas. There are five wells within three to six miles of the Dry creek area which have been completed as natural gas wells in the Waveland field. Although the Dry Creek area is located off-structure, stratigraphic entrapment of natural gas is common within the Arkoma Basin. There are many gas wells currently in production in the Arkoma Basin.

ARCO Exploration and other oil and gas companies are in the early stages of exploring the deep Arkoma Basin. The key to finding major accumulations of natural gas this far basinward has not been found. In light of this, it is important that the Dry Creek area be excluded from wilderness designation.

The Flatside WSA lies within the internal zones of the Ouachita Overthrust. ARCO Exploration holds acreage to the north of the area. Previous exploration in this area has been negligible and no drilling has taken place. Industry has, however, been developing an active play to the south and west in the overthrust and to the north in the deep Arkoma Basin. Withdrawal of this area prior to proper exploratory evaluation would severely inhibit our understanding of the hydrocarbon potential in this trend.

Atlantic Richfield Company agrees that continual wilderness study of RARE II lands must be terminated and that the legal sufficiency of the RARE II process must be statutorily affirmed. We believe that enough time and effort have been expended in studying the same Forest lands. More than ten years has been spent gathering data, now is the time to make definite decisions. While some areas should be designated wilderness, many areas should not. Those areas found unsuitable should be released from study and returned to a multiple use classification so that the Forest Service can manage these lands.

We believe one of the most important components of any wilderness legislation is language providing for the **permanent** release of lands determined to be unsuitable for wilderness designation. Congress must realize that it is essential to provide a balance of uses. Lands placed into wilderness designation remain so in perpetuity until Congress determines otherwise; it seems only reasonable that lands unsuitable for wilderness also be returned to **uses other than wilderness** in perpetuity until Congress determines otherwise. While we recognize that Congress can alter the statutory classification of any lands at any time, we believe some certainty for management of these areas must be provided in the interim for the many users of these public lands.

I would like to thank the Committee for the opportunity to present our views here today. I would be happy to answer any questions you may have.

ARCO Exploration Company
Exploration Operations - Western U.S.
Mailing address: P.O. Box 5540
Denver, Colorado 80217
Telephone 303 575 7000

For
Arkansas

April 09, 1984

## NOTES TO ACCOMPANY ARKOMA BASIN/OUACHITA OVERTHRUST MAP

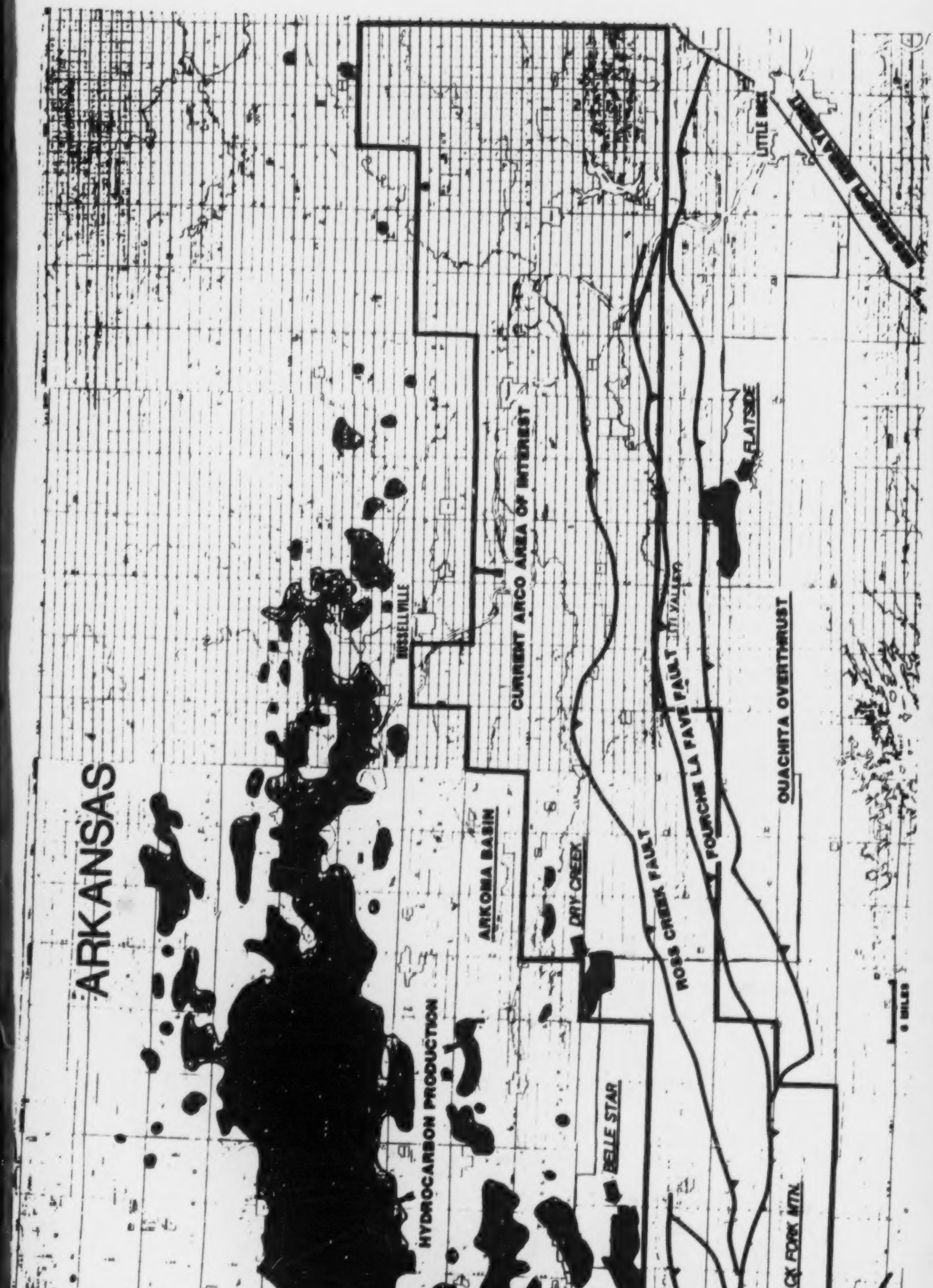
The map supplements the testimony of Benjamin Costello, Atlantic Richfield Company, before Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water, April 6, 1984.

The boundary between the Ouachita Overthrust and deep Arkoma Basin is broadly the Ross Creek Fault, although the same geological units occur both north and south of this fault. Those same units are responsible for the hydrocarbon production shown in the shaded areas. As described in the testimony, exploration, followed by developing production, has been moving southward into the more geologically complex areas of deeper potential.

In the last two years Arco Exploration Company has built a lease position comprising approximately 350,000 net acres, and lying generally within the outlined area on the map ("current Arco area of interest"). The limits of this area do not imply limits of resource potential or industry interest as a whole, but simply the area within which Arco has been able to acquire leases. Furthermore, it is anticipated that this area will be modified as exploration continues.

Arco Exploration has acquired, in the recent past, over 400 miles of seismic data throughout this trend. Results have been sufficiently encouraging that, while still viewed as a very high-risk area, it is planned as the focus of a drilling program over the next three years.

Wilderness study areas under consideration are shown as they lie within this rapidly developing exploratory trend.


ARKANSAS
HYDROCARBON PRODUCTION
ARKOMA BASIN
CURRENT ARCO AREA OF INTEREST
RUSSELLVILLE
FORT SMITH
DRY CREEK
BELLE STAR
ROSS CREEK FAULT
FOURCHE LA FAVE FAULT
OUACHITA OVERTHRUST
BLACK FORK MTN.
FLATSIDE
LITTLE ROCK
MISSISSIPPI EMBAYMENT
6 MILES

Senator **Bumpers**. Thank you, Mr. Costello. I think you are the first witness who has testified on this issue regarding the wilderness bill.

How much of the Ouachita National Forest and the area you are concerned about are presently under lease? Do you have any idea?

Mr. **Costello**. No, sir. Under oil and gas lease?

Senator **Bumpers**. Yes.

Mr. **Costello**. No, sir; I do not.

Senator **Bumpers**. Does Arco have leases in the forest?

Mr. **Costello**. Yes, sir. I believe we do.

We have a map that we can bring it out and show. It more clearly demonstrates what we have just talked about. If you would——

Senator **Bumpers**. Does it only show what you have heard?

Mr. **Costello**. Yes, sir. It does not show them, but we could point them out to you.

Senator **Bumpers**. How long would it take you to put it up there?

Mr. **Costello**. Just a few seconds.

Senator **Bumpers**. Please.

[Pause.]

Mr. **Welland**. Sir, my name is Michael Welland. I am an area geologist with Arco Exploration Co. in Denver responsible for this trend.

Senator **Bumpers**. Now, what is the area outlined in green?

Mr. **Welland**. The area outlined in green is the area which Arco Exploration Co. has put together a lease position in the last 2 years of approximately 250,000 acres.

Senator **Bumpers**. Are others in the consortium with you?

Mr. **Welland**. There are other lease holders within this green area and there are other lease holders outside of it. This simply outlines the major area of concentration that Arco Exploration has been leasing.

Senator **Bumpers**. That's home country to me and I know the area; if you will, show me where the Oklahoma line is.

Mr. **Welland**. The Oklahoma State line is right here.

Senator **Bumpers**. OK.

Mr. **Welland**. At the fold in the map. Each of these is a township, so this is 6 miles approximately.

Senator **Bumpers**. OK.

Mr. **Welland**. These large squares.

And I have outlined on here the major wilderness study areas that are under concern.

Senator **Bumpers**. You are primarily concerned about Dry Creek, Belle Starr, and Black Fork?

Mr. **Welland**. Yes. And Black Fork, too.

Senator **Bumpers**. What are the red areas up there? Are those producing areas?

Mr. **Welland**. Yes. What I have indicated here is areas in the Arkoma Basin to the north which have or are producing oil and gas, mainly gas. And to indicate that, of course, exploration and production began in the northern part of the basin which is geologically simpler and where depths to production are shallower.

The trend in the last couple of years has been to move southwards into more geologically complex and deeper areas, as evidence, for example, by recent discoveries at the Bates field, here, recent production established along the Waveland trend north of Dry Creek. And the exploration process followed by production has been gathering momentum in this area in the last 2 years. And from our point of view, in the last 6 months we have finally got the results from approximately 400 miles of proprietary seismic data that we have run throughout this trend, and have become extremely excited about many of the very large potential primarily gas prospects that we are seeing in this area.

We have identified a number of them, which I didn't want to show for proprietary reasons on this map, but we are preparing to drill them within the next——

Senator BUMPERS. Your lease position is in Black Fork and Dry Creek; is that correct?

Mr. WELLAND. Our lease, our lease position is peripheral to Black Fork, to Belle Starr, and to Dry Creek, yes. We do not have leases within those areas, but we see them as being on trend with some of these major potential things we are looking at.

Senator BUMPERS. Do you know whether any other companies hold lease positions in those areas?

Mr. WELLAND. I know that there are several other major companies active in the area, both, obviously, scattered leases within the area of green that our major position is in and outside it. The area of green does not indicate anything more than simply the area that we are in. It does not say that——

Senator BUMPERS. Can you identify Fort Chaffee on that map for me?

Mr. WELLAND. Fort Chaffee?

Senator BUMPERS. It is north of Belle Starr there about——

Mr. WELLAND. Right.

Senator BUMPERS. It is in that heavy red area on the map.

Mr. WELLAND. Fort Smith is here.

Senator BUMPERS. That's OK, just show me Fort Smith.

Mr. WELLAND. Fort Smith is right there.

Senator BUMPERS. OK.

You know, of course, that valid leases are honored under this bill?

Mr. WELLAND. Yes.

Senator BUMPERS. That doesn't alleviate any of your problems and concerns?

Mr. WELLAND. Well, as I say, we do not have except with a minor exception of small lease acreage position in Oklahoma, we do not have acreage currently in these areas. What our position is simply that we are seeing these areas as being on trend with major hydrocarbon potential structures, stratrigraphic positions, and that we feel that the opportunity to evaluate the resource base of these areas is going to be lost exactly at the time when the area is proving to be of considerable interest and potential.

Senator BUMPERS. Thank you very much. That is very instructive and I appreciate the testimony.

James, thank you very much, and thank you, Mr. Rothermel.

Mr. ROTHERMEL. Thank you, Senator.

Senator BUMPERS. Our next panel will be Mr. William Coleman, Arkansas Conservation Coalition; Ken Lake from Parthenon; Lissa

Thompson, a student at Harvard; Mickey Freeman of the Ozark Society; Peter Coppelman of the Wilderness Society.

I hope this panel will not consider me rude if I have to leave before you complete your testimony, because I have a plane to catch. But maybe we can get through it.

Bill, do you want to start off?

## STATEMENT OF WILLIAM G. COLEMAN, ARKANSAS CONSERVATION COALITION, WILDERNESS TASK FORCE, WASHINGTON, DC

Mr. **Coleman.** Thank you, Senator.

Mr. Chairman, the first thing that came to my attention as I was looking to my testimony this morning, was an error in the title. I apparently designated the committee, the subcommittee that we are testifying before today as the Senate Environment and Natural Resources Committee, and I would just like to make that correction for the record.

Senator **Bumpers.** So be it.

Mr. **Coleman.** Mr. Chairman, I am William G. Coleman, a past member of the Wilderness Task Force of the Arkansas Conservation Coalition. I have recently relocated to the District of Columbia to pursue my career as a professional environmental manager.

For the past 10 years I have been involved with the conservation community in Arkansas, either as an industry employee, as a consultant to State governmental groups, or as a member of public-interest organizations interested in the preservation of unique environments. For 8 years, I and others have worked to secure the designation of additional wilderness lands in the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests. S. 2125 and its recently revised companion, H.R. 4893, are the long-awaited results of a statewide interest in adding 11 small areas of public domain land to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Mr. Chairman, our work on this issue began with the advent of RARE II, as long ago as 1976. Then, the Arkansas Conservation Coalition commissioned The Ozark Society, one of the member groups of the Coalition, to organize and conduct a comprehensive wilderness review in the national forests of Arkansas.

A preliminary review of about 2.5 million acres of public domain land was made. Eleven field teams were directed to survey about 400,000 acres of possible wilderness land during 1977 and 1978, at an expenditure of about 7,000 man-hours of effort. Finally, about 140,000 acres of national forest land were recommended for designation as instant wilderness while approximately 120,000 acres were recommended for further study. Together this figure represents about 10 percent of the national forest lands.

At that time a 200-page report was submitted by The Ozark Society on behalf of the entire conservation community in the State, representing then about 10,000 members. It was later learned that this comprehensive report was unceremoniously listed as a single, prowilderness statement given by the conservation community.

I have already testified to the fact that this report was pieced together by a group of highly qualified scientific and technical personnel. I have also discussed the variety of relevant professional disciplines that were represented in this effort, and about the need to fairly judge the opinions of these volunteer experts—natural scientists, economists, attorneys and so on—against the resource professionals of industry and Government.

I don't need to repeat the details of this line of thought here today. Yet, I would once again appeal to your sense of judgment in recognizing the merits of your bill, S. 2125, and in understanding that the opinions of lay professionals deserve to be fairly reviewed. It is true that industry and Government experts often have access to current and detailed information—information which may be difficult for volunteers to acquire, but the accurate interpretation of information may not be the domain of any single group of experts.

Following the RARE II days, the Arkansas Conservation Coalition studies, questioned and restudied the wilderness option for our State. We redoubled our efforts. We met with local community leaders, business interests, and Government officials. We periodically revised our plan for wilderness designations in order to accommodate real-world needs which came to light. We adjusted area boundaries to exclude cemeteries, private lands, and major access roads, for example. We discussed resource potential with State and Federal foresters and geologists and learned of their opinions that resource potential is insignificant in the context of the State as a whole.

The currently proposed group of wilderness lands, representing 117,000 acres, is substantially less than was originally recommended by us under RARE II. It is a compromise position for the conservation community in Arkansas and a reasonable one in light of the unique character of prospective eastern wilderness lands, in light of factors which govern both State and local economic considerations, and in light of the particular scientific, educational and psychological needs which go to make up a large portion of important wilderness benefits.

Senator Bumpers, that concludes my prepared statement. I would like to just ask that the record be left open so that members of the Arkansas Conservation Coalition might respond to perhaps new information that comes to light about the resource potential in these areas.

Senator Bumpers. The record will be open for 2 weeks, Bill.

Mr. Coleman. Great. Thank you, Senator; we appreciate it.

Senator Bumpers. Thank you.

Ken?

### STATEMENT OF KEN LAKE, PARTHENON, AR

Mr. Lake. Members of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee, the testimony I am about to read is a summary of a written statement I have submitted.

I support the wilderness bill which was introduced by Senators Bumpers and Pryor. My family and I own and operate a farm on the edge of the Ozark National Forest in Newton County. I have followed the management of this national forest closely since 1975.

This national forest is the biological crossroads of the United States. There are plant and animal species from the North, South, East, and West. They have evolved together into complex and sometimes unique plant and animal communities. It is not unusual to find northern beech, southern pines, and prickly pear cacti growing within 100 feet of each other.

The Ozark National Forest has a broken topography which creates a mosaic of small microhabitats. Although it makes timber harvesting more expensive, this characteristic is a great asset for recreation and wilderness.

It is more expensive to grow timber in the Ozark National Forest than it is in most other national forests. The Ozark National Forest is capable of growing high-quality hardwood and pine timber. However, the growth rate for hardwoods is slower than for other northern and eastern hardwood forests, and the growth rate for pines is slower than for other southern and western pine forests.

There is no doubt that the Ozark National Forest should continue to grow timber. There is also no doubt that because of an inherently slower growth rate and the rugged topography, the Ozark National Forest will continue to be more expensive to operate than most national forests.

When I think of the tremendous attractiveness of the Ozark National Forest, its central location, its inherent economic problems, the great cost of building roads and of timber stand improvement, I think we should make wilderness areas out of the 11 rugged, roadless areas. Changing these areas into wilderness would be to transform an economic liability into an asset.

What about the adverse economic impact of 11 wilderness areas?

The figures which have been used for annual loss of timber sale revenues is $525,000. This has been translated into an annual adverse economic impact for the region of $7,875,000 by using an economic multiplier of 15. Actually, these figures are a little high, since the rugged and scenic candidate wilderness areas are somewhat less productive than average. Furthermore, it is not reasonable to expect that there would be any less timber cut in the Ozark National Forest.

The Ozark National Forest is currently harvesting less than two-thirds of its annual potential timber. It could easily increase its harvest in nonwilderness areas.

I would like to speak for just a moment about the timber supply in the long run. We have heard testimony that 57 percent of the timber base—is in the hands of private landowners and that we can't rely upon this timber base. But I would like to suggest that we should consider this, because only 18 percent of the national forest—only 18 percent of the national timber base—is in the national forests, and we can't afford to ignore 57 percent, while concentrating intensive forestry practices on this 18 percent.

I would suggest that if the national forest would concentrate on developing an integrated multiple-use forestry concept which would be suitable to the private landowner, that they could easily increase the total timber supply while maintaining the other multiple-use values which, as the current RPA document illustrates, the Forest Service is willing to sacrifice to the timber industry. I think it is inappropriate for the national forests to be developing concepts which are more applicable to industry than to the private landowner because the private landowner, after all, has the largest timber holding. We must develop a concept which would be useful to the largest base of timber.

What about the positive economic impacts of wilderness?

The Forest Service states that a wilderness can potentially support 2 visitor-days per year per acre. If each visitor spends just $9.50 a day, and if you assume an economic multiplier of just three for total economic benefit, then the positive and negative economic impacts would cancel.

The Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism recently supplied Representative Bethune with information which indicated that the positive impacts would be even greater.

I think it is reasonable to conclude that creating 11 wilderness areas would have a net positive impact on the region.

One final and important economic point is that wilderness type recreation seems to be much less tied to the ups and downs of the economy then are timber products. There are a number of people living in Newton County around me who fear wilderness. Their anxiety has been encouraged by special interests who seek to limit wilderness areas. Even now there are still people who are afraid that their land may be taken. Others believe that wilderness is part of a government plot to take over the county.

That these misunderstandings have been encouraged is very unfortunate, not only because of the unnecessary fear it causes, but also because it diverts attention from real issues. I urge the committee to be sympathetic to any private individual who has a real problem caused by a wilderness area.

I can think of no better way to develop the full recreational potential of Arkansas, "The Natural State," and to preserve some very beautiful and unique land than by designation of these 11 areas as part of our permanent wilderness system.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Lake follows:]

Feb. 14, 1984
Ken Lake
Parthenon, Ark. 72666

Members of The Energy And Natural
Resources Committee
U.S. Senate

Dear Senators,

I support the Wilderness Bill which was introduced by Senators Bumpers and Pryor. My family and I own and operate a farm on the edge of the Ozark St. Francis National Forest in Newton County. I have followed the management of this National Forest closely since 1975. This National Forest has two primary characteristics.

1. It is the biological crossroads of the United States. There are plant and animal species from the North, South, East, and West. They have evolved together into complex and sometimes unique plant and animal communities. It is not unusual to find northern beech, southern pines, and prickly pear cacti growing within 100 feet of each other.

The forests of N. Arkansas today are largely second growth hardwoods with pine occupying many of the southern slopes. The overstory of hardwoods consists of 80 to 90 % oaks whose typical age is 50 to 80 years. There are usually 5 to 10 older trees per acre which were left at the times of cutting. The rest of the overstory and the understory consist of a rich variety of ages and species of trees and plants. As would be expected a wide variety of animals inhabit these forests.

The land itself is the southern most part of the Ozark Plateau. It has been deeply cut by eroding forces leaving narrow ridges and spurs which are the tops of the Boston Mountains. The tops of the mountains are flat to gently rolling, less than ½ mile wide and around 2000 feet in elevation. The valleys are also narrow and around 900 feet in elevation. The mountain ridges slope off sharply to a series of 3 to 5 very narrow benches which are normally 100 to 300 feet wide. The soil is relatively thin and poor on the ridges and slopes. However the soil has accumulated on the benches and valleys and is therefore deeper and richer. There is a 4 to 6 week difference in the season between mountain ridges and valleys because of the difference in temperatures. In the late summer and early fall there is usually a shortage of rainfall which limits the potential growth of plants and animals. Thus it is significant that the southern and western slopes are generally drier and the northern and eastern slopes wetter. Putting all of this together, we have a great variety of soils, temperatures, and water conditions distributed throughout a broken topography, creating a mosaic of small micro-habitats. Although the rugged topography and great variety of the Ozark National Forest make timber harvesting more expensive, these characteristics are great assets for recreation and wilderness.

2. It is more expensive to grow timber in the Ozark National Forest than it is in most other National Forests. The Ozark National Forest is capable of growing high quality hardwood and pine timber. However the growth rate for hardwoods is slower than for other northern and eastern hardwood forests. And the growth rate for pines is slower than for other southern and western pine forests. There are a number of factors involved.

A. The fact that there are no large timber companies in North Arkansas is a good indication that the economics are unfavorable.

B. The site indexes of the Ozark National Forest (defined as the height of a dominant 50 year old tree) are less than for most other Forests. This means that the trees grow inherently more slowly in the Ozark National Forest.

C. A study of the cost of timber production in the Ozark National Forest was done by the Natural Resources Defense Council. This study showed that the Ozark National Forest spent 13.0 million dollars to earn 8.3 million dollars during the 5 year period ending in 1978. These figures include only ½ of the road construction costs, assuming that other multiple uses will also benefit. During this 5 year period the Ozark National Forest spent some 4.8 million dollars on road construction. This amounted to over 50 % of their revenues. The cost of road construction today may be closer to 30 %. The Forest Service says that some of the 13 million they spent was used to improve the condition of the timber stands and that this was in effect an investment since the improved timber would not be harvested for 80 to 100 years.

There is no doubt that the Ozark National Forest should continue to grow timber. There is also no doubt that because of an inherently slower growth rate and the rugged topography, the Ozark National Forest will continue to be more expensive to operate than most National Forests. When I think of the tremendous attractiveness of the Ozark National Forest, It's central locational, It's inherent economic problems, the great cost of building roads and of timberstand improvement, I think we should make wilderness areas out of the 11 rugged roadless areas. These areas represent less than 6 % of the National Forests in Arkansas. Changing these areas into wilderness would be to transform an economic liability into an asset.

What about the adverse economic impact of 11 wilderness areas? The figures which have been used for annual loss of timber sales revenues is $525,000 (6 % of the total). This has been translated into an annual adverse economic impact for the region of $7,875,000 by using an economic multiplier of 15. Actually these figures are a little high since the rugged and scenic candidate wilderness areas are somewhat less productive than average. Furthermore it is not necessarily reasonable to expect that there would be any less timber cut in the Ozark National Forest. There are three reasons:

1. There is currently a large build up of timber which has been bought from the Forest, but which has not yet been cut because there is not an adequate market for the lumber.
2. The Ozark National Forest is currently harvesting only 2/3 of It's annual potential timber. It could easily increase It's harvest in non-wilderness areas.
3. If the timber management strategies of the Ozark National Forest are successful, then according their Timber Management Plan the Ozark National Forest will increase It's timber output 6 fold by the year 2086.

What about the positive economic impacts of wilderness? The Forest Service states that a wilderness can potentially support two visitor days per year per acre. This means that 276,000 visitors can use the eleven wilderness areas each year. If each visitor spends just $9.50/day, and if you assume an economic multiplier of 3 for total economic benefit, then the yearly potential beneficial economic impact on the region is $7,875,000. Thus even if the Ozark National Forest did choose to reduce the timber harvest, the positive and negative economic impacts would cancel. The Arkansas Dept. of Parks and Tourism recently supplied Representative Bethune with information which estimated that wilderness related recreation expenditures in Ark. for 1984 would be 8.53 million dollars and would increase to 19.73 million dollars by 1990 if the 11 wilderness areas are created. Their figures are higher than mine because they properly include the increases in other outdoor recreation which would be caused by Arkansas' inhanced image as The Natural State. One could quibble over which numbers to use, but I think it is reasonable to conclude that creating 11 wilderness areas would have a net possitive economic impact on the region. The increased recreation would more than replace the lost timber if indeed any timber was lost at all. One final and important economic point is that wilderness type recreation seems to be much less tied to the ups and downs of the economy than are timber products.

There are a number of people living in Newton County who fear Wilderness. Their anxiety has been encouraged by special interests who seek to limit wilderness areas. Even now there are still people who are afraid that their land may be taken. Others believe that wilderness is part of a government plot to take over the County. That these misunderstandings have been encouraged is very unfortunate, not only because of the unnecessary fear that it causes, but also because it diverts attention from real issues. I urge the Committee to be sympathetic to any individual who has a real problem caused by a wilderness area.

I can think of no better way to develop the full recreational potential of Arkansas The Natural State, and to preserve some very beautiful and unique land than by the designation of these eleven areas as part of our permanent Wilderness System.

Respectfully submitted,

Ken Lake

Senator **Bumpers**. Thank you, Ken.

Lissa.

## STATEMENT OF LISSA THOMPSON, LITTLE ROCK, AR

Ms. **Thompson**. Senator Bumpers——

Senator **Bumpers**. Pull that to you a little further, Lissa.

Ms. **Thompson**. Sir?

Senator **Bumpers**. Pull it up very close to you.

Ms. **Thompson**. Close. All right.

I submit this testimony to the record and for the use of the committee.

My name is Lissa Thompson. I was born in Arkansas and I have lived there for more than 30 years. My permanent legal residence is in Little Rock, AR. However, I am temporarily living in Cambridge, MA, where I am in a masters program at Harvard University studying landscape architecture, land use and resource management.

For approximately 3 years before I left Arkansas I devoted most of my free time working with other individuals, citizen groups and State agencies to studying and developing the Arkansas citizen's wilderness proposal. We found much to substantiate our position that there are many scientific and economic benefits to be gained through the conservation of the recommended areas. And in fact, my testimony supporting Congressman Bethune's bill here in the House hearings last spring focused on the advantages that protecting our natural areas has for the tourist industry and for luring new business. We know that conservation of natural resources is compatible with economic development and industrial growth. And this harmonious coexistence is what we want to see happen in Arkansas.

But wilderness has a value that is even more important to human existence. Wilderness experience has a role in protecting our mental health and spiritual well-being.

After having lived the last few months in such an intense, urban environment, I have had a strong need to retreat to a place away from crowds, traffic, telephones, blasting radios, and expanses of pavement and pollution. This need is often expressed by others. Perhaps, too, you have felt it.

Contact with free, open spaces, untrammelled and unspoiled can restore the spirit. If we can have places to listen to the birds singing, to feel gentle breezes, to smell the sweet fragrance of wildflowers, to be refreshed by the splash of a waterfall, or just to gaze at the stars on a clear night. If we can occasionally do these things in solitude or with a few special friends or with family, we can reemerge better able to cope with our daily challenges and to interact with our neighbors.

At a recent conference, I heard Congressman Edward Markey of Massachusetts express his reasons for consistently supporting natural heritage conservation. His support of wilderness had been perplexing to some, for as they said, he does not even have a tree in his district. Well, he replied that his constituents work at tough jobs in urban areas. When they get a break from their jobs, they want to enjoy the pleasures of being out in a natural setting.

As a nation we are becoming increasingly urban. The pace of our lifestyles shows no sign of slowing down. Our public lands are a source of relief. They can provide sufficient amounts of wilderness where people can go, and go without having to spend a lot of the household budget which can hardly be stretched to include vacation expenses.

The natural areas that I have had a chance to visit in the Northeast are crowded to capacity. The increasing user demand is a common scene.

Fortunately, Arkansas is in a position to plan wisely and set aside enough wilderness areas to meet the needs of the citizens of the state, the region, and the country. The national forests in Arkansas still embrace a variety of magnificent features. And, if there is anything I miss about home, it is being able to so easily get out and take in these wonders of nature. Without protection, I can only hope that much of this land will be in its natural state when I return.

Thousands of tired, nerve-shaken, overcivilized people are beginning to find out that going to the mountains is going home; that wilderness is necessity; and that mountain parks and reservations are useful, not only as fountains of timber and irrigating rivers, but as fountains of life.

These are the words of Henry David Thoreau, who over 140 years ago had the insight to understand the capacity of wilderness to restore the soul. Surely today we have enough wisdom to recognize the benefits and to make the investment to conserve our national treasures for future generations.

Your consideration is greatly appreciated.

Senator **Bumpers**. Lissa, thank you very much.

Mickey, I am going to have to ask you and Peter to excuse me. Mr. Bevinetto on my right, who is staff for the majority, and Tom Williams of the minority staff will sit in and close the hearings.

Before I leave, let me thank all of you very much for being here, for your fine testimony, and for your interest in this issue.

As I said earlier, the record will be kept open for 2 weeks for all participants. And if you have additional information that you would like to submit to refute, or to corroborate what others have said, or to expand on what you have said, please feel free to submit it.

Thank you again.

Mickey, you may proceed.

## STATEMENT OF MICKEY FREEMAN, OZARK SOCIETY, LITTLE ROCK, AR

Mr. **Freeman**. Thank you, Senator.

Senator Bumpers, my name is Mickey Freeman. I was born, raised, and educated in Arkansas, and I have lived there most of my 37 years. Today, I represent the Ozark Society. In the last 20 years the society has been intimately involved in conservation issues in Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, and Oklahoma. We currently have approximately 1,500 family memberships.

The Ozark Society supports S. 2125. We feel that the bill is already a compromise of the wilderness area that could have been set aside in the State of Arkansas. The 117,000 acres in the bill are some of the most beautiful spots in our State. At the same time, they are the least valuable timber acres.

In May, 1983, Congressman Ed Bethune asked for the opinions of the staff of the Congressional Research Service in the matter of timber economics in the 11 proposed wilderness areas then contained in his bill, H.R. 2917. The CRS staff concluded that the timber values in these 11 areas are generally low.

They went on to say, in terms of timber productivity, "None are impressive."

In the question of net revenues after harvest of these areas, the staff concluded that all areas show losses of taxpayers' funds.

When these 117,000 acres are added to the existing Arkansas wilderness, the grand total will only be 6 percent of the national forest in Arkansas. The remaining 94 percent will be open to timber harvest.

As has been said today, according to the House testimony of Mr. F. Dale Robertson, the Associate Chief of the U.S. Forest Service, the loss of wilderness timber could be accommodated by adjusting the harvest rate in the surrounding forest. Arkansas has a tremendous timber industry, however, the majority of our timber resources come from private lands.

My occupation is banking. I am the marketing director of the lead bank of the largest bank holding company in the State. You might expect a banker's testimony to show how this wilderness designation could hurt Arkansas' economy. Actually, the opposite is true. Businesses in Arkansas support the wilderness designations in S. 2125. The chairman and vice chairman of my company both were instrumental in the resolution by the Greater Little Rock Chamber of Commerce to support this wilderness designation. The Arkansas Industrial Development Commission, the State's primary job developer, supports this legislation.

Arkansas is both a very rich State and a very poor State. We are rich in both natural resources and natural beauty. Economically, we are a poor State, having in the past depended on our natural resources for our economic base.

A recent report by the Winthrop Rockefeller Foundation entitled "Twelve Obstacles to Economic Development in the Land of Opportunity," stated that:

> Arkansas today is a kind of colony-State in its relationship with the rest of America—the industrialized country takes raw materials and commodities from the colony, processes them, and increases their value—the colony is left with the less-skilled, lower paying work involving the extraction of raw materials and harvesting of crops.

The report recommends that we further the development of service industries within the State.

A service oriented industry that is a growth industry in Arkansas is tourism. Right now tourism is our second largest industry, second only to agriculture. Passage of S. 2125 could greatly help our tourism industry. The Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism estimates that people seeking a wilderness type of experience presently contribute about $6.5 million to the State's economy. Additionally, they stated that wilderness recreation could increase at a 15-percent annual rate for the first few years after wilderness designation, making the economic contribution almost $20 million annually by 1990.

Many of the visitors to Arkansas outdoors are from the surrounding States of Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. In fact, in Senator John Tower's statement supporting Senate bill 2125, he revealed that over 600,000 Texans visit Arkansas every year. However, this should not be surprising. Approximately 12.5 million people live within a 330 mile radius of these Arkansas areas and this is likely to grow to 17 million by the year 2000. S. 2125 could help provide recreation alternatives for these people for years to come.

Rarely in a business situation do you know if your decision will be right or wrong. You weigh the benefits against the risk and make the best decision possible. The decision for wilderness designation in Arkansas could use the same decisionmaking process. The benefits are great:

No. 1, it supports a vital service industry that is nonconsumptive.

No. 2, it supports a people issue. In the Senate hearings on this bill held recently in Arkansas in Little Rock, 115 people testified, 96 of those were for S. 2125.

No. 3, there are no new costs to the Government. In fact, it would probably save money, since what little expense would be necessary to insure this wilderness protection would probably be less than the cost of building logging roads and other intensive management practices.

The risks of passing this legislation are very minimal since the resources are not consumed and would be available for a decision by later generations.

As I said, this seems to be similar to the business decision process. However, in business, if your initial decision is wrong, you can oftentimes modify your decision or make a new one. This may not be the case with Arkansas wilderness. Right now, there is a road planned and flagged through the middle of one of the proposed areas, Flatside Wilderness. If this bill fails or if Flatside is taken out of the bill, in all probability that road will be built. That area then would not qualify for wilderness designation now or in the future. S. 2125 is the right decision for now.

As children, we probably all learned Joyce Kilmer's poem "Trees". I am not about to give it to you. The last line of the poem is, "But only God can make a tree." Mr. Chairman, only Congress can give it wilderness status.

Thank you. Appreciate the opportunity.

Mr. **Bevinetto** [presiding]. Thank you, Mr. Freeman.

Mr. Coppelman.

## STATEMENT OF PETER D. COPPELMAN, DIRECTOR OF FOREST WILDERNESS PROGRAMS AND COUNSEL, THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY, WASHINGTON, DC

Mr. **Coppelman**. Mr. Chairman, I am Peter Coppelman, director of forest wilderness programs and counsel of the Wilderness Society.

Unlike many of the others who have come from Arkansas to testify, I have come about 1 mile. So what I am going to do is be content with submitting my written statement for the record and just make a couple of points.

The Wilderness Society strongly supports S. 2125 and we would like to commend Senators Bumpers and Pryor for sponsoring this excellent bill for Arkansas. It was the right thing to do, even though it was not easy, given the divisions in the Arkansas House delegation on this issue. We particularly appreciate inclusion of the standard or soft release provisions in the bill.

Senator Bumpers asked if we were arguing over 5 years difference between 1995 and the year 2000. Actually, we are arguing over a difference of up to 15 to 20 years. And the reason is that the year 2000 in the Wyoming release version of release is an illusion, because that language says that it applies to the all forest plans that are approved before the year 2000. And the next generation of forest plans will be approved in the late 1990's and those plans will cover the forests for the next 10 to 15 years, possibly as late as the year 2015.

The other question that I had was Senator Bumpers made some reference to accommodating concerns about the Clean Air Act by specifying in the bill whether the Governor or the legislature would have the power to upgrade these wilderness areas to class I.

I would just like to caution the Senator about this. Any such change in the Clean Air Act—and I think he is probably talking about a change in the Clean Air Act—might create a lot of problem. On the House side, Chairman Dingell has said that any changes in the Clean Air Act in any wilderness bills will require the bills to be referred to his committee where they will be tied up in any Clean Air Act reauthorization fight. In other words, I think the bill will sink out of sight.

So I would urge the Senator and the committee not to change statutory provisions related to the Clean Air Act.

And the other point I would like to make is to compliment the Arkansas Conservation Coalition because I think the coalition has developed one of the most comprehensive, professional, and well-documented wilderness proposals that I have seen anywhere in the country. And their efforts have been richly rewarded with the introduction of this bill and H.R. 2917 on the House side.

It is important in our view that this bill receive expeditious consideration and passage in the Senate so that the House will have the benefit of the Senate's views in its deliberations.

Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Coppelman follows:]

THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

FOUNDED IN 1935

## STATEMENT OF PETER D. COPPELMAN REPRESENTING THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY BEFORE THE PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE ON S. 2125, THE ARKANSAS WILDERNESS ACT, APRIL 6, 1984.

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Mr. Chairman, I am Peter. D. Coppelman, Director of Forest Wilderness Programs and Counsel of The Wilderness Society.

The Wilderness Society is a non-profit conservation organization, founded in 1935, dedicated to the proper management of public lands and the preservation of wilderness areas. The Society has a national membership of 105,000. We appreciate the opportunity to address this Subcommittee on the important issue of wilderness preservation in Arkansas.

The Wilderness Society strongly supports S. 2125. We would like to commend Senators Bumpers and Pryor for sponsoring this excellent wilderness bill for Arkansas. It was the right thing to do, even though it was not easy, given the divisions in the Arkansas House delegation on this issue. We particularly appreciate inclusion of standard or "soft" release provisions in the bill.

The bill closely follows the wilderness proposal of the Arkansas Conservation Coalition. Although The Wilderness Society is not a member of the Coalition, the Society has supported the Coalition's work since the early days

1901 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006

(202) 828-6600

of RARE II. During this eight-year period there has been frequent communication between the Coalition and the regional and national offices of the Society. The Coalition has developed one of the most comprehensive, professional, and well-documented wilderness proposals in the nation. This is no accident for many of the members of the various organizations that comprise the Conservation Coalition are professional scientists, researchers or educators themselves. Their report on Arkansas wilderness was prepared by more than a dozen of these life-scientists, professionals in the fields of botany, ichthyology, ornithology, wildlife biology, ecology, environmental science, chemistry, geology, economics and law. They have, on other issues, served as advisors to state and federal natural resource agencies and to the Governor's office. They have frequently worked as consultants or have published technical papers in the scientific literature.

The coalition's hard work did not end with development of a wilderness proposal; indeed, their work had only begun. They have spent countless hours on their own time negotiating with wilderness opponents and skeptics to respond to specific concerns about wilderness designations. They have obtained many endorsements for their proposal from an astounding range of interest groups in Arkansas, including the Greater Little Rock Chamber of Commerce and many other chambers of commerce, the Natural Heritage Commission of the State of Arkansas, The Arkansas Industrial Development Commission, and a host of environmental, sportsmen, and other organizations.

The efforts of the Conservation Coalition have been richly rewarded with the introduction of S. 2125, and H.R. 2917. It is important, in our view, that this bill receive expeditious consideration and passage in the Senate so that the House will have the benefit of the Senate's views in its deliberations.

Mr. Chairman, it has been my good fortune to experience the beauty of a number of the areas proposed for wilderness in this legislation. Arkansas is indeed fortunate to have so many worthy areas still available for wilderness designation. All of the areas are located in rugged, mountainous terrain, some of which is heavily forested. Dry, rocky ridges, upland bogs, spectacular canyons, and clear, cold creeks are just a few of the special features these wild areas offer. Wildlife is abundant, with deer, bobcat, black bear, turkey, fox and mink found in many locations. The endangered cougar and mountain lion, a species whose survival depends upon large tracts of unspoiled wilderness, have been spotted in the more remote areas. Inclusion of the areas in the National Wilderness Preservation System will protect the habitat of these species.

We urge favorable consideration of S. 2125.

Thank you.

Mr. BEVINETTO. Thank you, Mr. Coppelman.

I wish to thank the panel and all the witnesses today. The hearing record will be open for 2 weeks after today. The hearing is adjourned subject to call of the Chair.

[Whereupon, at 12:30 p.m., the hearing was adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.]

# APPENDIX

## ADDITIONAL MATERIAL SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD

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NINETY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

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COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR
AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

STANLEY SCOVILLE
STAFF DIRECTOR
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GENERAL COUNSEL

TIMOTHY W. GLIDDEN
REPUBLICAN COUNSEL

FTR

June 8, 1983

Honorable Ed Bethune
U. S. House of Representatives
1535 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Congressman Bethune:

Thank you for your letter and for forwarding me the letter of the Arkansas Federation of Water and Air Users Incorporated concerning the Clean Air Act implications of your Arkansas Wilderness bill, H.R. 2917. I appreciate the Federation's concerns and their request for amendatory language to H.R. 2917 but I must inform you that the language requested is totally outside the jurisdiction of our Committee and would constitute a non-germane amendment to the bill. We will, therefore, be unable to accomodate the Federation's request.

I would hope, however, that after reviewing of the following facts, the Federation might agree with me that the amendatory language is unnecessary. I believe this is true for the following reasons:

- Pursuant to the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977 all new wilderness areas created after 1977 become Class II areas for purposes of the Act. New wilderness designations would have little effect on the status quo, however, as the entire State of Arkansas (including the proposed wilderness areas), is already Class II, except for two existing wilderness areas, which are Class I. Although I am not an expert in the technical ramifications of Class II designation, I believe there is a general consensus that Class II standards have not posed any problem for industrial growth.

Hon Ed Bethune
Page 2

- Even if the entire State of Arkansas were not already Class II, it is implausible that a Class II designation for Poteau Mountain, Penhook, East Fork and Flatside would have any impacts on industrial growth in Russellville, Ft. Smith or Little Rock, which lie 20-30 miles from the nearest wilderness proposals of H.R. 2917. This can be illustrated by the existing Lone Peak Wilderness near Salt Lake City, Utah; the Sandia Mountain Wilderness near Albuquerque, New Mexico; the Pusch Ridge Wilderness near Tucson, Arizona and the Rattlesnake Wilderness near Missoula, Montana. All 4 of these wilderness areas were designated since 1977, are in excess of 10,000 acres in size, and are Class II areas having boundaries which begin virtually at the city limits of the respective metropolitan areas. To my knowledge there have been no constraints on development posed by the wilderness designations.

- The Clean Air Act designations only address deterioration of existing air quality. Nothing in any Class I, II or III designation requires a clean up from present levels.

- The Clean Air Act does permit a state to upgrade any Class II area of any size to Class I, or to downgrade an area under 10,000 acres to Class III. For example, a state could designate the entire state Class I. This "states rights" provision was incorporated in the law in order to allow states to largely control their own destiny insofar as deterioration of air quality is concerned. However, to date, no state has ever upgraded a wilderness area from Class II to Class I. Of course, Congress cannot guarantee that a state will refrain from using its authority to upgrade areas in the future, but I would be willing to suggest language for our Committee Report indicating that the Committee expects the wilderness areas of H.R. 2917 will remain Class II. Any attempts to go beyond that and legislatively limit the state's discretion could provoke strong reaction from "state's righters", and from the states themselves. Even if the states have no desire to upgrade any area, they would likely resent such an intrusion on their jurisdiction.

- As a state can designate any area in the state of any size it pleases as Class I, limiting wilderness areas to less than 10,000 acres would not prevent upgrading. The only effect of designating a wilderness area of over 10,000 acres would be to prohibit the state from downgrading the area to Class III. Thus, the Poteau Mountain, Penhook, East Fork and Flatside proposals of H.R. 2917 should only be of concern to industry if industry believes a Class III designation might be necessary in the future. I also note that to date, no state has used its authority to downgrade any area to Class III.

I am hopeful that the above adequately addresses the points you raised. Please let me know if I can provide further information on this subject.

Sincerely,

John Seiberling

JOHN F. SEIBERLING
Chairman, Subcommittee
on Public Lands and
National Parks

FTR

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JUN 9 1983

OFFICE OF
AIR, NOISE AND RADIATION

Honorable Ed Bethune
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Bethune:

The Administrator has asked that I reply to your letter of June 7, 1983 regarding the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) implications of wilderness area designation. For your convenience, I have listed each of your questions and then noted our reply immediately afterward.

1) What areas in Arkansas are Class I? Are there any Class III areas? Are the remaining areas all Class II?

There are two Class I areas in Arkansas: Caney Creek National Wilderness Area (14,344 acres) and Upper Buffalo National Wilderness Area (9,911 acres). Both areas were established by Public Law 93-622. There are no Class III areas in Arkansas or, currently, anywhere else in the country. All of the remaining PSD areas in Arkansas are Class II.

2) If new wilderness areas are established in Arkansas, will this require a class redesignation based upon the 1977 Clean Air Act and subsequent EPA regulations?

Neither the Clean Air Act nor the corresponding EPA regulations would require any redesignation of area classification if new wilderness areas are established. Section 162 of the Act did classify certain parks and wilderness areas as Class I if in existence as of August 7, 1977, the date of enactment of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977. That provision has no effect on the classification of parks or wilderness areas established after August 7, 1977. Thus, newly established wilderness areas would remain as Class II, unless the State opts to redesignate any of them.

3) Are there "buffer zones" around the outside of Class I areas and, if so, how are they determined and what are the restrictions?

There are no "buffer zones" as such surrounding Class I areas. Less air quality deterioration is allowed in a Class I area than a Class II area, however. Similarly, less industrial growth could occur in a Class II area near a Class I area, since transported air pollution also consumes the available increment in all areas that it impacts. As sources locate progressively farther from the Class I border, their impact on the Class I area lessens and they are increasingly governed by the Class II increment.

4) What legislative policies would restrict the use of land surrounding a wilderness area?

We are unaware of any existing legislative policy which would restrict the use of land surrounding a wilderness area beyond that of any non-wilderness area of the same PSD area classification.

5) If a wilderness area is designated, which is 10,000 acres or less, can the State reclassify it as Class I or Class III?

If an area of 10,000 acres or less is designated as a wilderness area, the State could reclassify it as Class I or Class III.

6) If a wilderness area is designated, which is over 10,000 acres, can the State reclassify it as Class I or Class III?

If an area of more than 10,000 acres is designated as a wilderness area, the State could reclassify it as Class I but, pursuant to Section 164(a) of the Clean Air Act, it could not be reclassified as Class III.

Two additional facts about PSD area classification might be useful to you. First, no area in the country has been designated as Class III, although steps in that direction have been made by Illinois for a portion of East St. Louis. Second, a State can reclassify any PSD area as Class I, regardless of whether it is a park or wilderness area.

7) In Arkansas, must the State Legislature approve reclassification of air quality regions?

The Clean Air Act provides that "a State may redesignate such areas as it deems appropriate as Class I areas." Section 164(a). Very few redesignations to Class I have been made, the only ones being two Indian reservations in Montana. As a result, extensive formal procedures for such actions have not been developed. These actions have thus far been treated as revisions to the State Implementation Plan. Accordingly, we anticipate that an area in Arkansas could be reclassified to Class I if the Governor consented. The Clean Air Act requires consultation by the Governor with representatives of the State Legislature and the consent of the units of local government in the arrea to be designated in the case of a Class III redesignation and no action at all with respect to Class I redesignation.

8) [Not received]

9) Please explain, as briefly as possible, EPA's role in the upgrading or downgrading of an air quality area.

EPA's role in upgrading or downgrading the PSD classification of air quality areas is limited. Section 164(b)(2) of the Clean Air Act permits

the Administrator to disapprove a redesignation only if it fails to meet the Act's procedural requirements or is an impermissible redesignation to Class III, of the type noted in (6) above.

10) Since the enactment of the Clean Air Act and the original designation of Class I areas, have there been any reclassifications of Class II areas to Class I?

There have only been the two Indian reservation redesignations to Class I as noted in (7) above. One more such action is pending in the same State.

I hope this information has been useful. Should you have further questions, please do not hesitate to inquire.

Sincerely yours,

Charles L. Elkins

Charles L. Elkins
Acting Assistant Administrator
for Air, Noise and Radiation

J+R

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## WILDERNESS DESIGNATIONS DO NOT AFFECT PAYMENTS TO COUNTIES UNDER 16 U.S.C. 500: 25 PERCENT OF REVENUE TO COUNTIES, AND 31 U.S.C. 1601: PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAX ACT OF 1976

### 16 U.S.C. 500: 25 Percent Payments to Counties

This law grants 25 percent of the money received by the Forest Service to the counties in the national forest that generated the money. If 20 percent of the acreage of the Ozark National Forest is in county "A" it gets 20 percent of the 25 percent allocation. The keys are the acreage of national forest land and the proportion in the county. If land in county "A" has been placed in wilderness and has never produced any revenue to date, the designation of land as wilderness does not affect payments to either county "A" or county "B."

Also, if the land placed in wilderness has a low potential to produce revenue, its placement in wilderness will shift the allocation of Forest Service resource-revenue-generating-investment funds to the lands outside that wilderness that would enhance and increase revenues. In sum, if the wilderness area to date has produced no income, its designation as wilderness will not affect payments to counties. If it has produced income but the remaining land can produce the same or more income, payments to the counties will be the same or more.

### 31 U.S.C. 1601: Payment in Lieu of Tax (PILT) Act of 1976

The PILT Act provides in sec. 1 that $0.75 per acre, or $0.10 per acre, will be paid to the counties as a general amount, taking into account, for example, payments made under 16 U.S.C. 500. Sec. 6(a)(1) specifically assures that when land is designated as wilderness it remains eligible to receive $0.75 per acre under PILT. The way PILT would operate for a national forest such as the Ozark is that, if regular national forest payments under 16 U.S.C. 500 averaged $0.60 per acre considering wilderness acres, PILT would add $0.15 per acre to assure that an average of at least $0.75 per acre is paid for the entire Ozark N.F. If payments averaged $0.85 per acre, under another clause in PILT an additional $0.10 per acre would be paid, to make the average Ozark payment $0.95 per acre.

Now, and if wilderness is created, from a practical standpoint, non-revenue-producing national forest land, in effect, produces a $0.75-per-acre PILT payment to local government. Thus, the creation of wilderness would not affect payments made from Arkansas national forests.

# FY 1982 payments to Counties under 16 U.S.C. 500 National Forests

| NATIONAL FOREST | STATE | COUNTY | DISTRICT | FY-82 ACRES | PAYMENT ACT OF 5/23/08 | PAYMENT ACT OF 6/20/10 | TOTAL PAYMENT | PAYMENT PER ACRE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **OUACHITA** | ARKANSAS | GARLAND | 3 | 106,830 | 120,716.71 | | 120,716.71 | 1.13 |
| | | HOT SPRING | 4 | 320 | 361.60 | | 361.60 | 1.13 |
| | | HOWARD | 4 | 1,246 | 1,407.97 | | 1,407.97 | 1.13 |
| | | LOGAN | 3 | 12,544 | 20,154.51 | | 20,154.51 | 1.13 |
| | | MONTGOMERY | 3 | 306,895 | 346,791.33 | | 346,791.33 | 1.13 |
| | | PERRY | 3 | 93,330 | 105,461.87 | | 105,461.87 | 1.13 |
| | | PIKE | 4 | 2,295 | 2,593.32 | | 2,593.32 | 1.13 |
| | | POLK | 3 | 197,364 | 223,019.13 | | 223,019.13 | 1.13 |
| | | SALINE | 2 | 53,357 | 60,292.82 | | 60,292.82 | 1.13 |
| | | SCOTT | 3 | 355,251 | 401,429.68 | | 401,429.68 | 1.13 |
| | | SEBASTIAN | 3 | 15,129 | 17,094.47 | | 17,094.47 | 1.13 |
| | | YELL | 3 | 186,804 | 211,026.44 | | 211,026.44 | 1.13 |
| | | STATE TOTAL: | | 1,337,367* | 1,511,209.85* | | 1,511,209.85* | 1.13* |
| | OKLAHOMA | LE FLORE | 3 | 204,651 | 231,253.36 | | 231,253.36 | 1.13 |
| | | MC CURTAIN | 3 | 43,161 | 48,771.45 | | 48,771.45 | 1.13 |
| | | STATE TOTAL: | | 247,812* | 280,024.81* | | 280,024.81* | 1.13* |
| Ouchita Total | | NF TOTAL: | | 1,585,179** | 1,791,234.66** | | 1,791,234.66** | 1.13** |
| **OZARK** | ARKANSAS | BAXTER | 3 | 61,559 | 46,537.09 | | 46,537.09 | .76 |
| | | BENTON | 3 | 8,197 | 6,196.82 | | 6,196.82 | .76 |
| | | CONWAY | 2 | 6,963 | 5,268.49 | | 5,268.49 | .76 |
| | | CRAWFORD | 3 | 84,724 | 64,050.24 | | 64,050.24 | .76 |
| | | FRANKLIN | 3 | 103,209 | 78,024.66 | | 78,024.66 | .76 |
| | | JOHNSON | 3 | 176,063 | 133,101.34 | | 133,101.34 | .76 |
| | | LOGAN | 3 | 68,203 | 51,550.58 | | 51,550.58 | .76 |
| | | MADISON | 3 | 47,861 | 36,192.29 | | 36,192.29 | .76 |
| | | MARION | 3 | 3,261 | 2,465.28 | | 2,465.28 | .76 |
| | | NEWTON | 3 | 196,269 | 148,376.06 | | 148,376.06 | .76 |
| | | POPE | 3 | 183,038 | 139,374.35 | | 139,374.35 | .76 |
| | | SEARCY | 3 | 31,123 | 23,528.59 | | 23,528.59 | .76 |
| | | STONE | 1 | 61,208 | 46,272.49 | | 46,272.49 | .76 |
| | | VAN BUREN | 1 | 31,499 | 23,812.84 | | 23,812.84 | .76 |
| | | WASHINGTON | 3 | 23,262 | 17,595.77 | | 17,595.77 | .76 |
| | | YELL | 3 | 32,354 | 24,459.21 | | 24,459.21 | .76 |
| Ozark Total | | STATE TOTAL: | | 1,118,797* | 845,796.01* | | 845,796.01* | .76* |
| | | | | | | | | -- |

FYR

Congressional Research Service
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Washington, D.C. 20540

May 6, 1983

TO : The Honorable Ed Bethune
Attention: Ms. Marsha Tarkington

FROM : Robert E. Wolf
Specialist in Natural Resources Policy
Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division

SUBJECT : Condemnation and Payments to Counties, Wilderness Areas

Enclosed, as we discussed, are two separate sheets explaining in terms for the layman how provisions of the Wilderness and related Acts vitiate authority the Forest Service otherwise has to condemn land, and how payments to counties under 16 U.S.C. 500 and 31 U.S.C. 1601 are not affected by wilderness designations.

Since the lands proposed for additions to the wilderness system in Arkansas are not now producing revenues, conversion to wilderness will not reduce payments to counties. Whether a specific acre produces revenue has no effect on the payments the several counties in a national forest are eligible to receive. As we discussed, the Payment in Lieu of Tax Act of 1976 (PILT) functions as an "override" for all non-revenue-producing lands. As a practical matter, they can be assumed to yield $0.75 per acre in PILT payments to local governments.

In FY 1982, the 25-percent payments under 16 U.S.C. 500 were as follows:

| | Acres | Dollars Paid | Per Acre |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ozark N. F. | 1,118,797 | $ 845,796.01 | $0.76 |
| Ouchita | 1,585,179 | $1,791,234.66 | 1.13 |

For example, Baxter Co. has 61,558 Ozark N.F. acres, 5.50 percent of that Forest, and it got 25-percent payments of $46,537.05 or 5.50 percent of the $845,796.01 paid to the 16 counties the Forest is in. If land in the County were made wilderness, Baxter would still get the same amount. Further, under PILT, Baxter and most of the other counties were eligible for another $0.10 per acre, since the N.F. payments exceeded $0.75 per acre. If all national forest revenues were generated in Johnson, Newton, and Pope counties, for example, Baxter's share would always be 5.50 percent of the total, even if all of Baxter were wilderness and before being made wilderness had never earned any revenues.

If, due to economic conditions, revenues on the Ozark fell so that payments went below $0.75/acre, PILT would make a payment that assured that not less than $0.75/acre was paid to all 16 counties.

Some population caps that PILT contains can affect payments, but these are not related to whether lands are wilderness. Sec. 6(a) of Pilt states:

> (a) "entitlement lands" means lands owned by the United States that are--
> (1) within the National Park System, the National Forest System, including wilderness areas . . .

The practical effect is that every acre of non-revenue-producing land placed in wilderness counts as a $0.75/acre PILT payment to local government. The 1982 national forest payments to Arkansas are included.

If you need further information, please let me know.

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Washington, D.C. 20540

## CONDEMNATION OF PRIVATE LAND IS NOT PERMITTED IN WILDERNESS

The Forest Service has general authority to condemn land--taking it for public purposes--when it is NOT in lands covered by the Wilderness Act, the Eastern Wilderness Act, the National Trails System Act, or the Scenic and Wild Rivers Act.

Private and State land on the edge of a wilderness with access to other land has its present access arrangements without crossing wilderness. Private and State land surrounded by wilderness has existing access rights secured under sec. 5(a) of the Wilderness Act. The land-owner must be afforded continued access or he may exchange these lands at equal value for other lands outside the wilderness. The exchange and valuation is constitutionally protected, preventing a taking without just compensation.

None of the Wilderness designation laws to date have permitted condemnation of private of State lands and none of the bills now before Congress would authorize condemation of private or State-owned lands in wilderness that has been or may be created.

One effect of designating national forest land under the Wilderness Acts or the Trail and Wild and Scenic Rivers Acts is to cancel the general authority the Forest Service now has to utilize condemnation to secure private or State land in the designated area.

Congressional Research Service
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Washington, D.C. 20540

# WILDERNESS DESIGNATIONS DO NOT AFFECT PAYMENTS TO COUNTIES UNDER 16 U.S.C. 500: 25 PERCENT OF REVENUE TO COUNTIES, AND 31 U.S.C. 1601: PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAX ACT OF 1976

## 16 U.S.C. 500: 25 Percent Payments to Counties

This law grants 25 percent of the money received by the Forest Service to the counties in the national forest that generated the money. If 20 percent of the acreage of the Ozark National Forest is in county "A" it gets 20 percent of the 25 percent allocation. The keys are the acreage of national forest land and the proportion in the county. If land in county "A" has been placed in wilderness and has never produced any revenue to date, the designation of land as wilderness does not affect payments to either county "A" or county "B."

Also, if the land placed in wilderness has a low potential to produce revenue, its placement in wilderness will shift the allocation of Forest Service resource-revenue-generating-investment funds to the lands outside that wilderness that would enhance and increase revenues. In sum, if the wilderness area to date has produced no income, its designation as wilderness will not affect payments to counties. If it has produced income but the remaining land can produce the same or more income, payments to the counties will be the same or more.

## 31 U.S.C. 1601: Payment in Lieu of Tax (PILT) Act of 1976

The PILT Act provides in sec. 1 that $0.75 per acre, or $0.10 per acre, will be paid to the counties as a general amount, taking into account, for example, payments made under 16 U.S.C. 500. Sec. 6(a)(1) specifically assures that when land is designated as wilderness it remains eligible to receive $0.75 per acre under PILT. The way PILT would operate for a national forest such as the Ozark is that, if regular national forest payments under 16 U.S.C. 500 averaged $0.60 per acre considering wilderness acres, PILT would add $0.15 per acre to assure that an average of at least $0.75 per acre is paid for the entire Ozark N.F. If payments averaged $0.85 per acre, under another clause in PILT an additional $0.10 per acre would be paid, to make the average Ozark payment $0.95 per acre.

Now, and if wilderness is created, from a practical standpoint, non-revenue-producing national forest land, in effect, produces a $0.75-per-acre PILT payment to local government. Thus, the creation of wilderness would not affect payments made from Arkansas national forests.

FY 1982 payments to Counties
under 16 U.S.C. 500
National Forests

| NATIONAL FOREST | STATE | COUNTY | DISTRICT | FY-82 ACRES | PAYMENT ACT OF 5/23/08 | PAYMENT ACT OF 6/20/10 | TOTAL PAYMENT | PAYMENT PER ACRE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| QUACHITA | ARKANSAS | GARLAND | 3 | 106,830 | 120,716.71 | | 120,716.71 | 1.13 |
| | | HOT SPRING | 4 | 320 | 361.60 | | 361.60 | 1.13 |
| | | HOWARD | 4 | 1,246 | 1,407.97 | | 1,407.97 | 1.13 |
| | | LOGAN | 3 | 18,544 | 20,954.51 | | 20,954.51 | 1.13 |
| | | MONTGOMERY | 3 | 306,898 | 346,791.33 | | 346,791.33 | 1.13 |
| | | PERRY | 3 | 93,330 | 105,461.87 | | 105,461.87 | 1.13 |
| | | PIKE | 4 | 2,295 | 2,593.32 | | 2,593.32 | 1.13 |
| | | POLK | 3 | 197,364 | 223,019.13 | | 223,019.13 | 1.13 |
| | | SALINE | 2 | 53,357 | 60,292.82 | | 60,292.82 | 1.13 |
| | | SCOTT | 3 | 355,251 | 401,429.68 | | 401,429.68 | 1.13 |
| | | SEBASTIAN | 3 | 15,128 | 17,094.47 | | 17,094.47 | 1.13 |
| | | YELL | 3 | 186,804 | 211,026.44 | | 211,026.44 | 1.13 |
| | | | STATE TOTAL: | 1,337,367• | 1,511,209.85• | | 1,511,209.85• | 1.13• |
| | OKLAHOMA | LE FLORE | 3 | 204,651 | 231,253.36 | | 231,253.36 | 1.13 |
| | | MC CURTAIN | 3 | 43,161 | 48,771.45 | | 48,771.45 | 1.13 |
| | | | STATE TOTAL: | 247,812• | 280,024.81• | | 280,024.81• | 1.13• |
| Ouchita Total | | | NF TOTAL: | 1,585,179•• | 1,791,234.66•• | | 1,791,234.66•• | 1.13•• |
| OZARK | ARKANSAS | BAXTER | 3 | 61,559 | 46,537.05 | | 46,537.05 | .76 |
| | | BENTON | 3 | 8,197 | 6,196.62 | | 6,196.62 | .76 |
| | | CONWAY | 2 | 6,969 | 5,268.48 | | 5,268.48 | .76 |
| | | CRAWFORD | 3 | 84,724 | 64,050.24 | | 64,050.24 | .76 |
| | | FRANKLIN | 3 | 103,209 | 78,024.66 | | 78,024.66 | .76 |
| | | JOHNSON | 3 | 176,063 | 133,101.34 | | 133,101.34 | .76 |
| | | LOGAN | 3 | 68,203 | 51,560.58 | | 51,560.58 | .76 |
| | | MADISON | 3 | 47,861 | 36,182.29 | | 36,182.29 | .76 |
| | | MARION | 3 | 3,261 | 2,465.28 | | 2,465.28 | .76 |
| | | NEWTON | 3 | 196,268 | 148,376.06 | | 148,376.06 | .76 |
| | | POPE | 3 | 183,038 | 138,374.35 | | 138,374.35 | .76 |
| | | SEARCY | 3 | 31,123 | 23,528.59 | | 23,528.59 | .76 |
| | | STONE | 1 | 61,208 | 46,272.45 | | 46,272.45 | .76 |
| | | VAN BUREN | 1 | 31,499 | 23,812.84 | | 23,812.84 | .76 |
| | | WASHINGTON | 3 | 23,262 | 17,585.77 | | 17,585.77 | .76 |
| | | YELL | 3 | 32,354 | 24,459.21 | | 24,459.21 | .76 |
| Ozark Total | | | STATE TOTAL: | 1,118,797• | 845,796.01• | | 845,796.01• | .76• |
| | | | | | | | | -- |

Arkansas Chapter / The American Institute of Architects

MAR 05 1984

March 2, 1984

Senator Dale Bumpers
2527 Federal Building
Little Rock, AR 72201

Dear Senator Bumpers:

The Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects adopted the enclosed policy statement (see attachment A) in December 1983. The Board of Directors of the Arkansas Chapter/American Institute of Architects supports this statement and unanimously endorses Senate Bill S 2125, which you and Senator David Pryor have authored.

The Arkansas Chapter/AIA fully recognizes the significance of the numerous varying and complex ecosystems found in the creeks, rivers, bogs, swamps, hills, mountains, valleys, bluffs and plains of our beautiful state and the nation. Arkansas' heritage is based on this natural diversity and its people derive numerous benefits from these natural amenities. It is with this thought in mind that the Arkansas Chapter/AIA supports the establishment of the area outlined in S-2125 as wilderness area to enrich the lives of the largest number of Arkansans on as broad a geographic base as possible.

Our Board of Directors is extremely grateful to you, to Senator Pryor and to Representative Bethune for your vanguard leadership in authoring this legislation and for providing the citizens of Arkansas the opportunity to make their voices heard.

Cordially,

Jack F. See, Jr.

Jack F. See, Jr., AIA
President

Frank Ivey

G. Frank Ivey, Jr., CAE
Executive Director

JFS:GFI/mtk
Attachment

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Executive Director

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS 1735 NEW YORK AVENUE, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006

WILDERNESS

Board Approval - December 1983

Policy Statement. The AIA supports the National Wilderness Preservation System and advocates the designation of additional public land as wilderness to fulfill the purposes briefly outlined in this paper. Wilderness should be established and managed to perpetuate natural systems that are substantially unaltered by human beings. (Minor evidence of prior development should not disqualify an area from wilderness designation.) Examples of each kind of ecosystem should be protected in the Wilderness Preservation System, and wilderness should be preserved in each region of our nation.

Statement of Issues and Background.

Introduction

Early in the 20th century, many people recognized that intrinsic, irreplaceable natural assets were being lost in the rapid disappearance of the American wilderness. After more than 60 years of public debate and the establishment of a number of wilderness areas by Forest Service administrative action, Congress passed the Wilderness Act of 1964, which defined wilderness as it is now understood in this country and designated approximately 9 million acres of wilderness. Numerous additions have been made to the National Wilderness Preservation System (NWPS) since 1964. The act includes the following definition:

> A wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. An area of wilderness is further defined to mean in this chapter an area of undeveloped federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least five thousand acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition;

> and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

In 1978, Congress found that certain areas with outstanding natural characteristics were threatened and, therefore, added to wilderness preservation legislation and amplified the definition as follows:

> Therefore, the Congress finds and declares that it is in the national interest that certain of these endangered areas be promptly designated as wilderness within the National Wilderness Preservation System, in order to preserve such areas as an enduring resource of wilderness which shall be managed to promote and perpetuate the wilderness character of the land and its specific multiple values for watershed preservation, wildlife protection, scenic and historic preservation, scientific research and educational use, primitive recreation, solitude, physical and mental challenge, and inspiration for the benefit of all of the American people of present and future generations.

The AIA supported this legislation in 1978 and now seeks its full implementation.

Extent of Wilderness Preservation

It is recognized that the size of a wilderness area is only one indication of its value, and perhaps not the most important one. Yet, it is of interest to note the extent of the system in 1983:

1. National Wilderness Preservation System

| 48 contiguous states: | Acres |
|---|---|
| Forest Service | 19,753,678 |
| National Park Service | 2,979,482 |
| Fish and Wildlife Service | 771,328 |
| Bureau of Land Management | 12,459 |
| | 23,516,947 |

---

| | |
|---|---|
| Alaska: | |
| National Park Service | 32,355,000 |
| Fish and Wildlife Service | 18,560,000 |
| Forest Service | 5,361,899 |
| | 56,276,899 |
| Total | 79,793,846 |

2. State Wilderness Preservation

Two states, New York and California, have wilderness areas that comply in size and general definition with legislation as amended in 1978. A number of other states have areas that could, with proper legislative action, be protected by a system similar to NWPS.

## Planning and Management

By promoting public awareness of the environment, architects may better appreciate the fragility and complexity of wilderness ecosystems. Although site specifics and definitive criteria are needed for the process of wilderness-area selection, regional planning should not be forgotten. Each region of the United States has important ecological resources that should be given wilderness protection.

Usually, plants and animals are most easily maintained in environments that provide large areas of suitable habitat and are comparatively difficult to maintain in small areas. In the long view, regional planning is essential if society is to derive maximum benefits from the National Wilderness Preservation System. Successful planning of wilderness preservation for future generations will require a continuous search for areas with unique ecological or scenic features and of sufficient size to provide protection from external impact. The public must be sufficiently informed about the need for protection to make the action politically feasible.

> Our conquest of nature carries with it a responsibility, and the realization of the responsibility constitutes one of the milestones in moral evolution.[1]

Management of wilderness under present legislation varies among the four agencies in charge. In some instances, it seems that the legislative direction is interpreted as constraining or preventing wise management, rather than as a mandate to provide such management. Each of the four agencies in charge encourages some form of recreation for visitors, in some cases to the detriment of the natural ecology and wildlife. There are some protests from management personnel that designation of an area as "wilderness" brings about an onslaught of visitors, resulting in more disturbance to wildlife and damage to the ecology than would occur if the area were not a part of the wilderness system. While this frustration is understandable, it must be recognized that control of public access is a paramount management problem that must be solved.

> We emphasize the idea...that wilderness management should not mold nature to suit people. Rather, it should manage human use and influences so that natural processes are not altered. [2]

Personnel within the U.S. Forest Service have argued against wilderness designation as a means of protecting wildlife because of the agency's interpretation that such management techniques as the transportation of bighorn sheep from one area to another to provide better habitat cannot be done in the NWPS. We do not see such restriction in the Wilderness Act.

## Which Wilderness and How Much?

In addition to agreeing philosophically with the intent of the National Wilderness Act, as amended, the AIA policy statement seeks to establish some basic ideas explaining why various parts of the present NWPS should or should not remain under its protection; whether the system includes enough wilderness, and if not, what other land should be added. Are not 80 million acres enough?

Size alone is not the most important criterion. We recognize that some of the benefits of wilderness, such as watershed protection, scenic values and recreation (camping, hiking, fishing, canoeing, rock climbing, etc.) can be enjoyed as well, or better, with land management that is as wise outside the wilderness system as in it.

Other values and resources can be protected and claimed for future generations only within the NWPS. It is not possible to catalogue or even outline these resources in this paper, even if all were scientifically identified, and they are not. That is the subject of a search that will continue until the last unspoiled land has vanished. Some of the criteria that should be used in such selection are given in the following paragraphs.

1. Forests That Are Not Renewable

Dr. Arnold Bolle has said, "The administration wants to log old growth but 200 to 800 year old trees are not a renewable resource. We need the scientific knowledge gained from them."[3]

The need for scientific knowledge is only one reason for preserving 200- to 800-year-old trees--minor compared to the incalculable, immeasurable value of the trees themselves. Lumbering of the 300- to 400-year old white pines of the Northeast began 400 years ago, and no replacements have been grown. These giants are extinct. We must see that this does not happen to the tall Sitka spruce, Douglas fir and other great trees that remain on federal land.

Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, and Sitka spruce are all found in heights of over 200 feet, with western red cedar, western hemlock and western larch only a little less than 200 feet tall. We do know that a preponderance of wilderness forests are in high-altitude areas, which do not produce giants such as these. The low-altitude forests are more accessible, and more of them have been cut. One example from the Willamette National Forest, Oregon, that should be included in the wilderness system can be given.

Most of the Willamette National Forest is high-altitude forest. The estimated production from the entire forest is 650 million board feet per year. "Middle Santian," divided by the Middle Santian River, is one of the Forest Service study areas (RARE II) and contains a stand of prime, old-growth coast Douglas fir. It is estimated that this area will produce 20 million board feet per year, or 1/32 of the Willamette National Forest's entire production. This site was not recommended for inclusion in the wilderness system. We recommend that this action be reconsidered and that the Middle Santian historic heritage be preserved.

There are groves of giant ponderosa pine in the Gila Wilderness of New Mexico, designated by the Forest Service in 1924 under the direction of Aldo Leopold. There is an old-growth stand of eastern hemlock and yellow poplar 200 to 500 years old in the Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock Wilderness on the North Carolina-Tennessee border. Wherever these great trees exist in the NWPS, they should be given continued protection. The few remaining stands of giant trees that are not so protected should be included in wilderness areas or otherwise protected.

2. Wildlife, Free and Not Endangered

Wilderness areas are important for protection and generation of fish and wildlife habitat, both as a primary or secondary land use and as integral parts of the country's living resources. The NWPS should provide habitat for many endangered species and should prevent other species from becoming endangered. The superlatives of native American wildlife--the elk, bighorn sheep and grizzly bear--all require very large areas without disturbance by people. In the case of the sheep, elk and such birds as the California condor and bald eagle, this protection can be provided by managing visitors to keep them away from home areas of these species. The grizzly bear, referred to by Aldo Leopold as the outstanding achievement of the wilderness,[4] presents a more difficult problem. The bear's range is very large, and whenever a confrontation occurs outside its limited refuge the bear always loses.

One of the most promising areas for survival of grizzlies in the lower 48 states is the large area of federal land with Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks at its center. In a recent study, a bear that had been tagged with a radio transmitter disappeared from the area where it was being monitored. One of the scientists discovered that the bear had wandered across the eastern boundary of Grand Teton Park into a national forest area leased for sheep grazing and had been killed by the shepherd. The survival of the great bear and possibly some other predators will require enlarging wilderness and national park areas, and avoiding mistakes such as, in this case, leasing an area of grizzly bear range for sheep herding. The western wilderness will be empty indeed if we find some day that the big bear is gone.

3. Natural Diversity: An Infinite Resource for Study

The preservation of ecological diversity should be one of the objectives in wilderness planning and acquisition. Again quoting from Leopold, "Each biotic province needs its own wilderness for comparative studies of used and unused land."[5] How far we have come, and how far we have to go to encompass "each biotic prov-

---

ince" in the NWPS, is surveyed by George D. Davis in a wilderness paper he presented at the University of Georgia in 1982.[6] Some excerpts from this paper follow.

> Deciding to provide diverse ecosytem representation within the National Wilderness Preservation System raises the problem of how to measure it. Various landscape and ecosystem classification systems exist; each has strengths and weaknesses. Which one should be used?

The Forest Service, in its RARE II program, merged two widely accepted national classifications: Bailey's ecoregion concept (Bailey, 1976) and Kuchler's potential natural vegetation (Kuchler, 1966). Using this system, the Forest Service mapped 242 distinct ecosystems in the United States and Puerto Rico (USDA Forest Service, 1978). Refinement (Bailey, 1980; Davis, 1980; USDA Forest Service, 1981) has since reduced this number to 233.

A tabulation identifying each of the 233 ecosystems accompanies the Davis paper. Eighty-one of the ecosystems are now found within the NWPS. One-hundred-two others have been identified on federal land and could be included in a wilderness system if they are recommended by the managing agencies and if they are approved by Congress. If all of this is done, to quote from Davis:

> ...approximately fifty of this country's major ecosystems still will not be represented in the National Wilderness Preservation System, or an equivalent state system. Many of these are located in the grasslands of the midwest. . . . Thus, unless a concerted effort is made to either acquire more undeveloped federal land or institute more state wilderness systems, our children's wilderness heritage will not include examples of all our natural ecosystems and we will have let an irreplaceable resource--and opportunity--slip through our hands.[7]

The AIA recommends that the Forest Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, and the Fish and Wildlife Service give further study to identifying potential wilderness within their jurisdictions in order to inform Congress about areas that could help

---

achieve a goal of having two representatives within the NWPS for each of the 183 ecosystems that are known to exist on federal land; and that Congress approve the designation of these areas as wilderness. We concur in the suggestion made by Davis in regard to efforts to protect ecosystems that have not been found on federal land.

4. Education: A Museum of Natural History

Wilderness is a museum of natural history, from the glory of a tree 300-feet tall or the geologic ages of rocks, to the biota of a swamp. For most of us, the education offered is not easily read but must be revealed to us by scientists of many disciplines. This study has been practiced by primitive people since prehistoric times and by modern science since it began. Most of the marvels of nature are seen only when they are pointed out by scientists. All forms of wilderness, then, must be preserved for study by scientists of the future, who may then educate new generations regarding values now unknown.

> The ordinary citizen today assumes that science knows what makes the community tick; the scientist is equally sure that he does not. He knows that the biotic mechanism is so complex that its workings may never be fully understood.[8]

5. Recreation

It should not be assumed that the NWPS is established to provide recreation for a few people, or for anyone. Yet, for the person who will spend a week or weeks in its solitude, there is an intensity of experience that is indescribable and unequaled by any other. If this is recreation, it is one more line in the wilderness apologia.

6. The Value of Wilderness

The wilderness values mentioned in this paper are important; and yet there are other values that override them, difficult or impossible to put into words. Writers for ages have used poetry and mysticism to try to convey these ideas. Henry David Thoreau ended a talk on wilderness in 1851 with the phrase "In wilderness is the preservation of the world." Carl Sandburg

> spoke of the Indiana dunes as "a signature of time and eternity."

In 1960, Wallace Stegner began a famous letter to the director of a California Wildlife Research Center with these paragraphs:

> I believe that you are working on the wilderness portion of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission's report. If I may, I should like to urge some arguments for wilderness preservation that involve recreation, as it is ordinarily conceived, hardly at all. Hunting, fishing, hiking, mountain-climbing, camping, photography, and the enjoyment of natural scenery will all, surely, figure in your report. So will the wilderness as a genetic reserve, a scientific yardstick by which we may measure the world in its natural balance against the world in its man-made imbalance. What I want to speak for is not so much the wilderness uses, valuable as those are, but the wilderness idea, which is a resource in itself. Being an intangible and spiritual resource, it will seem mystical to the practical-minded--but then, anything that cannot be moved by a bulldozer is likely to seem mystical to them.
>
> I want to speak for the wilderness idea as something that has helped form our character and that has certainly shaped our history as a people. It has no more to do with recreation than churches and optimism and expansiveness of what historians call "The American Dream" have to do with recreation. Nevertheless, since it is only in this recreation survey that the values of wilderness are being compiled, I hope you will permit me to insert this idea between the leaves, as it were, of the recreation report.[9]

Stegner's "idea of wilderness" is now embodied in some 80 million acres of land. We believe that the American people should guard this heritage zealously, and we believe that they will. We find that the desire to protect wilderness is shared by people who will never see the wilderness, as well as by people who may visit or hope to visit some of the areas. The important "idea of wilderness" is that it is there, that it is ours and that it is immensely valuable.

Rationale of Examination and Proposal. This policy is offered as an additional element in the Institute's family of land-use and natural environment policies. Chapter XX Rules of the Board require adoption of this policy at this time. In addition to furnishing professional planning services, architects can assist public agencies and citizen organizations by adding a planning concept and method to discussions regarding land use.

## NOTES

[1] Aldo Leopold, A Sand County Almanac (New York: Oxford University Press, 1966), p. 254.

[2] John Hendee, George Stankey and Robert Lucas, Wilderness Management, Forest Service, USDA, Miscellaneous Publication No. 1365, p. 21.

[3] Arnold Bolle, quoted in Rowe Findley, "Our National Forests: Problems in Paradise," National Geographic Magazine, September 1982, p. 312.

[4] Leopold, A Sand County Almanac, p. 254.

[5] Aldo Leopold, quoted in Roderick Nash, Wilderness and the American Mind (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1967), p. 198.

[6] George D. Davis, "Natural Diversity for Future Generations: The Role of Wilderness," a paper presented on November 30, 1982, at a workshop on Natural Diversity in Forest Ecosystems, held at the University of Georgia and cosponsored by the university, the Forest Service, USDA and the National Park Service USDI. Copies of the paper may be obtained from The Adirondack Council, Elizabethtown, N.Y.

[7] Ibid.

[8] Leopold, A Sand County Almanac, p. 220.

[9] Letter written by Wallace Stegner to David E. Pesonen, Wildlife Research Center, University of California, Berkeley, Calif., December 3, 1960. This letter appears in The Living Wilderness, December 1980, p. 13, and also in Stegner's book The Sound of Mountain Water (Dutton, reprinted 1980, paper).

3 March, 1984

1984 MAR -9 PM 3:34

Honorable Malcolm Wallop, Chairman
Public Lands Subcommittee
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sir:

I am writing in full support of Senate Bill 2125. Unfortunately, I was not able to attend the hearing that was held in Little Rock this past month but I would like for these comments to become a part of the official record.

Wilderness areas are very important to me as study sites for my field research, places where I can share some of our natural heritage with my family, and as places where I can commune with myself. As a field biologist, areas that have been disturbed a great deal by humans do not have the same value to me as relatively undisturbed areas do, such as those proposed for inclusion in the wilderness system in the state of Arkansas.

There are two ways to interpret the term "multiple use" in relation to our National Forests. The Forest Service seems to promote the idea that all national forest lands should be open to many uses such as timber harvest, camping, hunting, and mineral exploration just to name a few. Another way to look at multiple use of national forest lands is to set aside acreages for use by many different user groups. Most of the forest land can have many uses but other areas must be restricted in order to have a true multiple use management plan. Wilderness is a type of forest land that must have restrictions on useage. It is very compatible with hunting, hiking, fishing, backpacking, canoeing, and numerous other categories of national forest use by citizens. It is not compatible with timber harvest, mineral exploration and extraction, and motorized vehicles.

The percentage of people in the United States who need access to wilderness areas should be provided with an equitable acreage of such land on our national forests. For many years we have allowed private concerns to get rich off lands that are owned by all Americans. It is past time to assure future generations that we will not deplete this valuable resource, wilderness, just because of economic pressure placed on our leaders by the forest industry.

Thank you and the other members of the committee for their support and consideration regarding this matter. We will await your vote.

Respectfully,

Fred Burnside

Fred L. Burnside
Route 1
Prattsville, Arkansas 72129

cc: Senator Dale Bumpers
Senator David Pryor
Honorable Ed Bethune

FB/aw

MORRISON • WOODWARD GALLERY

Susan Morrison,
Artist, Author
Co-Owner Morrison-Woodword Gallery
Eureka Springs, Ark.
Books: River Journeys
Arkansas Wildlife
The Arkansas Wilderness

I am an Artist. My life is dedicated to the expression of the beauty that inspires me. In my search for an area that fed this creative appetite I came to Arkansas and finally, I was satisfied....Complex, Pristine, Beautiful. But more, here in this special country I found a sense of safety I experienced no where else. We Arkansans say its not that our mountians are so high, But that our vallys are so deep. Its this special way that our land is that gives such a different feeling. Our crystal clear springs sing songs of peace, our rich rugged bluff earth creates pathes leading to breath taking forest vistas. The red tail screams her pleasure as she soars above this beauty, and our other abundant wilflife easily comes to view if we will but sit still long enough. It's little wonder this whole Wilderness issue is a crucial piece to an entire additude we Arkansans hold very dear. Arkansas is a Natural isn't just a tourist slogan. It is a beautiful satisfying truth. One, none of us want to give up. And while this tiny percent of our National Forest is not even significant enough to our timber industry to rate a full percent in economic impact it has become a giant symbol of the precious wild beauty we all hold so dear. This truth has been made evident by the large number of endoursements for the Wilderness across our state. And the diligent work of so many.

I just spent four years of my life recording these areas. Locking them into my own tiny time capsule. Trying to find safe haven for these precious places in the archives of my work. But I'm reminded of my own words written deep in the Upper Buffalo Wilderness Area: Reference poem #1

It cannot be the destiny of these tiny pockets of history and art to be lost. Somehow we must understand that the wilderness does live and breathe in our midst, and its destruction would be nothing short of muderous. Let me end with the words that flowed thru me from the Flatside Wilderness: Reference poem #2

# The Sculpture Garden
# at Indian Pipe

Steep rock bluff walls
block our path

Its time to climb
and we go
hand over hand
headed for the cave passage
to this mountian museum.

Giant rocks
lie in layers before us
scattered like the
marble of Michelangelo
of a narrow table
of polished rock

We're struck
by the awsome beauty
in this sculpture garden gorge

I am reminded
of the short time
for mans creativity
campared to the centuries
this lady will spend
sculpting away at her
perfect stone

I wonder?

Would we so easily
destroy the Louvre?

Is this art less?

Flatside Wilderness    POEM # 2

I gaze across
this awsome space
seeing the scarred
and crooked face
of your mountian

I sense your sorrow

But south breezes
sing songs of happiness
swirling thru your forest
catching the leaves
of your fallen trees
in their midst
and wisking the warning
of winters reality away

Maybe the softness
of this time
is the promise
of a destiny less severe
and a respite
from too many years
lost in harsh realities

The souls of your brothers
lay bare beside you
stripped to the bone
of their proud flesh
their children dead
or driven away

But voices of friends
cry out
for your protection
and on this
funny warm winter day
I sense you knowing

that there is still hope
for you

We will pray for it
together........

FEB 23 1984

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY
SUITE 100, 3000 KNIGHT OFFICE PLACE, SHREVEPORT, LA 71105

February 17, 1984

Senator Dale Bumpers
2527 Federal Building
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

Dear Senator Bumpers:

The issue of wilderness in Arkansas has been discussed for many years. We hope this is the last round and the questions of how much and where can be settled once and for all.

We, however, respectfully disagree with the amount of land and the location of those areas in your recently introduced bill, S-2125. We hope you will take a closer look at the areas and revise your proposal downward.

> It is the opinion of the professional forest managers at International Paper Company that not all the areas proposed for wilderness designation by S-2125 are suitable for consideration. We have supported the proposal of Representative Anthony that calls for fewer acres of wilderness in Arkansas, but which reflects a quality not in the larger proposal.
>
> It is truly a compliment to the professional management of the National Forests in Arkansas that some believe these areas qualify as wilderness when in fact they have been a part of a well managed forest for more than half a century.
>
> Evidence of the management is in the roads. The roads were built to allow for management, fire protection, harvest, planting, etc. of the forest and now those roads violate the criteria for designation as wilderness. This guideline alone should have removed the areas from consideration.
>
> All of these areas are currently open to the public for recreation and will remain so along with all the other lands of the National Forest; the more restrictive designation will do nothing but stop the management of the forest and make it vulnerable to natural occurrences which endanger the forest.

Senator Dale Bumpers
February 17, 1984
Page 2

Please take into consideration, only those areas that were found to be worthy of wilderness designation by the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation and the very thorough public discussions carried on in the process.

International Paper Company will continue to support the designation of wilderness areas where those areas are qualified. We do not believe the areas proposed outside the Anthony bill HR-2452 are qualified and that their inclusion would greatly dilute the quality of wilderness areas in the state and nation.

Please include these remarks in the official record and consider them in your deliberations.

Thank you for your time and for the effort you are expending on settling this issue. We need to get back to the original purpose for the creation of the National Forests, insuring a constant supply of fiber for the American people.

Yours truly,

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY

James A. Gayle
Regional Forester

JAG/lr

Dillahunty, Skelton & James
Attorneys At Law

W. H. Dillahunty
Walter B. Skelton
Paul J. James

Rec'd
2/15

JAN 30 1984

Two Financial Centre
10825 Financial Parkway
Suite 435
Little Rock, Arkansas 7221
(501) 225-6078

January 27, 1984

Hon. Dale Bumpers
United States Senate
Federal Building
700 W. Capital
Little Rock, AR 72201

Dear Senator:

I will be unable to attend the hearing to be held February 15, in Little Rock, concerning the setting aside of eleven (11) wilderness areas in Arkansas in the Ouachita and Ozark National Forests.

I applaud the efforts of Senator Pryor, Congressman Bethune, and yourself, in sponsoring such legislation. For many years I have been trying to get people interested in preserving our national forests. My preference would be to designate the entire national forests as wilderness areas. The next best thing, I suppose, is to get as much as possible protected. I have never accepted, nor understood, the fact that the Department of Interior regularly allows private timber companies to cut, and clear cut in many cases, our own national forest and salve their conscience by giving some of the money to the states.

Forestry products constitute a large part of the economy of Arkansas. Nevertheless, the national forests should be removed from the business of forestry products, and reserved for all citizens. It is a matter of public knowledge that the several timber companies doing business in Arkansas own many thousands of acres, and pretty well do what they please in the way of clear cutting, replanting, and otherwise managing their lands. Even as to them I have never understood why clear cutting is so "sacred", but I have given up trying to convert anyone over to my notion.

While you are in the mood for writing legislation to protect forests, you might also contemplate completely outlawing any further clearing of land in the entire country, for a period of some twenty (20) years, and completely outlawing the practice of clear cutting, absolutely and forever.

In summary, please note in the record of your proceedings of my support for legislation that will protect as much public lands as possible by having them designated wilderness areas.

Thank you very much.

Yours very truly,

DILLAHUNTY, SKELTON & JAMES

Walter Skelton

Walter Skelton

WLS: br

Dear Walter:

FEB 27 1984

Harold K. Grimmett
7608 "T" Street, #4
Little Rock, Arkansas 72207
February 20, 1984

The Honorable Dale Bumpers
2527 Federal Building
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

In Support of SB 2125

Dear Senator Bumpers:

Please permit me to submit the following statement with my request that it be included in the record of the hearings on SB 2125.

Nongame species are those plants and animals, native to Arkansas, that are not sought or collected for food, fur, sport, or profit. Therefore, these species hold no value for us, right? Wrong! These species hold very great value, value that cannot be measured in any of the traditional ways. The value of these species to humankind is truly immeasurable.

The great sadness is that because so many of these species have no recognized cash, commercial, or utilitarian value, they have suffered from our neglect. As we have managed, manipulated and exploited our "valued" natural resources we have benignly exterminated many and brought to the verge of extinction scores of other species that depend for their survival upon habitats that are not intensively managed for the production of large quantities or numbers of our more recognizably "valuable" natural resources. Further, because these species have no recognized cash value, they have no large constituency to promote or finance truly effective efforts to preserve them and the habitats which sustain their existence.

And so we go on, altering natural habitats, converting "wasteful" old aged forests to "thrifty" young forest, converting biologically diverse forests to monotypic tree farms, applying state-of-the-art wildlife (read that "game") management techniques and professing (by some sort of a "trickle down" theory) that nongame species are incidentally benefited.

If we are to slow the rate at which we are losing populations and species of nongame plants and animals--the natural heritage we hold in custody for future generations--we must recognize their truly immeasurable value, and we must protect their habitats.

In Arkansas, there are very few opportunities to do this on a scale of any great significance. A major exception, however, is our present opportunity to establish eleven wilderness areas within the boundaries of the national forests in Arkansas. As wilderness, evolving as the forces of nature direct, not as the whims of men dictate, these eleven areas will make a very great contribution to the longterm survival of many of Arkansas' native nongame plant and animal species.

By enacting the legislation you have introduced, Congress and the President will acknowledge the many wilderness attributes of these eleven areas and especially their very great importance to the nongame resources of Arkansas and the nation.

Respectfully submitted,

Harold K Grimmett

Harold K. Grimmett

February 15, 1984

## STATEMENT CONCERNING PROPOSED WILDERNESS AREAS IN ARKANSAS

By: Mel White
311 South Cedar Street
Little Rock, Arkansas 72205

Nearly all the arguments against the eleven proposed wilderness areas in Arkansas are economic; certainly the most vocal opponents of the Bethune-Bumpers-Pryor wilderness bill(s) are motivated by financial considerations. People more qualified than I have many times refuted these arguments with facts and figures. The comments below will address an aspect of the situation that is perhaps more social than strictly economic.

All of us, more times than we like to remember, have received phone calls from friends calling to tell us they were moving away from Arkansas. Quite often they were leaving because educational or employment opportunities were greater elsewhere. We felt sad, and helpless, because there are few arguments to counter the chance of a degree from a prestigious school, or a high salary. We said good-bye and consoled ourselves with the fact that, without exception, our departing friends expressed the hope that they could return to Arkansas one day.

No doubt opponents of wilderness will assert that the establishment of the eleven proposed areas will slow Arkansas' economic progress, and thus put off the day that our state can offer opportunities equal to those found elsewhere. This assertion is weak enough in the face of the facts, and yet it becomes even weaker when its converse is considered.

All of us, thankfully, know many people in Arkansas who have repeatedly turned down opportunities for "advancement" out of state — and stayed here. They willingly accept lower salaries and positions, because life in Arkansas offers other attractions. And it is the collective talent of these people that has provided the best raw material for the progress Arkansas has made.

What are the attractions of a state that is forty-ninth in so many areas, with such limited opportunities in the arts, in science, in high-technology fields? For many people family ties are important, but countless others have broken those bonds. There must be something more.

Arkansas does have an environment that is still relatively unspoiled. Minutes from even its largest cities are places where there are unlimited opportunities for the enjoyment of nature, alone or in the company of others. Its forests and mountains still have, in some places, the kind of rugged beauty that is only a memory elsewhere. We would be foolish not to realize that Arkansas' environment is one of its strongest selling points — if not the strongest. The environmental movement of the Seventies has changed the outlook and priorities of an entire generation; for proof — in economic terms — one has only to look at the phenomenal growth of outdoor-related companies in recent years.

Realistically, even if every acre of National Forest in Arkansas is converted to tree-farming, if all the state parks are made into theme parks, and all the rivers ditched and dammed, it will be decades before Arkansas catches up with the rest of America economically and educationally. No one wants to hold the state back from those goals. In the meantime, though, would it not be a mistake to ignore the certifiably most attractive thing about Arkansas: its image — and reality — as "The Natural State"? Shouldn't we hold on — with a determination that increases as years pass, forests retreat, and the roar of wild rivers becomes rarer — to those areas that let us experience nature at its best?

Our friends who have left Arkansas, the ones who said they'd like to return — shouldn't we leave them something to come home to?

FEB 24 1984

**OZARK HEADWATERS GROUP ❖ ARKANSAS**

"When we try to pick out anything by itself, we find it hitched to everything else in the universe."

Patrick Horan
423 South 18th St.
Fort Smith, Arkansas 72901

February 23, 1984

Senator Dale Bumpers
2527 Federal Bldg.
Little Rock, Ark. 72201

Re: The Arkansas Wilderness Bil

Dear Senator Bumpers,

I support and appreciate your efforts to make the Arkansas Wilderness Bill, S.B. 2125 a reality. The proposed legislation that would designate 117,000 acres in the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests for wilderness protection in 11 wilderness areas in Arkansas represents a modest legacy for our present and future generations.

If the slogan, "Arkansas is a Natural" is to have real meaning, then we must certaintly support a variety of wilderness experiences in our state. I think that the present, multi-use management concept of developin our National Forests in Arkansas means that the public land within these forests should also satisfy the citizens who love to study and enjoy the unique wilderness environment. The preservation of 11 additional sites in two National Forests in Arkansas as wilderness areas can offer everyone this wonderful opportunity. This public land belongs to all of us, and we have a right and a duty to designate some wilderness areas in our National Forests in order to diversify recreational opportunities and to protect our natural environment in Arkansas.

I would like to request that this letter be included in the minutes of the February 15th legislative hearing held in Little Rock, Ark. concerning the Arkansas Wilderness Bill, S.B. 2125 that was introduced in November 1983 by Senator Dale Bumpers and co-sponsored by Senator David Pryor. If there are any future hearings on this Arkansas Wilderness Bill in Washington D.C. I would like this letter to be placed on record in support of the existing bill without any weakening amendments to S.B. 2125.

Thank you, Senator Bumpers, for your hard work and support for our wilderness areas in Arkansas.

Sincerely,

Patrick Horan

Patrick Horan
Stream Preservation Chmn. 1984
Ozark Headwaters Group
Arkansas Chapter of Sierra Clu

Copy to: Senator David Pryor

One hundred percent recycled paper

February 23, 1984 FEB 27 1984

Senator Dale Bumpers
2527 Federal Building
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

Dear Senator Bumpers:

Please enter my support of the eleven areas for Wilderness designation in Arkansas.

I would like for my grandchildren to be able to enjoy a different kind of hunting/camping experience. Because these small Wilderness Areas will support a diverse population of game and nongame species and will probably have vegetation not found in other parts of the state is but two reasons for having the eleven areas set aside for future generations to study and gain knowledege for mankind.

I am presently serving as an officer of the Arkansas Wildlife Federation and have worked and voiced my support for these eleven areas in the past.

Thank you again for this opportunity to express my support for Wilderness Designation for the eleven areas in Arkansas!

Sincerely,

Lee Bowers

Ms. Lee Bowers

FEB 27 1984

February 23, 1984

Senator Dale Bumpers
2527 Federal Building
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

Dear Senator Bumpers:

Please enter into the records of your hearing my support for the designation of the eleven areas in Arkansas National Forest as Wilderness. These beautiful areas should be set aside for future generations to enjoy their unspoiled beauty.

Our grandchildren should have the opportunity to experience old growth forest as our forefathers saw them. These relatively small Wilderness Areas will give Arkansans an opportunity to enjoy a quality outdoor experience without the intrusion of motor vehicles. Anything less than the eleven areas you propose in your bill will not be enough.

As past president of Arkansas Wildlife Federation I was most pleased when you and Senator Pryor submitted your Senate Bill calling for designation of the eleven areas. Thank you for your continuing support of wildlife and the environment, we feel we can count on you to protect our rich natural heritage.

Sincerely,

Nesbit Bowers

Nesbit Bowers

NB/lb

John T. Williams
4 East Palisades Drive
Little Rock, Arkansas 72207

February 21, 1984

The Hon. Malcolm Wallop, Chairman
Public Lands Subcommittee
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Re: S.2125 - The Arkansas Wilderness Bill

Dear Senator Wallop:

From the time I first began fishing and hunting small game, more than sixty years ago, while I was growing up in Lonoke County, Arkansas, I have enjoyed and appreciated the good life our forests and streams have afforded us. Now that our wilderness areas are slowly but surely shrinking, I think it is of extreme importance that we give serious attention to and adopt protective legislation such as S.2125, which was recently introduced by Arkansas Senators Dale Bumpers and David Pryor.

I was unable to attend the public hearing on the Arkansas Wilderness Bill, held in Little Rock, on February 15, 1984, but I want to add my endorsement to the record, in that I heartily support the inclusion of Areas 1 through 11 (117,000 acres) in the Ozark National Forest, as protected Wilderness Areas. This is but a small segment of the total land in the National Forest, but its protection for the use and enjoyment of our children and grandchildren, and future generations, is something that we should work vigorously to guarantee.

I urge that S.2125 be reported favorably.

Sincerely yours,

John T. Williams

John T. Williams

JTW/gm

Dale - I hope this helps.
Regards and best wishes.
John

FVR

## STATEMENT OF MIKE FAUPEL
## IN SUPPORT OF SB 2125

[illegible] would like to ask this committee to approve, in whole, SB 2125 and [illegible] the Indian Creek and Devil's Canyon areas as contained in the 1978 RARE II evaluation.

I am a senior agriculture student at the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville, and I've hiked, camped, and hunted in the Ozark Mountains as long as I can remember. I've floated, fished, and swam in many Arkansas streams. I've hiked the Ozark Highlands Trail along Hurricane Creek. I've also hiked along Caney Creek, Indian Creek, and up and down Devil's Canyon. I've fished the Upper Buffalo River and hunted Richland Creek.

In my opinion all of the areas contained in this bill are excellent choices, and I congratulate Senator Bumpers and Senator Pryor in their farsightedness in introducing this legislation. Such protection as a wilderness designation will provide are necessary to preserve these areas as prime examples of the Ozark and Ouachita ranges.

I'm asking you to consider adding two additional areas to this bill. First, the Devil's Canyon area in northern Crawford County, and second, the Indian Creek area north of the Mulberry river in Franklin County. I feel that these two places are very worthy of your consideration as wilderness areas.

Thank you very much for this opportunity to express my feelings on this issue.

Mike Faupel
601 Douglas
Fayetteville, Arkansas, 72701

Catherine Ann Wells D.V.M.

FYR

I wish to express my support for Senate Bill 2125 and would like my letter entered in the Arkansas State Hearings, as I will be unable to attend.

I feel we need these eleven areas designated as Wilderness areas for many reasons. One important reason is to have control areas for scientific study. The Flatside area is especially good for this, but the other areas can also be used for comparative studies. By leaving these woodland areas in an untouched, natural state, many things can be more easily and accurately assessed on lands being managed. These include water purity, diversification of plant and animal life, soil erosion, and air quality.

As any scientist will tell you, an experiment must have a control with which to measure against. This is the only way to achieve a statistically significant result; one which the general population can and will accept.

By using these areas for scientific study, the state of Arkansas will be able to provide the rest of the nation with important data for all managed woodlands.

Catherine Ann Wells D.V.M
Rt. 4 Box 316
Bentonville, Ark.

FJk

FEB 14 1984

## STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF WILDERNESS AREAS

Re: HEARING ON S.B. 2125 BEFORE SENATOR DALE BUMPERS AT LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, FEBRUARY 15, 1984.

This is being submitted in lieu of testimony in support of the proposal to include eleven areas in Arkansas as wilderness under the Wilderness Act of 1964. I am building a home in Pope County near Hector, Arkansas. In acquiring my property and proceeding to build a home, I have come in contact with many people who utilize the National Forest, both for their livelihoods and for recreational uses. It has been very interesting to discuss with these people the pros and cons of the wilderness designation for a portion of the National Forest. Most of the people I have visited with are most concerned about the proposed East Fork Wilderness Area and the proposed Penhook Wilderness Area. Usually, their first reaction is one of concern about the designation as wilderness and the effect it will have on both the local economy and their use of those portions of the National Forest. After a discussion of the actual provisions of wilderness designation, most of the people I have visited with then state that they are in support of wilderness designation. Generally, they each then relate a story about what they have personally seen happen to the National Forest over their lifetimes. One gentleman in particular lamented the fact that the woods were full of wild game when he was a child growing up and as a young man working in the National Forest. He is now in his 70's and is interested in the possibility that wilderness designation could cause some of the wild game to return in more abundant numbers to their natural habitat. Other persons are hopeful that the wilderness designation will allow some

## STATEMENT

of the deer population to return to the Ozark National Forest. They feel that the deer population has been greatly harmed by persons riding on roads through the National Forest and illegally hunting at night with lights.

I strongly urge the designation of all eleven areas as wilderness. I particularly support the inclusion of East Fork Wilderness Area in the proposal as it is vital to a useful amount of wilderness area in Pope County. Having spent many hours in the East Fork Wilderness Area, I know personally that it is an area of primitive beauty and should be preserved for future generations in its present state.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas L. Overbey
General Delivery
Hector, Arkansas

Official Committee File

SENATE COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
RECEIVED
FEB 27 1984
10:10

Oark, Arkansas 72852
February 20, 1984

Senator James A. McClure, Chairman
Senate Committee on Energy & Natural Resources
U.S.Senate, Washington, D.C. 21510

Dear Sir:

I attended the public hearing on Arkansas Wilderness Act S2125 in Little Rock last week, and I was concerned about the atmosphere I felt there.

It seemed like the people who spoke in favor of the bill all said the same thing, in essence, .... esthetic value of beautiful untouched wilderness.... , and represented relatively small groups of 300 or 200, or one town, or some as individuals, and never really dealt with the very real problems the opposition presented, such as

LOSS OF REVENUES TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS
LOSS OF 600 JOBS FOR TIMBERMEN
DANGER OF UNCONTROLLABLE FOREST FIRES
WHY NO ROADS? WHAT VALUE?
RESTRICTED USE OF ADJOINING PRIVATE LAND BY OWNERS, VIOLATING CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS
RESTRICTIONS ON OIL EXPLORATION, WHEN THIS IS A NATIONAL DEFENSE NEED.
THE DISPROPORTIONATE RATIO OF ACRES ALREADY IN WILDERNESS TO ITS RECREATIONAL USE... (enough already for 50 years to come)

The people who spoke in opposition represented entire congressional districts, one large land-owner group of 1400, whole school districts, and indeed THE ENTIRE STATE LEGISLATURE passed a resolution in 1981 asking that NO MORE WILDERNESS be added in Arkansas.

The $6 million RARE II study recommendations were ignored, in that the current proposed S2125 calls for 5 times as much acreage as recommended for recreational use, and for areas that were declared unsuitable by that study.

Please consider these very real objections to S2125, and abide by the will of Arkansas people, rather than the small groups who are pushing for this (and tried to appear in this hearing by majority head-count as a majority of Arkansans.) Please tell Senator Bumpers that when the existing wilderness +Nat'l Forest areas get too crowded with back-packers and campers, that you will then (and only then) talk about more.

Nothing they are saying makes sense. National Forests are already preserved for recreation, and trees & animals both increase when timber is cut.

Thank you very much,

Mrs. George Payne
Mrs. George Payne, a land-owner, adjoining the Ozark Nat'l Forest

P.S. I am enclosing a pamphlet that spells out who is financing the environmental groups pushing for federal-land-control, and why.

Please say No to Ark. Wilderness Act S2125!

Arkansas
[illegible]

*William L. Ford*
ATTORNEY AT LAW
POB 5184
HOT SPRINGS VILLAGE, ARKANSAS 71909

2/21/84
501-624-2204

Honorable Malcolm Wallop
Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Chairman Wallop:

Although I was unable to attend the hearing on S.B. 2125 on the 15th in Little Rock, I wish the following brief comment to be included in the record.

It is an observation of mine that the good people of Arkansas are no longer willing to leave unquestioned every pronouncement of the forest industry/establishment. It is a further observation of mine, that the wilderness proposals of S.B. 2125 & Rep. Bethune's H.R. 2917 have a great deal of popular support. This support includes mine.

Sincerely,

William L. Ford

cc: Sen. Bumpers
    Sen. Pryor
    Rep. Bethune
    Rep. Hammerschmidt
    Rep. Alexander
    Rep. Anthony
    Gov. Clinton

Arkansas
FYR

OFFICE HOURS
BY APPOINTMENT

TELEPHONE (501) 224-8686
ANSWERED 24 HRS.

ARKANSAS CARDIOVASCULAR SURGERY ASSOCIATES, P.A.
200 MEDICAL TOWERS BUILDING
9601 LILE DRIVE
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72205

1984 FEB 24 AM 12:04

February 17, 1984

The Honorable Malcom Wallop
Chairman, Public Land Sub-Committee
U. S. Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

I am writing in favor of Senate Bill 2125 to protect eleven areas in the Ouachita and Ozark National Forests in Arkansas. I am strongly in favor of this bill. I would like to request that this letter be made part of the hearing record on the Arkansas Wilderness Bill.

Sincerely,

C. D. Williams, M. D.

CDW/jh

**Principals**
Everett L. Balk, P.E.
Bob H. Crafton, P.E.
Thomas E. Hopper, P.E.
R. E. Reece, P.E.
David F. Russell
Don Spann, A.I.A.
David Swearingen, A.I.A.
Lemuel H. Tull, P.E.
Clay B. Yoe, P.E.

**Associates**
Michael "Mike" Becker
Jim Kooistra
James P. Swearingen, A.I.A.
J. R. "Bob" Tinsley
Orval Wilbanks, R.L.S.

**Crafton, Tull, Spann & Yoe,** Inc.
Architects & Engineers

FTR

February 14, 1984

Honorable Dale Bumpers
United States Senate
2527 Federal Building
Little Rock, AR 72201

Attn: Martha Perry

"The AIA supports the National Wilderness Preservation System and advocates the designation of additional public land as wilderness to fulfill the purposes briefly outlined in this paper. Wilderness should be established and managed to perpetuate natural systems that are substantially unaltered by human beings. (Minor evidence of prior development should not disqualify an area from wilderness designation.) Examples of each kind of ecosystem should be protected in the Wilderness Preservation System, and wilderness should be preserved in each region of our nation."

The Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects adopted this policy statement (see attachment A for issue statement and background) December 1983.

The Board of Directors of the Northwest Section of the Arkansas Chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AC/AIA) supports this statement and endorses Senate Bill S-2125 co-authored by Honorable Dale Bumpers and Honorable David Pryor.

The NWS AC/AIA fully recognizes the significance of the numerous varying and complex ecosystems found in the creeks, rivers, bogs, swamps, hills, mountains, valleys, bluffs and plains of our beautiful state of Arkansas and the nation. Arkansas's heritage is based on this natural diversity and its populace benefits from these natural amenities.

It is with this thought in mind the NWS AC/AIA supports the establishment of the areas outlined in S-2125 as wilderness areas to benefit the largest number of Arkansans on as broad a geographic base as possible.

Honorable Dale Bumpers
United States Senate
February 14, 1984

The Northwest Section of Arkansas Chapter of the American Institute of Architects thanks you and Senator Pryor for your vanguard leadership in authoring this bill and for providing the citizens of the Great State of Arkansas the opportunity to make their voices heard.

Sincerely,

James P. Swearingen

James P. Swearingen
Chairman, Northwest Section AC/AIA

JPS/pn

cc: Mr. Jack See, President AC/AIA
Mr. John Leflar, Arkansas Conservation Coalition

# Attachment A

# A I A Board Policy

WILDERNESS

Board Approval - December 1983

Policy Statement. The AIA supports the National Wilderness Preservation System and advocates the designation of additional public land as wilderness to fulfill the purposes briefly outlined in this paper. Wilderness should be established and managed to perpetuate natural systems that are substantially unaltered by human beings. (Minor evidence of prior development should not disqualify an area from wilderness designation.) Examples of each kind of ecosystem should be protected in the Wilderness Preservation System, and wilderness should be preserved in each region of our nation.

Statement of Issues and Background.

Introduction

Early in the 20th century, many people recognized that intrinsic, irreplaceable natural assets were being lost in the rapid disappearance of the American wilderness. After more than 60 years of public debate and the establishment of a number of wilderness areas by Forest Service administrative action, Congress passed the Wilderness Act of 1964, which defined wilderness as it is now understood in this country and designated approximately 9 million acres of wilderness. Numerous additions have been made to the National Wilderness Preservation System (NWPS) since 1964. The act includes the following definition:

> A wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. An area of wilderness is further defined to mean in this chapter an area of undeveloped federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least five thousand acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition;

> and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

In 1978, Congress found that certain areas with outstanding natural characteristics were threatened and, therefore, added to wilderness preservation legislation and amplified the definition as follows:

> Therefore, the Congress finds and declares that it is in the national interest that certain of these endangered areas be promptly designated as wilderness within the National Wilderness Preservation System, in order to preserve such areas as an enduring resource of wilderness which shall be managed to promote and perpetuate the wilderness character of the land and its specific multiple values for watershed preservation, wildlife protection, scenic and historic preservation, scientific research and educational use, primitive recreation, solitude, physical and mental challenge, and inspiration for the benefit of all of the American people of present and future generations.

The AIA supported this legislation in 1978 and now seeks its full implementation.

Extent of Wilderness Preservation

It is recognized that the size of a wilderness area is only one indication of its value, and perhaps not the most important one. Yet, it is of interest to note the extent of the system in 1983:

1. National Wilderness Preservation System

| 48 contiguous states: | Acres |
|---|---|
| Forest Service | 19,753,678 |
| National Park Service | 2,979,482 |
| Fish and Wildlife Service | 771,328 |
| Bureau of Land Management | 12,459 |
| | 23,516,947 |

Alaska:

| | |
|---|---|
| National Park Service | 32,355,000 |
| Fish and Wildlife Service | 18,560,000 |
| Forest Service | 5,361,899 |
| | 56,276,899 |
| Total | 79,793,846 |

2. State Wilderness Preservation

Two states, New York and California, have wilderness areas that comply in size and general definition with legislation as amended in 1978. A number of other states have areas that could, with proper legislative action, be protected by a system similar to NWPS.

Planning and Management

By promoting public awareness of the environment, architects may better appreciate the fragility and complexity of wilderness ecosystems. Although site specifics and definitive criteria are needed for the process of wilderness-area selection, regional planning should not be forgotten. Each region of the United States has important ecological resources that should be given wilderness protection.

Usually, plants and animals are most easily maintained in environments that provide large areas of suitable habitat and are comparatively difficult to maintain in small areas. In the long view, regional planning is essential if society is to derive maximum benefits from the National Wilderness Preservation System. Successful planning of wilderness preservation for future generations will require a continuous search for areas with unique ecological or scenic features and of sufficient size to provide protection from external impact. The public must be sufficiently informed about the need for protection to make the action politically feasible.

> Our conquest of nature carries with it a responsibility, and the realization of the responsibility constitutes one of the milestones in moral evolution.[1]

Management of wilderness under present legislation varies among the four agencies in charge. In some instances, it seems that the legislative direction is interpreted as constraining or preventing wise management, rather than as a mandate to provide

---

such management. Each of the four agencies in charge encourages some form of recreation for visitors, in some cases to the detriment of the natural ecology and wildlife. There are some protests from management personnel that designation of an area as "wilderness" brings about an onslaught of visitors, resulting in more disturbance to wildlife and damage to the ecology than would occur if the area were not a part of the wilderness system. While this frustration is understandable, it must be recognized that control of public access is a paramount management problem that must be solved.

> We emphasize the idea...that wilderness management should not mold nature to suit people. Rather, it should manage human use and influences so that natural processes are not altered. [2]

Personnel within the U.S. Forest Service have argued against wilderness designation as a means of protecting wildlife because of the agency's interpretation that such management techniques as the transportation of bighorn sheep from one area to another to provide better habitat cannot be done in the NWPS. We do not see such restriction in the Wilderness Act.

## Which Wilderness and How Much?

In addition to agreeing philosophically with the intent of the National Wilderness Act, as amended, the AIA policy statement seeks to establish some basic ideas explaining why various parts of the present NWPS should or should not remain under its protection; whether the system includes enough wilderness, and if not, what other land should be added. Are not 80 million acres enough?

Size alone is not the most important criterion. We recognize that some of the benefits of wilderness, such as watershed protection, scenic values and recreation (camping, hiking, fishing, canoeing, rock climbing, etc.) can be enjoyed as well, or better, with land management that is as wise outside the wilderness system as in it.

Other values and resources can be protected and claimed for future generations only within the NWPS. It is not possible to catalogue or even outline these resources in this paper, even if all were scientifically identified, and they are not. That is the subject of a search that will continue until the last unspoiled land has vanished. Some of the criteria that should be used in such selection are given in the following paragraphs.

---

1. Forests That Are Not Renewable

Dr. Arnold Bolle has said, "The administration wants to log old growth but 200 to 800 year old trees are not a renewable resource. We need the scientific knowledge gained from them."[3]

The need for scientific knowledge is only one reason for preserving 200- to 800-year-old trees--minor compared to the incalculable, immeasurable value of the trees themselves. Lumbering of the 300- to 400-year old white pines of the Northeast began 400 years ago, and no replacements have been grown. These giants are extinct. We must see that this does not happen to the tall Sitka spruce, Douglas fir and other great trees that remain on federal land.

Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, and Sitka spruce are all found in heights of over 200 feet, with western red cedar, western hemlock and western larch only a little less than 200 feet tall. We do know that a preponderance of wilderness forests are in high-altitude areas, which do not produce giants such as these. The low-altitude forests are more accessible, and more of them have been cut. One example from the Willamette National Forest, Oregon, that should be included in the wilderness system can be given.

Most of the Willamette National Forest is high-altitude forest. The estimated production from the entire forest is 650 million board feet per year. "Middle Santian," divided by the Middle Santian River, is one of the Forest Service study areas (RARE II) and contains a stand of prime, old-growth coast Douglas fir. It is estimated that this area will produce 20 million board feet per year, or 1/32 of the Willamette National Forest's entire production. This site was not recommended for inclusion in the wilderness system. We recommend that this action be reconsidered and that the Middle Santian historic heritage be preserved.

There are groves of giant ponderosa pine in the Gila Wilderness of New Mexico, designated by the Forest Service in 1924 under the direction of Aldo Leopold. There is an old-growth stand of eastern hemlock and yellow poplar 200 to 500 years old in the Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock Wilderness on the North Carolina-Tennessee border. Wherever these great trees exist in the NWPS, they should be given continued protection. The few remaining stands of giant trees that are not so protected should be included in wilderness areas or otherwise protected.

2. Wildlife, Free and Not Endangered

Wilderness areas are important for protection and generation of fish and wildlife habitat, both as a primary or secondary land use and as integral parts of the country's living resources. The NWPS should provide habitat for many endangered species and should prevent other species from becoming endangered. The superlatives of native American wildlife--the elk, bighorn sheep and grizzly bear--all require very large areas without disturbance by people. In the case of the sheep, elk and such birds as the California condor and bald eagle, this protection can be provided by managing visitors to keep them away from home areas of these species. The grizzly bear, referred to by Aldo Leopold as the outstanding achievement of the wilderness,[4] presents a more difficult problem. The bear's range is very large, and whenever a confrontation occurs outside its limited refuge the bear always loses.

One of the most promising areas for survival of grizzlies in the lower 48 states is the large area of federal land with Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks at its center. In a recent study, a bear that had been tagged with a radio transmitter disappeared from the area where it was being monitored. One of the scientists discovered that the bear had wandered across the eastern boundary of Grand Teton Park into a national forest area leased for sheep grazing and had been killed by the shepherd. The survival of the great bear and possibly some other predators will require enlarging wilderness and national park areas, and avoiding mistakes such as, in this case, leasing an area of grizzly bear range for sheep herding. The western wilderness will be empty indeed if we find some day that the big bear is gone.

3. Natural Diversity: An Infinite Resource for Study

The preservation of ecological diversity should be one of the objectives in wilderness planning and acquisition. Again quoting from Leopold, "Each biotic province needs its own wilderness for comparative studies of used and unused land."[5] How far we have come, and how far we have to go to encompass "each biotic province" in the NWPS, is surveyed by George D. Davis in a wilderness paper he presented at the University of Georgia in 1982.[6] Some excerpts from this paper follow.

> Deciding to provide diverse ecosytem representation within the National Wilderness Preservation System raises the problem of how to measure it. Various landscape and ecosystem classification systems exist; each has strengths and weaknesses. Which one should be used?

The Forest Service, in its RARE II program, merged two widely accepted national classifications: Bailey's ecoregion concept (Bailey, 1976) and Kuchler's potential natural vegetation (Kuchler, 1966). Using this system, the Forest Service mapped 242 distinct ecosystems in the United States and Puerto Rico (USDA Forest Service, 1978). Refinement (Bailey, 1980; Davis, 1980; USDA Forest Service, 1981) has since reduced this number to 233.

A tabulation identifying each of the 233 ecosystems accompanies the Davis paper. Eighty-one of the ecosystems are now found within the NWPS. One-hundred-two others have been identified on federal land and could be included in a wilderness system if they are recommended by the managing agencies and if they are approved by Congress. If all of this is done, to quote from Davis:

> ...approximately fifty of this country's major ecosystems still will not be represented in the National Wilderness Preservation System, or an equivalent state system. Many of these are located in the grasslands of the midwest. . . . Thus, unless a concerted effort is made to either acquire more undeveloped federal land or institute more state wilderness systems, our children's wilderness heritage will not include examples of all our natural ecosystems and we will have let an irreplaceable resource--and opportunity--slip through our hands.[7]

The AIA recommends that the Forest Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, and the Fish and Wildlife Service give further study to identifying potential wilderness within their jurisdictions in order to inform Congress about areas that could help achieve a goal of having two representatives within the NWPS for each of the 183 ecosystems that are known to exist on federal land; and that Congress approve the designation of these areas as wilderness. We concur in the suggestion made by Davis in regard to efforts to protect ecosystems that have not been found on federal land.

4. Education: A Museum of Natural History

Wilderness is a museum of natural history, from the glory of a tree 300-feet tall or the geologic ages of rocks, to the biota of a swamp. For most of us, the education offered is not easily read but must be revealed to us by scientists of many disciplines. This study has been practiced by primitive people since prehistoric times and by modern science since it began. Most of the marvels of nature are seen only when they are pointed out by scientists. All forms of wilderness, then, must be preserved for study by scientists of the future, who may then educate new generations regarding values now unknown.

> The ordinary citizen today assumes that science knows what makes the community tick; the scientist is equally sure that he does not. He knows that the biotic mechanism is so complex that its workings may never be fully understood.[8]

5. Recreation

It should not be assumed that the NWPS is established to provide recreation for a few people, or for anyone. Yet, for the person who will spend a week or weeks in its solitude, there is an intensity of experience that is indescribable and unequaled by any other. If this is recreation, it is one more line in the wilderness apologia.

6. The Value of Wilderness

The wilderness values mentioned in this paper are important; and yet there are other values that override them, difficult or impossible to put into words. Writers for ages have used poetry and mysticism to try to convey these ideas. Henry David Thoreau ended a talk on wilderness in 1851 with the phrase "In wilderness is the preservation of the world." Carl Sandburg

> spoke of the Indiana dunes as "a signature of time and eternity."

In 1960, Wallace Stegner began a famous letter to the director of a California Wildlife Research Center with these paragraphs:

> I believe that you are working on the wilderness portion of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission's report. If I may, I should like to urge some arguments for wilderness preservation that involve recreation, as it is ordinarily conceived, hardly at all. Hunting, fishing, hiking, mountain-climbing, camping, photography, and the enjoyment of natural scenery will all, surely, figure in your report. So will the wilderness as a genetic reserve, a scientific yardstick by which we may measure the world in its natural balance against the world in its man-made imbalance. What I want to speak for is not so much the wilderness uses, valuable as those are, but the wilderness idea, which is a resource in itself. Being an intangible and spiritual resource, it will seem mystical to the practical-minded--but then, anything that cannot be moved by a bulldozer is likely to seem mystical to them.
>
> I want to speak for the wilderness idea as something that has helped form our character and that has certainly shaped our history as a people. It has no more to do with recreation than churches and optimism and expansiveness of what historians call "The American Dream" have to do with recreation. Nevertheless, since it is only in this recreation survey that the values of wilderness are being compiled, I hope you will permit me to insert this idea between the leaves, as it were, of the recreation report.[9]

Stegner's "idea of wilderness" is now embodied in some 80 million acres of land. We believe that the American people should guard this heritage zealously, and we believe that they will. We find that the desire to protect wilderness is shared by people who will never see the wilderness, as well as by people who may visit or hope to visit some of the areas. The important "idea of wilderness" is that it is there, that it is ours and that it is immensely valuable.

Rationale of Examination and Proposal. This policy is offered as an additional element in the Institute's family of land-use and natural environment policies. Chapter XX Rules of the Board require adoption of this policy at this time. In addition to furnishing professional planning services, architects can assist public agencies and citizen organizations by adding a planning concept and method to discussions regarding land use.

NOTES

[1] Aldo Leopold, A Sand County Almanac (New York: Oxford University Press, 1966), p. 254.

[2] John Hendee, George Stankey and Robert Lucas, Wilderness Management, Forest Service, USDA, Miscellaneous Publication No. 1365, p. 21.

[3] Arnold Bolle, quoted in Rowe Findley, "Our National Forests: Problems in Paradise," National Geographic Magazine, September 1982, p. 312.

[4] Leopold, A Sand County Almanac, p. 254.

[5] Aldo Leopold, quoted in Roderick Nash, Wilderness and the American Mind (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1967), p. 198.

[6] George D. Davis, "Natural Diversity for Future Generations: The Role of Wilderness," a paper presented on November 30, 1982, at a workshop on Natural Diversity in Forest Ecosystems, held at the University of Georgia and cosponsored by the university, the Forest Service, USDA and the National Park Service USDI. Copies of the paper may be obtained from The Adirondack Council, Elizabethtown, N.Y.

[7] Ibid.

[8] Leopold, A Sand County Almanac, p. 220.

[9] Letter written by Wallace Stegner to David E. Pesonen, Wildlife Research Center, University of California, Berkeley, Calif., December 3, 1960. This letter appears in The Living Wilderness, December 1980, p. 13, and also in Stegner's book The Sound of Mountain Water (Dutton, reprinted 1980, paper).

FEB 21 1984

706 South 22nd. St.
Fort Smith, Ar. 72901
February 18, 1984

Dale Bumpers
United State Senate
2527 Federal Building
Little Rock, Ar. 72201

Dear Senator Bumpers:

Thankyou for all your efforts regarding wilderness, in particular the wilderness areas in Arkansas. I wish to have this letter entered into the February fifteenth hearing record. My husband and I both fully support S.2125

We are very concerned that some areas in this country will be protected from development for the benefit of our grandchildren and all those to follow.

Since we are not fully acquainted with all the areas to be included we would not object to some amendments as were mentioned in the Arkansas Gazette on the day following the hearing.

Sincerely,

Marie Miller

Marie Miller

F&R

John Strait Williams
127 W. North St.
Fayetteville, AR 72701

14 February 1984

Energy and Natural
Resourses Committee

I would like to express support for the wilderness bill introduced by Arkansas Senators Bumpers and Pryor, S. 2125. As a hiker, and a member of the Board of Directors of the Ozark Highlands Trail Association, I have hiked through many of the proposed areas. Though not wilderness by strictness definitions they qualify for designation because they are some of the most rugged areas of Arkansas.

I do feel that S. 2125 does overlook at least one area that is equally rugged and in need of protection. The Indian Creek study area is just such an area. Indian Creek runs through some of Arkansas' most rugged country following several branches, creating a unique stream environment. On one such branch in Indian Creek I have built and maintained a section of the Ozark Highlands Trail for the past year. It is a small intermittent stream supporting a fragile environment worthy of wilderness designation. Without such protection Arkansas would loose a unique natural resource.

As a teacher in Northwest Arkansas I support S. 2125 and encourage the addition of Indian Creek because it would provide our students with an accessible outdoor classroom in which to learn about Ozark ecology

Sincerely,

John Strait Williams

John Strait Williams

FTR

**FRANK REUTER, Ph. D.**

RT. 5, BOX 78 — BERRYVILLE, AR 72616 — 501-423-2498

FEB 09 1984

Feb. 7, 1984

Dear Senator Bumpers,

Since I will not be able to attend the Wilderness hearing on Feb. 15th, I would appreciate it if you could make this written statement part of the official record.

Reflections on a Wilderness Proposal

Having shown the Arkansas Conservation Coalition's slide program to a number of audiences, ranging from civic clubs to Scout groups to a City Council, I feel that I can say with full confidence that there is overwhelming support for the measure among people who are civic minded enough to belong to such organizations. If it is taken as a given that the text that accompanies the slide program accurately reflects the laws dealing with Wilderness designation, a point that can easily be confirmed, then the spontaneous applause, the vigorous discussions, and the heavy support for the Arkansas Citizens' Wilderness Program show that we, collectively, have strong feelings for preserving land in its pristine state.

Perhaps one of the things that can account for the level of enthusiasm for the proposal is that what the Arkansas Conservation Coalition is asking for is a modest request indeed. Arkansas is not Alaska, its wilderness is not intact, and so the recommendations which suggest setting aside eleven areas can hardly be considered a threat to present commerical practices in the National Forests. If the original wilderness in Arkansas could be likened to a valuable garment, it has now been rent and torn into shreds. What conservationists ask for are some remnant patches, a few tatters so that we will be able collectively to remember what the fabric was once like--its weave and its texture. We have not asked for the whole cloth--that remains allocated for other uses.

Sometimes it occurs to me that the reason the timber industry so vehemently opposes wilderness is that, several generations from now, the poverty of certain present timber practices will be understood only if there remains a measure against which those practices can be judged. And even if my instincts are wrong, future scientific assessments regarding the evolution and health of forest systems will require that nature take its own course in some remnants of every conceivable forest type.

The cry for eleven wilderness areas is a meek one indeed--and I do not mean to slight the dedication of the people who did the research that led to the Citizens' Wilderness proposal. But what they are asking for is humble. If their request is denied and only a shred of a tatter is designated as wilderness, then the cry should turn to a wail--a wail for all of us for having lost all sense of proportion and the tranquility of knowing that nature can function well without us.

Please support S. 2125.

Thank you for your attention,

Frank Reuter

Frank Reuter

FVR

The Arkansas Herpetological Society supports the Arkansas Wilderness Bill, SB 2125, jointly sponsored by Senator Bumpers and Senator Pryor.

Herpetology is the study of reptiles and amphibians. The Arkansas Herpetological Society is a non-profit organization whose objectives are to establish good relations and communications with professional and amateur herpetologists throughout the State of Arkansas, to create and support various educational programs pertaining to our local herpetofauna, to promote, support and conduct meaningful herpetological research, to establish and make available such literature and materials as are beneficial to herpetologists, and to act as a liaison between Arkansas herpetologists and others with similar interests.

The reptiles and amphibians (herptiles) are just part of a community of plants and animals in specific habitats. In many cases these habitats are very fragile and even slight changes in the habitat structure will endanger the existence of some of these animals. The Rich Mountain Salamander (*Plethodon ouachitae*) found only in Arkansas and Oklahoma is a good example of an endangered species living within one of these proposed Wilderness Areas. It is imperative that some areas in Arkansas be protected in their natural condition to insure the survival of these herptiles along with many other plants and animals.

These Wilderness Areas will provide valuable resources for scientific study, inspiration and enjoyment for all people with just a few restrictions that serve to reduce adverse impact.

We give our full support to SB 2125.

Floyd

Sect.-Treas., AHS.

E. C. (Ernie) DEANE
910 Arlington Terrace
Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701

FtR

FEB 14 1984

Feb.11,1984

The Hon. Dale Bumpers,
Member, United States Senate,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Bumpers:

Inasmuch as I will be unable to attend the February 15 meeting in Little Rock, at which consideration will be given to the wilderness legislation sponsored by you and Senator Pryor, and thus unable to appear in person to make a statement, I will appreciate your entering the following statement into the record of the hearing:

I am a 72-year old native of Arkansas, and have spent most of my years by far in this state. I am a semi-retired journalist, and a former member of the faculty of the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville. Both my wife and I are "tree farmers" in south Arkansas, in which area we inherited some timberlands from our respective families. We follow accepted practices in "farming" our property for the continuing production of trees for sale to the forest products industries, as various members of our respective families have done for several generations past. At times, various of our kin have been directly engaged in the sawmilling industry. Thus we are both fully familiar with, and sympathetic to, the forest products industry in its continuing need for raw materials from both privately-owned and publicly-owned sources.

At the same time, we are staunch believers in the preservation of portions of the national forests in their wilderness state, and we fully support the legislation that you and Senator Pryor are sponsoring to designate certain tracts in the Ouachita and Ozark National Forests as wilderness.

Considering our ages, we are not likely ever to hike or to camp or to engage in similar outdoor activity in the forests, but we are confident that younger people of the present time, and of generations to follow, will greatly benefit from availability of such tracts designated as wilderness. Furthermore, we firmly feel that other benefits, such as propagation of wildlife, preservation of streams and springs and flowers, and perpetuation of the natural outdoor beauties of Arkansas, will be extensive and of long-lasting benefit to untold numbers of people. Also, we feel that there could well be other benefits, in research, for example, presently unseen and impossible to predict.

The legislation sponsored by you and Senator Pryor calls for a very small percentage of national forest lands in Arkansas to bear the wilderness designation. Surely the net result will be a gain for the general public, and will bring no particular loss to the forest products, mining and other industrial interests. We are glad to lend our voice to those of other citizens asking the Congress to designate as wilderness those tracts covered in your bill.

Sincerely yours,

E.C.Deane

Original
FTR

February 15, 1984

STATEMENT CONCERNING PROPOSED WILDERNESS AREAS IN ARKANSAS

By: Mel White
311 South Cedar Street
Little Rock, Arkansas 72205

Nearly all the arguments against the eleven proposed wilderness areas in Arkansas are economic; certainly the most vocal opponents of the Bethune-Bumpers-Pryor wilderness bill(s) are motivated by financial considerations. People more qualified than I have many times refuted these arguments with facts and figures. The comments below will address an aspect of the situation that is perhaps more social than strictly economic.

All of us, more times than we like to remember, have received phone calls from friends calling to tell us they were moving away from Arkansas. Quite often they were leaving because educational or employment opportunities were greater elsewhere. We felt sad, and helpless, because there are few arguments to counter the chance of a degree from a prestigious school, or a high salary. We said good-bye and consoled ourselves with the fact that, without exception, our departing friends expressed the hope that they could return to Arkansas one day.

No doubt opponents of wilderness will assert that the establishment of the eleven proposed areas will slow Arkansas' economic progress, and thus put off the day that our state can offer opportunities equal to those found elsewhere. This assertion is weak enough in the face of the facts, and yet it becomes even weaker when its converse is considered.

All of us, thankfully, know many people in Arkansas who have repeatedly turned down opportunities for "advancement" out of state — and stayed here. They willingly accept lower salaries and positions, because life in Arkansas offers other attractions. And it is the collective talent of these people that has provided the best raw material for the progress Arkansas has made.

What are the attractions of a state that is forty-ninth in so many areas, with such limited opportunities in the arts, in science, in high-technology fields? For many people family ties are important, but countless others have broken those bonds. There must be something more.

Arkansas does have an environment that is still relatively unspoiled. Minutes from even its largest cities are places where there are unlimited opportunities for the enjoyment of nature, alone or in the company of others. Its forests and mountains still have, in some places, the kind of rugged beauty that is only a memory elsewhere. We would be foolish not to realize that Arkansas' environment is one of its strongest selling points — if not the strongest. The environmental movement of the Seventies has changed the outlook and priorities of an entire generation; for proof — in economic terms — one has only to look at the phenomenal growth of outdoor-related companies in recent years.

Realistically, even if every acre of National Forest in Arkansas is converted to tree-farming, if all the state parks are made into theme parks, and all the rivers ditched and dammed, it will be decades before Arkansas catches up with the rest of America economically and educationally. No one wants to hold the state back from those goals. In the meantime, though, would it not be a mistake to ignore the certifiably most attractive thing about Arkansas: its image — and reality — as "The Natural State"? Shouldn't we hold on — with a determination that increases as years pass, forests retreat, and the roar of wild rivers becomes rarer — to those areas that let us experience nature at its best?

Our friends who have left Arkansas, the ones who said they'd like to return — shouldn't we leave them something to come home to?

FTR

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA TROOP 67
South Central Region - Westark Area Council - Ozark District
Post Office Box 181
Eureka Springs, Arkansas 72632

Wednesday of Scout Week
February 8, 1984

TO: SENATOR DALE BUMPERS
2527 Federal Building
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

SUBJECT: The Arkansas Wilderness Act of 1983

Senator Bumpers:

One needs only to backpack into a remote area of our vanishing American wilderness to understand why we, members of Boy Scout Troop 67 of Eureka Springs, support the Arkansas Wilderness Act of 1983.

The prospect of this generation surrendering one-hundred-seventeen-thousand acres of camping, hunting and fishing paradises to logging, mining and macadam's eve, is grossly disheartening to a group of pioneers of the wood who are being taught to leave the land in better condition than the way we found it.

BOYHOOD PARADISE

Some wood log campfires against the law;
We hope our small funyuns see the Arkan-we-saw.

Some strip minors too young yet to vote
Of their primal right to hunt for their deer skin's coat.

Some pave ways called "this" route or "that" route;
Is our bass-phault if we instead wish to fish trout?

As we monthly abandon our sophisticated tools and toys of the Computer Age, and backpack our food, clothing and shelter into our boyhood paradise, we look back to a time when the land on which our forefathers tramped and camped sustained their daily needs. Some say "Crock." We remind "Crocket." And we wonder if our generation shall have hewn down the last Dogwood tree before we realize that the dwindling resources of our planet will no longer support its over-population anyway.

We believe you spoke well when you said, "We have an opportunity now to act before some of our most beautiful natural areas are irreparably damaged." We agree that "Arkansas is a Natural" and we want to keep it that way.

We wish you well as you chair the meeting of the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands next Wednesday. We hope we can tell our children, "We're glad we have preserved" instead of "We wish we had preserved." Save Our American Resources!

Loyally:

Nathan Strandquist ACA
Bret Bottomley SPL
Christopher Koss
Kit Crump PL
Kevin McGuire
Matt Riper PL
Ricky Durgen
Matthew Roberts
Ed E Shannon
APL
Chris Britter
Shawn McClane
Alex Liggett

FTR

National Wildlife Federation

ROUTE 1, BOX 255, DARDANELLE, ARKANSAS 72834
PHONE: 501-576-4213
501-576-2847

February 13, 1984

Senator Dale Bumpers
3329 Dirksen Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Bumpers;

Please include the following comments in the February 15, 1984, hearing record of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, UALR Fine Arts Recital Hall, Little Rock, Arkansas regarding Senate Bill 2125

On behalf of myself, the National Wildlife Federation and concerned Arkansas Conservationists, I wish to express support for SB 2125 which would secure wilderness designation for 11 areas in the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests totaling some 117,000 acres. Virtually every conservation organization in Arkansas is supporting this legislation realizing that this is probably the last opportunity to assure protection for these unique areas. And further, realizing that to do so, no economic hardships will be placed on the individual taxpayer, as this land is already federally owned and no expense will accrue to the Federal Treasury as a result of its inclusion in a National Wilderness System.

Having attended many Chamber of Commerce functions, particularly those that are wooing new industries to their communities, I'm sure you have often heard the remark "Our community can offer some of the greatest opportunities for high quality outdoor recreation to be found anywhere in the country." It appears then that quality outdoor recreation is an important consideration when executives are selecting possible sites for plant locations. Since this is the case, it would seem prudent to preserve those amenities of life that restore and enrich the human spirit such as can be experienced in a wilderness environment.

Numerous rumors have surfaced that a compromise proposal which would exclude the Flatside Area in Perry and Saline Counties will be offered in lieu of SB 2125. In my judgment, this would be a serious mistake as the Flatside Area is readily accessible to the major population center of the state.

One of the arguments often heard when debating the wilderness issue is that it represents a lock-up of valuable timber resources. This, to me, is a rather frail argument when one considers the fact that these 117,000 acres would represent less than 6% of all the National Forest land in Arkansas and less than 2/3 of 1% of all land in Arkansas. Perhaps I should further add that federal legislation created the Wilderness System and, if at some future time, some unforseen national emergency dictated, federal legislation could be quickly enacted to release these lands for whatever use deemed necessary.

Another argument is that it would take away from school districts money which is needed to finance their educational systems. This has never been a valid argument, but certainly under the new system for apportioning funds to school districts, this argument scarcely deserves consideration. It should also be pointed out that wilderness areas are self-renewing and require no committment of resources for their perpetuation.

I have barely touched on the many compelling reasons why SB 2125 should be enacted and the 11 proposed wilderness areas be included in the National Wilderness System. There are, of course, many other persuasive arguments which will be articulated by others and I sincerely urge that you and your committee give them serious consideration. An affirmative vote on this question will insure that future generations will be afforded an opportunity to enjoy a high quality outdoor experience such as that which can only be found in the quiet serenity of our nation's vanishing wilderness.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Apple
South Central Regional Executive

cc: Senator David Pryor
Rep. Ed Bethune
Rep. John P. Hammerschmidt
Rep. Bill Alexander
Rep. Beryl Anthony

F

FEB 17 1984

STAMPS
APOTHECARY

33 Van Buren • Eureka Springs, AR 72632

February 15, 1984.

Dear Senator Bumpers,

We, the undersigned, are in favor of the Arkansas Wilderness Bill S.B. 2125, to be passed without any watering down on the acreage to be preserved.

We trust that you will count us in your minutes for Little Rock meeting and in Washington, D.C.

Yours sincerely,

Jerry E. Stamps

Jerry E. Stamps, PD

alexa Roy

Alexa Roy

Sherri Boehme

Sherri Boehme

Wil Brite

Wil Brite

R.W. Clark

R.W. Clark

Rachael Roberts

Rachael Roberts

Peggy Rivers

Peggy Rivers

Mary Wickersham

Mary Wickersham

Cherry Sullivan

Rebecca Capps

Emma E. Waller

Martha J. Whitney

Nancy Wagner

Nancy St. Clair

Martha Roe

Jody Pyatt

FEB 17 1984 FJR

SENATOR DALE BUMPERS
2527 FEDERAL BLDG.
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS
72201

Doug Alexander
Rock Creek, Rte 1
Jasper, Arkansas
72641
15 February, 1984

Dear Senator Bumpers;

I want to thank you for your defense of wilderness in Arkansas. You have my wholehearted support of your bill (SB 2125). I'd also like to say that I believe even more Federal lands should be designated wilderness (non-exploitive) areas. As I understand it, your legislation would protect about 6% of Ozark and Ouachita National Forest lands in Arkansas. This is a courageous and laudatory stance you are taking, an indication of your stature and concern as a legislator, and I thank you for your leadership here. And I hope in the near future the public awareness will allow us to designate more wilderness, to set aside even human disturbed places so Nature can heal and restore the balance we have spoiled. I am sure you can agree that 6% is indeed a small amount when we think of the future.

Although I am not a professional expert I believe the RARE II prowess and result was totally inadequate. Many areas were overlooked or given mistaken status under this survey. Perhaps what the interested government must do is retain competent independant naturalists to survey Federal lands for wilderness potential, perhaps ones living in or near the areas surveyed. I believe something must be done soon or the Forest Service will ruin every last bit of pristine area in this country, in the name of profits now for a few already obscenely wealthy corporations.

Please,do not allow any weakening of SB 2125, include this letter in the minutes of your legistative hearing in Little Rock, 15 Feb., 1984, and work for more wilderness protection yet.

THANK YOU SINCERELY, Doug Alexander

FEB 13 1984

February 10, 1984

3 Pershore Lane
Bella Vista, AR. 72714

Senator Dale Bumpers
2527 Federal Building
Little Rock, AR. 72201

Dear Senator Bumpers:

I am writing to state my support for your Arkansas Wilderness Bill, S.B. 2125 and would like to see it passed without any weakening ammendments.

Thankyou for your work on behalf of the little remaining wilderness in Arkansas.

Please include this letter in the minutes of the legislative hearing to take place in Little Rock on Wednesday, February 15, 1984 and in any future legislative hearings on this subject in Washington, D.C. or elsewhere.

Sincerely,

Lahoma W. Cox

Lahoma W. Cox

3103 Imperial Valley Drive
Little Rock, Ar 72212
February 10, 1984

FMR

The Honorable Dale Bumpers
3329 Dirksen Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

1984 FEB 16 PM 1:47

My dear Senator Bumpers,

I support Senate Bill 2125. I am committed to presenting an Eagle Awareness Program for the day at North Pulaski High School on the 15th of February and can not make an oral testimpny.

However, I have been making oral testimonies to civic groups since last year. Each time I give an "Eagle Program" I talk about the wilderness legislation that has been introduced. The number one cause for not many eagles is simply lack of living space, habitat destruction. Our nation and state are changing rapidly, and we need areas preserved for the regeneration of man's spirit and the lives of animals.

As native Arkansans for several generations, Thomas and I love and respect our state. We want to preserve our way of life and yet have strong economic growth. The Wilderness Senate Bill 2125 and House Bill 2317 ensure both. No private property will be condemned, timber harvesting will NOT be adversely affected, local economies will NOT suffer economic loss because of wilderness designation, outdoor activities such as hunting, hiking, camping, and fishing will NOT be curtailed in wilderness areas; and yet, Arkansas Parks and Tourism report that by adding these eleven wilderness areas OUR STATE'S ECONOMY WILL BE ENHANCED.

Conservation does not mean stagnation; progress does not mean plunder. With the responsible leadersip you have shown, and the support of over 37 Arkansas organizations for Senate Bill 2125, the people of Arkansas have a "once in a lift-time" opportunity to ensure our future generations wilderness areas to enjoy and utilize.

Thank you,

Jane Gulley

cc Governor Bill Clinton
Senator David Pryor
Wilderness Task Force
Don Hamilton
Arkansas Gazette
Arkansas Democrat

Thanks!

Arkansas
Wilderness

1984 FEB 17 PM 2: 27

KENNETH L. SMITH
459 WEST CLEBURN STREET
FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS 72701

February 14, 1984

Honorable Malcolm Wallop, Chairman
Public Lands Subcommittee
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

Please count me in full support of S. 2125, the bill that would establish wilderness areas on the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests in Arkansas.

The eleven areas named in S. 2125 are rough, isolated tracts that have remained undeveloped because of their marginal or nonexistent value for producing timber or minerals. As wilderness areas, however, they would provide a desirable balance among Arkansas' recreation resources--not only for the people of this state but also for people in surrounding states, for whom the Ozarks and Ouachitas represent an opportunity to escape, for a time, the pressures of urban life.

I would appreciate your support of S. 2125.

Sincerely,

Kenneth L. Smith

Kenneth L. Smith

Would you please make this letter a part of the hearing record on S. 2125.

For the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
Legislative Hearing
Little Rock, Arkansas
February 15, 1984

Comments presented by
Laurie Cook
Route 1
Jasper, Arkansas, 72641

Honorable Gentlemen: My reasons for supporting SB 2125 and HR 2917 are not so different from those you have heard from others. I'd like to know there are wild places left. I'd like my children to know such places. You are, of course, familiar with the aesthetic and poetic reasons, the biologic and aquatic, the recreational and ecological, the spiritual, soulful, humanistic and divine, the reasons of wildlife and habitat and scientific study of natural systems...The list is long. You've heard it all before, I will not bore you.

What must be emphasized, however, is why passage of these bills is important now, and why there seems to be so much controversy over nothing. That's right, nothing. What we're discussing is nothing. We'd like to set aside 11 very pretty, remote, mostly rugged areas, and do nothing. So what's the big deal? We're talking about less than two-thirds of one percent of the state of Arkansas, and we don't even want to do anything to it! We're talking about government owned land that's already managed by the Forest Service and much of it is too steep or too innaccessible to clearcut anyway.

So, what is the big deal? The Forest Service spends more money growing timber on the Ozark and Ouachita Forests than it brings in through timber sales. Surely they aren't worried about losing money. And why does the timber industry object? They haven't missed a single opportunity to misguide people concerned over government takeover of private land. In Newton County, where I live, there has been a well orchestrated campaign to convince the public that wilderness designation would be equivalent to condemnation of private land by the government and would disrupt the very fabric of society in rural areas of Arkansas. This and even more grotesque misrepresentations of the facts are an outgrowth of the environmental consciousness exemplified by former Interior Secretary James Watt. This mentality views the public's respect for our natural resources as a threat to profits which could be made through exploitation of these resources.

The controversy is not amongst the public, but between special industrial interests and the public interest. It is between short term economic gain for the few and long term wilderness values for the many.

So, I encourage passage of these two bills quickly, because although we have the power to preserve a piece of nature, we will never have the power nor ability to create wildness.

Statement of
Debra L. Moseley
on behalf of

TAKE A HIKE
Wilderness/Whitewater Outfitters

Submitted at a Hearing of the
U.S. Senate Subcommittee
on Public Lands on S. 2125

February 15, 1984

MR. CHAIRMAN: Most people who enjoy and explore the outdoors are very aware of the need for sturdy equipment. They rely upon it and they want to have an outfitter who is sensitive to the strict demands of wilderness. We are a locally owned outfitter whose main love is nature, and we want to promote the enjoyment of nature for all responsible, caring, and sensitive people.

An estimate of the dollars spent in Arkansas on recreational activities in the outdoors would surely be in the millions, and indications are that it is on the rise.

We, of course, benefit from a large segment of the population interested in preserving the natural outdoors. We have invested time, money, and a great deal of energy toward the enjoyment of the natural world. It has become our livlihood. We are keenly aware of our responsibility to preserve the unspoiled earth, and we can make few compromises; no compromises to those who won't.

Please help us remain in a business of doing what we love most - promoting the appreciation of Mother Earth.

We fully support the Arkansas Wilderness Act of 1983. In a way it is our daily bread.

MRS. DELBERT SWARTZ
607 N RAZORBACK RD
FAYETTEVILLE, ARK.
72701

February 13, 1984

Senator Dale Bumpers
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington , DC

Dear Senator Bumpers:

I would like to express my appreciation of your support for the Wilderness areas in Arkansas. Too many individuals and industries have been careless in their use of our natural resources. People who care about the future need help to protect them for the future.

Senate Bill 2125 would make it possible to provide meaningful protection for our wilderness areas for future generations.

I regret that I am unable to attend the Hearings in Little Rock on the 15th. to express my support there. Good luck in your ubdertaking.

Sincerely,

Sylvia Swartz
Sylvia Swartz

STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF SB2125, THE ARKANSAS WILDERNESS BILL

ONE AREA WHERE THE GENDER GAP SURFACES MOST DISTINCTLY IS IN THE AREA OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND PROTECTION. WOMEN ALL ACROSS THIS NATION ARE VERY CONCERNED ABOUT ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES, AND IN ARKANSAS, WHERE THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT IS SUCH AN IMPORTANT PART OF OUR HERITAGE, WE ARE PARTICULARLY CONCERNED ABOUT THE RATE AT WHICH WE ARE LOSING POPULATIONS AND SPECIES OF NONGAME PLANTS AND ANIMALS.

TOO MUCH OF THIS HERITAGE HAS ALREADY BEEN LOST, AND WE MUST ACT NOW--ACCEPT OUR RESPONSIBILITY AS CUSTODIANS AND STEWARDS --TO PROTECT WHAT REMAINS. THERE ARE FEW OPPORTUNITIES, EVEN IN "THE NATURAL STATE," TO DO THIS ON ANY SIGNIFICANT SCALE; HOWEVER, A MAJOR EXCEPTION IS OUR PRESENT OPPORTUNITY TO ESTABLISH ELEVEN WILDERNESS AREAS WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE STATE'S NATIONAL FORESTS. AS DESIGNATED WILDERNESS THESE ELEVEN AREAS WILL MAKE THE SINGLE MOST IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE LONG-TERM SURVIVAL OF MANY OF ARKANSAS' NATIVE PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES.

BY ENACTING THE LEGISLATION YOU HAVE INTRODUCED, CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT WILL ACKNOWLEDGE THE MANY WILDERNESS ATTRIBUTES OF THESE ELEVEN AREAS; BUT EVEN MORE IMPORTANT, THEY WILL PUBLICLY RECOGNIZE THE TRUE VALUE OF THESE NONGAME RESOURCES TO ARKANSAS, TO THE NATION, AND TO THE FUTURE.

Mina Marsh
MINA MARSH, ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ARKANSAS WOMEN'S POLITICAL CAUCUS

CAUCUS ADDRESS:

P. O. BOX 2494
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72203

66 Sunset Drive
North Little Rock, AR. 72118
February 9, 1984

Energy and Natural Resources Committee

Gentlemen:

I wish to express my strong support for the Wilderness Bill (SB 2125) introduced by Senator Bumpers. Since the amount of area covered in this bill is already minimal, any compromise would be uncalled for.

I am sure that you have heard all of the good reasons for inclusion of these areas in the Wilderness System and in my opinion, there are no reasons for not including them, but I wish to emphasize several key factors.

First, these areas only cover 6% of the National Forests and the timber and mining interests have failed to point out any reason why they need more than 94% of our National Forests.

Secondly, these areas need to be protected Now as resources in these areas can always be released for use later in an emergency and certainly don't need to be used as prime or first choice resources. Areas that are strip mined or clearcut now will be lost for hundreds of years or forever to decent recreational or enjoyment opportunities.

It is time that we also put more emphasis on preserving our natural heritage instead of seeing how fast we can use it up. These areas should also be used to teach our children some decent values and respect for nature so that maybe someday we won't have people shooting eagles, setting forest fires, dumping polution in our lakes and streams and things of this nature.

I have been to several of these areas and hope that the others will still be there for me to enjoy when I have a chance to get to them. Anyone who has seen the slide presentation by the Arkansas Conservation Coalition can only begin to appreciate the need to preserve these areas. I have seen what commercialization and exploitation of our forests and parks can do and it is not very pretty. I have also seen the magnificent beauty of areas preserved in their natural state and these I treasure and receive from them refreshment and inspiration.

Sincerely,

Charles Saults

Charles Saults

Sierra Club
Oklahoma Chapter
7 Riverside
[illegible]

Dear Senator Bumpers:

I am writing to you concerning the Arkansas Wilderness Bill S.B. 2125. With over 600 members, the Tulsa Group of the Sierra Club supports S.B. 2125.

Due to the small percentage of public areas in the South Central United States, Arkansas National Forest lands are a valuable resource to the region. Sierra Club members from all over Oklahoma travel to your state for outdoor recreation. It is, truly, a unique area. Designating the areas in S.B. 2125 as wilderness, would preserve natural beauty for future generations.

Wilderness designation has several positive attributes. Tourism and recreation revenues, which are important to Arkansas economy, will be maintained and enhanced. Ecological units and biological diversity are maintained for valuable scientific research, enjoyment by naturalists, the general public, and students. Game populations will still be open to hunting by sportsmen under the wilderness act.

As an active outdoorsman, I have met people in Arkansas National Forests, from all over the country. Arkansas, and the Central United States, need wilderness areas.

Please consider S.B. 2125, and the many ways it can benefit the state of Arkansas.

Yours truly,

Richard B. Wice

Richard B. Wice
Conservation Chair.
Tulsa Group/Sierra Club

Bella Vista, Ar.
Febr 15, 1984

An Endorsement of Senate Bill 2125 by Mr. Bumpers and Mr Pryor, Also house bill 2197 by Mr Bethune

At the regular meeting of the Bella Vista Garden Club Febr. 9, 1984 A motion was passed by the club to fully support these two bills and Not to support bill No. 2452.

Our Garden club feels that these wilderness areas should be left as they were originally planned and fully endorse these bills,

R W. Graff. President
The Bella Vista Mens Garden Club

RW Graff

1669 Carolyn Drive
Fayetteville, AR 72701
Feb. 14, 1984

To whom it may concern:

So much has been said about the economic effects of wilderness preservation on tourism, logging, land use, etc., that the only thing that I feel like adding at this point is personal feeling on the subject. I had registered as a speaker for this hearing, but circumstances have made it impossible for me to attend.

My father's family came to Arkansas in the early 1840's, not long after our statehood was achieved, and settled on the north side of the Buffalo River in Marion County. At the time, the Ozark highlands of Arkansas was a vast, dark forest populated with wild animals and a few remaining Indians. Understandably, this wilderness was the adversary of these early pioneers, an enemy of sorts from which to wrest away a few rocky acres on which to make a living.

That same sense, born of the frontier experience, that our natural surroundings are an adversary to be conquered and subdued, has remained in our minds here in Arkansas longer than it has almost anywhere else. Well, in case someone hasn't gotten the word, I'm here to say that the struggle is over. We won. The virgin wilderness that my great-great-greatgrandfather had to face is all but gone, as are the woodland buffalo, wolves, elk, and mountain lions that made it their home. I have never in my life met any descendant of the Osage people who once spent their summers hunting in our area. They, too, are gone, removed to what is now Oklahoma years ago. Arkansas now is a modern state like any other, dotted with hundreds of cities and towns and crisscrossed top to bottom with highways, railroads, and powerlines.

But here and there, no doubt spared because of our rugged topography, there are still a few wild places lacking these amenities. Someday I hope to take my son or daughter to these areas and sit them down on a log and say,"This is how Arkansas looked and smelled and sounded when our family first came here many, many years ago." They will probably experience the same sense of awe and wonder that I feel every time I visit these places.

It is true that the remaining wilderness of Arkansas contains something of unique value, and it is not the wood of a few old oak trees. What we have in these areas is more like an irreplaceable "savings account" of cultural, historical, and scientific resources that we must never spend. If we will not take these last small wild places in our hands to pass them on to the next generation just as they are, then we must ask ourselves what kind of monsters we have become.

Sincerely yours,

Philip Thompson

Robert Starnes
Rt. 2 Box 291
Fayetteville, AR 72701

Energy and Natural
Resources Committee

Dear Sirs:

I am in favor of U.S. Senate Bill 2125 as it is. Except that I would like to see the Indian Creek area included.

I am a volunteer forest worker, a hunter, a fisherman, I also ride off road motorcycles. I am also an avid hiker. I have hiked part of the Appalacian Trail and parts of the Grand Canyon. As far as I am concerned they do not compare with the Indian Creek area.

I hope my grandchildren will be able to see it as it is today.

Sincerely,
Robert Starnes
Robert Starnes

February 14, 1984

Senator Dale Bumpers
Senator David Pryor
2527 Federal Building
Little Rock, Arkansas 72204

Dear Senators:

I would like to state my support for Senate Bill 2125 and wilderness preservation in Arkansas. I am a nine year resident of Arkansas and an active outdoorsman and sportsman. Professionally, I am a dendrochronologist and specialize in the accurate dating and application of annual growth rings in trees. I am a research associate in the University of Arkansas Department of Geography, but the opinions expressed are my own. Currently I am developing a geographic network of tree-ring chronologies from old growth forests throughout the southern United States under a grant from the National Science Foundation, Climate Dynamics Program (Grant Number ATM800-6964 and ATM 8120615).

Tree-ring chronologies represent a valuable source of proxy information on post climate, streamflow, and related phenonema, and can provide accurate dates on historic structures and prehistoric archaeological remains. Tree-ring data are particularly useful for deriving more representative estimates of the long-term mean and variance of regional rainfall amounts or stream levels. We have recently reconstructed annual rainfall for the Red River region back to A.D. 1750 and have found evidence for extended drought periods more severe tnan any recorded by meteorological observations in the last 100 years. These long tree-ring histories of rainfall can be used to estimate probabilities of drought recurrance and can be very useful in the management of water and agricultural resources.

Based on extensive fieldwork and collaboration with other scientists in my field,I have become fimiliar with the status and distribution of remnant old-growth forests in the eastern United States. It is well known that large, contiguous tracts of relatively undisturbed forests are rare in the eastern United States. A few small parcels that would quickly be recognized as old-growth virgin forests have been preserved in the East, but most are less than 200 acres. Those few stands of tall, massive trees are welcome for many reasons, and many are useful for tree-ring studies. But as a whole they are too infrequent and unevenly distributed to provide an adequate geographic sample for detailed tree-ring reconstructions of past climate.

Fortunately, there are many more old-growth stands of timber that are less impressive and less obvious, but receive no special protection. These old trees are typically found on rough, relatively inaccessible areas such as cliff edges and talus slopes, or on poor, marginal soils unsuitable for agriculture. In both cases, the old trees on these sites are usually small or represent inferior, non-commerical species and do not constitute a marketable timber resource. These non-commerical old-growth stands are widely scattered throughout the eastern United States and are extermely important to dendrochronology. However, most are again very small (less than 200 acres) and are usually adjoined by developed or repeatedly logged property. I have collected core samples from some 100 old growth stands and many are located in National Forests.

Senate Bill 2125 provides an opportunity to preserve large tracts of relatively undistribed mature and old-growth forest within the eleven proposed wilderness areas. This bill can be strongly justified on the basis of recreation, scientific and economic considerations. I have visited seven of the proposed wilderness areas and can confirm that all seven contain large areas of relatively undistribed old-growth forests, particularly on the rougher terrian and marginal soil types (e.g. Upper Buffalo, Hurricane,Leatherwood, Richland Creek, Blackfork Mountain, and Belle Starr). I have developed a 331 year white oak chronology at Blackfork Mountain and noted hundreds of acres of old-growth dwarf white oak and post oak. The four proposed areas I have not visited also almost certainly contains significant pacels of mature and old-growth forest. My experience in the southern and eastern United States indicates that large forest tracts such as these which include areas of relatively undisturbed old-growth timber are quite scarce and are often threatened to some extent by development. I think the relative scarcity of large forest tracts with areas of original, old-growth vegetation is a strong argument for their permanent preservation.

The proposed wilderness areas also represent an important scientific resource, certainly from the point of view of dendrochronology. Most of the eleven areas include relatively undisturbed forest representing a variety of habitats and associated species. This diversity of species and habitat types is important for tree-ring studies of climate, because many species reflect the climate of different seasons so that the most detailed view of the annual paleoclimate emerges when chronologies from several species and habitat types are available. There are also various sources of non-climate "noise" in most tree-ring chronologies that can be greatly reduced when data from a variety of species and habitats are available. Insect pests are a good example, since many pests that may affect tree growth are specific to certain species or groups of species.

Large, self-contained and relatively undisturbed forest systems within a drainage or watershed are recognized as invaluable sources of baseline environmental data necessary to properly evaluate recent or future trends in forests and the general environment. The proposed wilderness areas will be particularly valuable because they are large, widespread, and diverse. They would be well suited to detailed tree-ring studies of regional climate, or other studies interested in geographic or environmental varation such as acid rain effects, the effects of possible $CO^2$ warming on forest production, or other scientific questions that remain to be asked.

I hope the present and future significance of these important and unique environmental resources within the National Forests of Arkansas will be appreciated and preserved.

Sincerely,

David W. Stahle

David W. Stahle
413 Holly
Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701

S. 2125

Official Committee File

Oark, Arkansas 72852
March 14, 1984

SENATE COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
RECEIVED
MAR 20 1984

Honorable Senator James A. McClure, Ch.,
Energy & Natural Resources Committee
U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator McClure:

I am AGAINST Senator Bumpers' ARKANSAS WILDERNESS ACT S2125.

America needs all the oil & gas we can get, and doesn't need to tie up more land in Wilderness, so it can't be explored.

Why should we all pay such high prices for gas, while exploration for local gas & oil is being hindered by such huge wilderness declarations as California's recent 2.3 million-acre designation? The people who argue for wilderness say it's for hiking and backpacking. How could 2.3 million acres ever be used like they say?

Please look deeper than this kind of excuses for wilderness, and do everything in your power to kill the Arkansas Wilderness Act S2125.

Thank You!

Sincerely,

Yarbrough

Coy Yarbrough

Prairie Grove, Arkansas 72753
Feb. 13, 1984

1984 FEB 21 AM 10: 43

Honorable Malcolm Wallop, Chairman
Public Lands Subcommittee
U.S. Senate
Washington, D. C., 20510

Dear Sir:

We did not get our letter about the hearing to be held in Little Rock on February 15, 1984 in time to get this letter to you so that it can be made a part of the hearing record on the Arkansas Wilderness bill, but perhaps you can make it known via telephone.

We want you to know that we strongly urge your support for S. 2125. We support this legislation and we appreciate Senator Dale Bumpers' efforts on behalf of the state of Arkansas to protect this beautiful land for future generations to enjoy.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

James R. Zal Billie-Marie Zal

:bz James R. and Billie-Marie Zal

# Submission In Favor of Senate Bill 2125

(the Bumpers-Pryor Bill)

by Linda A. Malone
Assistant Professor in Environmental Law, University of Arkansas
School of Law, Fayetteville

As a professor of environmental law, I have seen many instances in which a state has failed to appreciate its natural resources until they are gone. I do not wish to speak here in my capacity as an environmental law professor to any legal issues which have been raised by the opponents of the bill - each of those objections has been addressed previously as premised on a misunderstanding of the legal significance and practical effects of the "wilderness" designation. Rather, I would like to speak as an individual professional who only recently moved to Arkansas, in order to explain the significant role Arkansas's wilderness and natural beauty played in that move.

Prior to our move to the University of Arkansas Law School in Fayetteville, my husband and I were teaching law at the University of Illinois College of Law in Champaign. We repeatedly saw the university, in competition with other universities for desirable candidates, suffer in the competition from its inability to offer the natural beauty and outdoor recreational opportunities of other states - states that in the past had made affirmative efforts to preserve their wilderness areas. Without qualification I can say that Arkansas's wilderness areas and concomitant recreational opportunities were a decisive factor in our own decision to become Arkansans. We have since seen many candidates being recruited by the University of Arkansas who were, like us, favorably influenced by Arkansas' wild beauty.

The intangible benefits a state derives from preservation of its wilderness are too easily underestimated, although they often translate as directly into dollars and cents for the state's economy as does the cutting of timber. Of course, wilderness areas benefit the tourist industry in the state. Less directly, Arkansas' wilderness, and the recreation and aesthetic enjoyment it provides, are tools for recruitment of educators, high tech industry and other professional services which result in jobs and an unvigorated, diversified state economy. Aside from these immediate economic benefits, the long term value of a heritage of natural beauty for the future transcends quantification in dollars and cents.

The Bumpers-Pryor bill, if anything, does not go far enough in its designation of wilderness areas, as there remain several areas worthy of protection that would clearly pose no threat to logging interests. This opportunity to preserve Arkansas' wilderness and retain its benefits for the state must be taken now. Nature is unforgiving of human shortsightedness; the revenge of destroyed wilderness is that its detractors will accomplish their purposes and leave desolation in the place of beauty for those who refused to protect it:

> "No wonder the ruined woods I used to know don't cry for retribution! he thought: The people who have destroyed it will accomplish its revenge."
>
> -William Faulkner, Go Down Moses

Submitted by Linda A. Malone,
Assistant Professor of Law,
University of Arkansas School of
Law, Fayetteville.

S. 2125
FTR

TEXACO
U.S.A.

J. DONALD ANNETT
VICE PRESIDENT

1050 17TH STREET, N.W.
SUITE 500
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

April 17, 1984

The Honorable Dale [redacted]
United States
327 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Bumpers:

Texaco has reviewed the subject legislation, as well as a previous House Version (H.R.2917). We note with concern that both bills include proposed wilderness designations within the Ouachita National Forest. Texaco recommends against wilderness designations within the Ouachita National Forest because of the area's possibility for future oil and gas development. We specifically and strenuously object to having the Dry Creek area designated as wilderness for the reason stated above and the fact that Texaco currently holds leases in the area.

As further evidence of the possible prospective character of lands within the Ouachita National Forest, we note that the proposed Belle Starr Caves Wilderness lies only two miles north of the oldest gas field in Northern Arkansas, the Mansfield Field. Cumulative gas production from the field as of December 31, 1982 was over 13 BCF.

In short, we strongly urge the Congress not to designate areas as wilderness that have a potentiality for oil and gas development. Our experiences of the 1970's clearly indicate that our nation's long-range interest is best accrued by inventorying public lands for their resources. We believe that the concept of multiple land use is reasonable and attainable through responsible actions by all affected.

We trust that this view will be given consideration by the subcommittee.

Very truly yours,

J Donald Annett

JCP:ll

a division of TEXACO INC.

# COMMENTS OF

# THE AUDUBON SOCIETY OF CENTRAL ARKANSAS

# BEFORE THE

# SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND LAKES

February 15, 1984

Audubon Society of
Central Arkansas
5809 N. Country Club
Little Rock, AR 72207

The Audubon Society of Central Arkansas supports wilderness designation in our state as the finest way to protect natural lands for public use. Our organization is one of the oldest Audubon chapters in the state and currently has a membership of more than 600. Our members gave their unqualified support to the careful study that lead to the wilderness proposal of the Arkansas Conservation Coalition.

As this Subcommittee is aware, the wilderness plan proposed by Senators Bumpers and Pryor drew heavily on the work of the Conservation Coalition. The plan represents a very modest effort to preserve some of the best wilderness areas in the United States. Those areas offer a variety of outdoor uses by sportsmen as well as birdwatchers, hikers, and campers.

Arkansas is known as the Natural State. Every piece of promotional literature about our state emphasizes its natural beauty. Adoption of the proposed wilderness plan would make a significant contribution to the state's efforts to promote growth in a manner that recognizes the value of the natural environment.

The proposed wilderness plan enjoys broad-based support in Arkansas. Business organizations, civic groups, public officials, and naturalists swell the ranks of those who have publicly supported this plan.

The Audubon Society of Central Arkansas is especially excited over the prospect of designating the Flatside area as wilderness. Its 10,000 plus acres in Perry and Saline Counties are reasonably convenient to the largest metropolitan area in Arkansas, which corresponds to the membership territory of our Audubon Society. In planning our various field trips to study and observe bird migrations, we have found that those areas closer to home attract the greatest interest. We hope to be visiting the Flatside area for years to come, knowing that it will be protected as wilderness for our members and many others to enjoy.

Our organization appreciates this opportunity to express enthusiastic support for the wilderness areas proposed by our Senators. The plan is modest and simply makes better use of what already is public land. We urge its adoption as soon as possible.

RESOLUTION NO. 42-83

## A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, HR-2917, TO DESIGNATE ELEVEN AREAS AS WILDERNESS SITUATED IN THE OZARK-ST. FRANCIS NATIONAL FOREST AND THE OUACHITA NATIONAL FOREST.

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Springdale, Arkansas met in session and considered discussion regarding the pending federal wilderness legislation introduced by Congressman Ed Bethune, HR-2917, in which eleven areas of federally owned lands in the Ozark-St. Francis National Forest and the Ouachita National Forest are proposed to be designated as wilderness pursuant to federal law; and

WHEREAS, a motion was duly made, seconded and adopted that the City Council of the City of Springdale, Arkansas supports HR-2917 to designate these eleven areas as wilderness.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Springdale, Arkansas:

1. That the City Council of the City of Springdale, Arkansas hereby supports Congressman Ed Bethune's proposed legislation, HR-2917, for the designation as wilderness of the eleven areas specified in said legislation.

2. That a copy of this Resolution should be furnished to each of the United States Senators and Representatives of the State of Arkansas, as well as Congressman John F. Seiberling and Congressman Charles O. Whitley, advising each of them of the support of the City Council of the City of Springdale, Arkansas for the establishment of the eleven wilderness areas referred to in HR-2917.

DATED this 13th day of December, 1983.

Charles N McKinney
CHARLES N. MCKINNEY, MAYOR

ATTEST:

Mida Neff
MIDA NEFF, CITY CLERK

RESOLUTION NO. 135 - 83

A RESOLUTION ENDORSING H.R. 2917 TO DESIGNATE CERTAIN PUBLIC LANDS IN NORTH-CENTRAL NORTHWESTERN, AND WESTERN ARKANSAS AS ADDITIONS TO THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM.

WHEREAS, Arkansas Congressman Ed Bethune has introduced H.R. 2917 to designate certain public lands in North-Central, Northwestern, and Western Arkansas as additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System; and

WHEREAS, a copy of said bill is attached hereto, marked Exhibit "A" and made a part hereof; and

WHEREAS, the Fayetteville Board of Directors desires to endorse said bill.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved by the Board of Directors of the City of Fayetteville, Arkansas:

Section 1: That the Board of Directors of the City of Fayetteville, Arkansas hereby strongly endorses H.R. 2917.

Section 2: A copy of this resolution shall be forwarded by the City Clerk to the entire Arkansas Congressional delegation.

PASSED AND APPROVED this 15th day of November, 1983.

APPROVED:

Paul R. Noland

MAYOR

ATTEST:

Suzanne C. Kennedy

CITY CLERK

Mr. & Mrs. Arthur Fry
1508 Wedington Dr.
Fayetteville, AR 72701

2/17/84

Dear Senator Wallop:

As chairman of the Senate Public Lands Subcommittee I urge you to use your best offices to bring to fruition S.B. 2125, the Arkansas Wilderness Bill of Senators Bumpers and Pryor. This is an excellent bill with very widespread support within our beautiful state, and will give much needed protection to a small (only 6% of our National Forest land) but vital set of pristine natural areas. We owe it to our children to preserve some small part of our lands for their enjoyment.

FEB 21 PM 3:

I am inclosing a copy of a letter to Senator Bumpers expanding on my views in this matter, and have asked that that letter be included in the minutes of his 2/15/84 hearing in Little Rock.

When the matter comes before your Subcommittee, I urge that you give it prompt and favorable treatment.

Sincerely yours,
Arthur Fry

Mr. & Mrs. Arthur Fry
1508 Wedington Dr.
Fayetteville, AR 72701

2/15/84

Dear Senator Bumpers:

I am sorry that I cannot be at the legislative hearing in Little Rock today on S.B. 2125, the Arkansas Wilderness Bill, since I feel very strongly that this legislation should be passed promptly without weakening amendments. I ask that this letter be accepted for inclusion in the minutes of your meeting today.

I have lived and worked in Arkansas (at the Department of Chemistry in the University at Fayetteville) for the past 33 years, and every year during that time I have hiked, canoed, bird-watched, photographed, and backpacked in the National Forests. I know very well from first hand experience seven of the eleven areas included in your wilderness proposal. I also have hiked extensively in wilderness areas in the west, and can say with assurance that the wilderness areas in Arkansas have the same qualities as those in Colorado, Idaho, Montana, California, etc. Do not let those who claim that ancient logging activities preclude wilderness status cloud the issue. Where I have seen such evidence (both in Arkansas and in other Wilderness areas), nature has mostly healed the scars, and our grandchildren will not even be able to see them unless they get to be real experts.

The small fraction of the National Forests in Arkansas being set aside as Wilderness is little enough legacy to be passed on to our desendants. If we do not pass this bill now, they will never have a chance to do it!

I find it incomprehensible that opponents of wilderness still base their opposition on "loss of taxes", "condemn and take my land", and "make my adjacent land unuseable for my purposes" arguments. All of these are false, "straw man" arguments put forth without knowing the facts.

While other public lands will still be available to those who wish to hunt and fish (on a diminishig scale as we move into the future and logging, mining, etc activities reduce the opportunities available) these small wilderness areas will make those activities available into the indefinite future, as well as for those of us who just want to enjoy exploring nature away from the intrusions of civilization. The widespread distribution of the wilderness areas proposed in your bill will make such experiences available to most people in the state without excessive access problems. And do not underestimate the "tourist dollar" these wilderness areas will bring in! I've spent many such dollars in other states.

The Anthony bill is totally unacceptable. Please do not compromise toward it.

Sincerely yours,
Arthur Frey

CC: Governor Clinton, Senator Pryor

RT. 1 BOX 18 A
CLINTON ARK 72031
FEB 8, 1984

DEAR SENATOR BUMPERS:

I work for ARKANSAS KRAFT CORP, a timber company. I am opposed to the Arkansas Wilderness Bill for the following reasons:

① It would eliminate timber and mineral production from over 117,000 acres of good timber land in Arkansas.

② The areas are not roadless now - there are over 40 miles of improved road + hundreds of miles of old unimproved roads. If declared a wilderness area, these roads will be closed off. This will eliminate use of the area by disabled people.

③ The area is not wilderness. About 20% of the area has been cleared + replanted to young pine. This condition is not found in wilderness.

④ If the bill passes, the Flatside area could be declared a class 1 air quality area + this could prevent Arkansas Kraft's nearby papermill from enlarging or improving its facility, thereby promoting inefficiency, higher prices, + unemployment.

⑤ Keeping all vehicles out of the wilderness area will prevent most people from ever entering the area.

I believe this bill to be irresponsible legislation designed to favor a wealthy minority of once-a-year hikers and bird watchers who have lobbied for its passage. Taking 117,000 acres as wilderness will create timber shortages and will work a hardship on loggers and mill workers who make their living in timber production and processing wood products. When we tie up all the timberland in "wilderness" and the resulting timber shortages cause us all to use corn cobs instead of toilet paper, the lobbyists may wake up.

Yours truly, John W. Allbright
JOHN W. ALLBRIGHT

FEB 22 1984

1984 FEB 23 PM 1:17

797 Dockery Lane
Fayetteville, Ark.
72701

Sen. Dale Bumpers
2527 Federal Building
Little Rock, Ark.
72201

Dear Senator Bumpers,

Please include my letter of support for S.B. 2125 in the minutes of the hearings held in Little Rock on Feb 15. I am in favor of getting the 117,000 acres of wilderness areas set aside in the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests. Thank you.

Sincerely

Norman Keith Smith, Jr.
19 Feb, 1984

P.S. Please do not weaken any of the amendments.

FEB 27 1984

1669 Carolyn Drive
Fayetteville, AR 72701
Feb. 24, 1983

Sen. Dale Bumpers office
2527 Federal Bldg.
Little Rock, AR 72201

Dear Ms. Petty:

Please add the enclosed postscript to the written testimony that I submitted to the subcommittee hearing on Feb. 15th.

Also, I would like a copy of the minutes of the hearing when they become available.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,
Philip Thompson

P.S. Enclosed is a Carl Sandburg poem that goes far in expressing what we as a species have inherited from the wilderness that spawned us, as well as the stewardship that we are charged with.

WILDERNESS

There is a wolf in me . . . fangs pointed for tearing gashes
. . . a red tongue for raw meat . . . and the hot lapping
of blood—I keep this wolf because the wilderness gave it
to me and the wilderness will not let it go.

There is a fox in me . . . a silver-gray fox . . . I sniff and
guess . . . I pick things out of the wind and air . . . I
nose in the dark night and take sleepers and eat them and
hide the feathers . . . I circle and loop and double-cross.

There is a hog in me . . . a snout and a belly . . . a machinery
for eating and grunting . . . a machinery for sleeping
satisfied in the sun—I got this too from the wilderness and
the wilderness will not let it go.

There is a fish in me . . . I know I came from salt-blue water-
gates . . . I scurried with shoals of herring . . . I blew
waterspouts with porpoises . . . before land was . . . be-
fore the water went down . . . before Noah . . . before the
first chapter of Genesis.

There is a baboon in me . . . clambering-clawed . . . dog-
faced . . . yawping a galoot's hunger . . . hairy under
the armpits . . . here are the hawk-eyed hankering men
. . . here are the blonde and blue-eyed women . . . here
they hide curled asleep waiting . . . ready to snarl and
kill . . . ready to sing and give milk . . . waiting—I keep
the baboon because the wilderness says so.

There is an eagle in me and a mockingbird . . . and the eagle
flies among the Rocky Mountains of my dreams and fights
among the Sierra crags of what I want . . . and the mocking-
bird warbles in the early forenoon before the dew is gone,
warbles in the underbrush of my Chattanoogas of hope,
gushes over the blue Ozark foothills of my wishes—And I
got the eagle and the mockingbird from the wilderness.

O, I got a zoo, I got a menagerie, inside my ribs, under my
bony head, under my red-valve heart—and I got something
else: it is a man-child heart, a woman-child heart: it is
a father and mother and lover: it came from God-Knows-Where:
it is going to God-Knows-Where—For I am the keeper of the
zoo: I say yes and no: I sing and kill and work: I am a pal
of the world: I came from the wilderness.

Feb 11, 1984 FJR

Honorable Malcolm Wallop
Chairman
Public Lands Subcommittee
U.S. Senate
Washington DC 20510

1984 FEB 17 PM 2: 33

Honorable Sir:

I am greatly concerned about the preservation of wilderness areas in our beautiful State of Arkansas. Circumstances prevent my attending the hearing in Little Rock on the Senate Bill No S.2125 but I should appreciate your placing my letter of support into the hearing record on the Arkansas Wilderness Bill.

Thank you for your attention to my request.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Dorothy Dunn
R6 Box 144
Mountain Home, Ark. 72653

Arkansas
2-21-84
Rt 1 Box 376 A
Bismarck, Ark. 71929

1984 FEB 24 PM 2: 02

Honorable Malcolm Wallop.

Recently Sen. Dale Bumpers introduced a bill S. 2125 for the protection of areas in the Ouachita + Ozark National Forests. It is our wish that this letter be presented as part of the Arkansas Wilderness bill in the fullest support of Sen. Dale Bumpers bill S2125.

Since retiring in 1975 my wife + I are enjoying the God given approtunity as Campers to visit + enjoy our beautiful National Parks + Forests through out the country. all this possible by the previous wonderful future thinking people in our governing body, May our comming generation feel about our planners of to-day as we are thankful for those of the past.

sincerely
Theodore + Phyllis Mader

P.S. Please do everything possible to keep our Park from concessioners - the Park Rangers are doing a fantastic + wonder ful job.

FEB 2 1 1984 2/15/84

Dear Senator Bumpers:

I am sorry that I cannot be at the legislative hearing in Little Rock today on S.B. 2125, the Arkansas Wilderness Bill, since I feel very strongly that this legislation should be passed promptly without weakening amendments. I ask that this letter be accepted for inclusion in the minutes of your meeting today.

I have lived and worked in Arkansas (at the Department of Chemistry in the University at Fayetteville) for the past 33 years, and every year during that time I have hiked, canoed, bird-watched, photographed, and backpacked in the National Forests. I know very well from first hand experience seven of the eleven areas included in your wilderness proposal. I also have hiked extensively in wilderness areas in the west, and can say with assurance that the wilderness areas in Arkansas have the same qualities as those in Colorado, Idaho, Montana, California, etc. Do not let those who claim that ancient logging activities preclude wilderness status cloud the issue. Where I have seen such evidence (both in Arkansas and in other Wilderness areas), nature has mostly healed the scars, and our grandchildren will not even be able to see them unless they get to be real experts.

The small fraction of the National Forests

②

in Arkansas being set aside as Wilderness is little enough legacy to be passed on to our desendants. If we do not pass this bill now, they will never have a chance to do it!

I find it incomprehensible that opponents of wilderness still base their opposition on "loss of taxes", "condemnand take my land", and "make my adjacent land unuseable for my purposes" arguments. All of these are false, "straw man" arguments put forth without knowing the facts.

While other public lands will still be available to those who wish to hunt and fish (on a diminishig scale as we move into the future and logging, mining, etc activities reduce the opportunities available) these small wilderness areas will make those activities available into the indefinite future, as well as for those of us who just want to enjoy exploring nature away from the intrusions of civilization. The widespread distribution of the wilderness areas proposed in your bill will make such experiences available to most people in the state without excessive access problems. And do not underestimate the "tourist dollar" these wilderness areas will bring in! I've spent many such dollars in other states.

The Anthony bill is totally unacceptable. Please do not compromise toward it.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur Fry

CC: Governor Clinton, Senator Pryor

2/8/84

FEB 13 1984

David Cawein
Rt. 2 Box 41

Damascus, Arkansas
72039

Dear Senator Bumpers,

I am distressed over your bill (S. 2125) establishing an additional 117,000 acres of wilderness in Arkansas. I am fortunate in my job as a Forester to enjoy wilderness on a daily basis. We Arkanson's have been blessed with a state possesing an abundance of natural beauty, and I share your concern towards preserving it. However, S2125 goes beyond what is practical. The USFS recommends 40,000 acres and yet you go beyond these experts and ask for 117,000 acres.

Wilderness is just that. Wilderness. — Pure and unspoiled by man. S. 2125 includes areas such as the "Flatside" area that in no way resemble wilderness. Flatside contains over 1 mile of improved road for every 268 acres. Additionally a significant part of Flatside is in pine plantation. This is not wilderness. Other areas encompass USFS land containing significant private ownership that makes wilderness designation inconceivable.

I am especially dissappointed that you overlook the economic impact of S.2125 on the State of Arkansas. Air quality standards in areas adjoining wilderness can be so stringent as to prevent industrial expansion. The State's Forest Products Industry as well as employees of this industry will surely suffer.

I urge you to reconsider S.2125 and remove those areas from consideration that are not wilderness. Let the USFS continue to manage for multiple-use on areas suited to this purpose. Establish as wilderness those areas that qualify, but please don't "create" wilderness for the sake of an acreage quota or because an area is close to a population center.

I cannot attend the hearing on February 15th, but I am counting on your good judgement and a change in S.2125 as it now stands.

Sincerely,
David Cawein

The Harold Hedges
PONCA, ARKANSAS
72670

Feb 25 1984

Honorable Senator Bumpers
Senate Office Building
Washington D.C.

Dear Senator Bumpers:

Please accept this statement for the hearing record as our being very much in favor of maximum Wilderness as provided by your Senate bill 2125. This is for designation and protection of certain areas in the two National Forests of Arkansas.

We wish to thank you for conducting the hearing earlier this month in Little Rock - for allowing the public to express their views. It was apparent from the many speakers that the vast majority were in favor of designating maximum Wilderness.

We hike and backpack in Wilderness areas - whether in Arkansas or elsewhere. We find people from far distant places using and enjoying Arkansas as a natural state. You are urged to continue your fine effort in striving for the passage of your Wilderness bill. We need maximum Wilderness areas in Arkansas.

Sincerely,

Harold and Margaret Hedges

SENATE COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
RECEIVED
MAR 5 1984

Official Committee File Tony

Oark Ark. 72852
Feb. 28, 1984

Senator John A McClure, Chairman,
Senate Energy + National Resource Comm.
U.S. Senate - 3104 Dirksen
Washington. D.C. 21510

Dear Sir;

We the Undersigned would like for you to Vote No. on the Ark. Wilderness Act S-2125

We have land adjoining the National Forest, and We don't need any more Wilderness, Our Timber + Buildings would be in danger because of Uncontrolled Forest Fires.

Our School would loose a great deal of Revenue - which it Cannot do without

Our neighbors Depend on the Timber for a living.

Arkansas already has so Much land Already in Wilderness and there is so Much Marijuna raised in that Area Our Sheriff

has his hands full trying to
Controll it.

Thank You Very Much.
We need your help.

Sincerly-

Faye L. Schubarth
Henry R. Schubarth
Martha Baker
Coy R Baker
Coy R Baker Jr

**HENRY N. HALBERG**
**5809 NORTH COUNTRY CLUB BLVD.**
**LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72207**

February 16 1984

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop, Chairman
Public Lands Subcommittee
U.S. Senate
Washington DC 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

Mrs Halberg and I urge strongly that you support Senators Bumpers and Pryor's bill, S2125, which recommends 11 Wilderness Areas in Arkansas be established. Our state needs at least this much wilderness established. Even more is desirable.

I request that this letter be made a part of the hearing record for the Arkansas Wilderness Bill.

Sincerely yours
Henry N. Halberg
Edith M. Halberg

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